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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCI.

VOLUME LXXI.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1801.

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O D E,

THAT MAY SUIT THE NEW YEAR 1802.

BELLONA'S red chariot and ſmoaking hot ſteeds
Are drawn by. and a ſomething like Peace now ſucceeds.
'Tis a ſomething that all ranks of people delights;
And John Bull, grown half frantic, roars out loud for Lights.
He ſays 'tis a Peace—but *I* ſay 'tis a Truce;
He thinks well of the French—*I* them wiſh at the Deuce.
If the French and the Blacks come to blows at Domingo,
May their throats all be cut! is my full wiſh, by Jingo.
Let Savage meet Savage, and ſoon we ſhall find
Their total deſtruction the good of Mankind.
Oh! Johnny, my dear, will you truſt Buonapartè,
And waſte all your candles *pour hausser sa clarté?*
While popguns and bells clang and pounce all around,
In Joy's giddy clamour War's thunders are drown'd.
Whate'er GEORGE may think of an olive well twiſted,
His ſubjects reflect how, by all unaſſiſted,
They took ſuch rich Iſles, and Invaſion reſiſted;
Extinguiſh'd all traitors, while, directed by God,
Our Navy, our ſafeguard, all conquering rode.
Now nothing remains but before the ſmooth breeze
Our boats eager wait to waft over the ſeas,
To ſtare, and our eyes and our purſes to ope,
To ſee the French Conſul ſhake hands with the Pope,
Give back th' old Pope's bones, but keep his Antiques,
For Conqu'rors are famous for playing ſuch tricks.
Our King never rode in *his* conquering coach
O'er plains ſtain'd with blood, the Warrior's reproach;
Nor Nelſon of Sandy indulg'd *une idée*,
When he blew the French fleet fairly out of the ſea.
We ſpeak in plain Engliſh the places we 've won,
From the Eaſt to the Weſt, and from ſun unto ſun;
And we hang up our trophies in Paul's church in London,
While Europe and Britain are both almoſt undone.
—Then, PYE, pray be ſilent, and tell no more tales
Of hills clad with vines, and Heſperian vales;
Nor of Plenty to feed the Three Kingdoms united,
To which not a ſingle *poor* ſoul is invited;
Nor of ſucceſs for which we feel ourſelves ſore,
And *give* it all back—and—who could *ask* more!!!

Dec. 31, 1801. DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR.

*** A Liſt of the eminent Men who have flouriſhed in the Eighteenth Century is preparing for February; which ſhall be ſo paged that it may be bound up to follow the liſt given at the beginning of vol. LXX.

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PREFACE.

THE firſt year of the new Century has been ſo fruitful of events, that it has almoſt exceeded the limits of our Miſcellany to record them all: but the tranſactions in Egypt ſtand eminently forward, and are not leſs worthy of regard, as having contributed to that *Pacification* ſo earneſtly wiſhed for in every quarter of the globe. Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned at London Oct. 1; and received with tranſports of joy, which left no time for reflection on the *terms* of Peace. Inflexibly true to our Country and our Conſtitution, and ſtrictly loyal to the Prince who ſits at its helm, nor leſs grateful to Divine Providence for the bleſſings of a real Peace; we cannot ſo far conſtrain ourſelves as not to argue coolly on points which have already undergone diſcuſſion in the Senate, and met with the ſupport of a great majority; perſuaded as we are from undoubted evidences, that the bulk of the nation expected relief from taxes almoſt amounting to abolition, influx of riches to every rank, and a ſudden abatement in the price of the neceſſaries of life, which the bounty of Heaven in the abundance of a fruitful ſeaſon authorized the fulleſt expectation of. Some of theſe effects cannot yet take place. To expect a reduction of taxes while ſuch an arrear of expence and debt exiſts, or an equality of wealth when ſuch a golden flood has been brought into the country by the War as to lower the value of money comparatively to nothing, were vain and chimerical. Not ſo that reſpecting the neceſſaries of life; which now too plainly appear not to have been influenced by the War, but by the avarice of a few great capitaliſts, which has taught monopoly to every ſaleſman and ſhopkeeper, the wholeſale trader compelling the retailer to extortion. Avarice and the wantonneſs of wealth in factors and breeders concur to diſtreſs the poor, and drive them to deſperation, by keeping up the price of cattle, pampered for prizes and pictures*. A rage for incloſures, more particularly round the metropolis, will be ſeverely felt by thoſe who found it the only means of counteracting immenſe farms, by furniſhing the ſmaller articles of life, ſuch as milk, poultry, pigs, &c. on eaſier, we had almoſt ſaid on any, terms. Peace will increaſe the City already built out of itſelf, and carry it beyond its ſuburbs,

* It is deſerving of notice, that during the week in which the truſtees of Dr. Stock's charity announced their diſtribution of his annual bounty of 10*l.* to each of ten poor clergymen, the Smithfield Society likewiſe beſtowed *their* annual premiums for fattening of cattle. For the former there were upwards of 50 applicants; and of the ſucceſsful candidates one had 27*l.* a year, to ſupport himſelf a wife, and 10 children! and another, old, blind, and infirm, after 50 years deficient miniſtry, had 40*l. per annum* to provide food and raiment for 12 childr

till it makes every ten miles of road a town. These are, to call them by the most favourable term, the *Intoxications of Peace*.

These hints apply more particularly to Britons in general; for whom their Government has tried every relief hitherto in vain. And yet, when the maintenance of the poor in a populous parish near London has arisen from 400*l.* to 2700*l. per annum**, there must be somewhere a *root* of evil.

But, if we turn our eyes to Europe at large, what a view presents itself! France, the source of all revolutionary mischief, ruined in its constitution, polity, and morals. Without a government, for who can promise a month's security to the present Rulers; without laws, for her people are told they are not ripe for a code of civilization; without commerce, for there is no tariff or commercial treaty; without food, for there is no agriculture; labour performed by women and boys; and bread dearer than with us, where it is dear enough; without education, for people must live before they can learn, and all good habits are dissolved; without religion, for who can trust an indeterminate *Concordat*. Paris described by the few who have seen it as a sink of vice, folly, and dissipation, mutually administering to each other†. The face of the country lamentably changed, and some of the finest parts under water. Curiosity, damped with this melancholy reflection that its objects are a mass of ill-gotten plunder.

Add to all this, as if Heaven, co-operating by natural causes, had taken up the scourge of *inundation* for a guilty Continent, of which how large a part may say, "What benefit has the last Century brought to us?"

These are the suggestions of an honest unbiassed mind, anxious that his countrymen, who have withstood false Philosophy under all the pressures of War, may not be beguiled into it by the witcheries of ease and indolence; and though so little has yet been known of the effects of Peace, we must regret that we cannot welcome it.

"O lovely Peace with PLENTY crown'd,
Come shed thy choicest blessings round;
Let fleecy flocks our hills adorn,
And vallies shine with wavy corn;
Let the shrill trumpet cease, nor other sound
Than Nature's songsters wake the cheerful morn.

* * * * * *

These delights when Peace shall give,
We with Peace shall joy to live."

SYLVANUS URBAN, grateful to HIS constituents, and devoted to the most excellent constitution of his country, utters these effusions of a warm but honest heart, with the most affectionate and dutiful view to provide timely remedies, and to prevent the *evils* even of PEACE, that the improvidence of the Rich may not impoverish the Poor.

* We are aware that a large portion of this sum is appropriated to the wives and

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Lond. Gazette
Gen. Ev.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
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London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed. PRICE 2 S. 1801.

Meteorological Table for January, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1801.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	35	40	34	29,64	fair
28	33	39	36	,60	foggy
29	38	41	34	,20	rain [night
30	32	30	32	,59	fair, snow at
31	32	32	30	,82	fair
Jan. 1	40	47	42	,70	rain
2	42	48	46	,71	fair
3	47	51	45	,70	showery
4	44	46	47	,55	fair
5	47	54	44	,45	windy&cloud
6	43	45	40	,92	fair
7	40	42	39	30,07	cloudy
8	39	41	40	,02	cloudy
9	42	44	40	,03	cloudy
10	43	44	38	,10	cloudy
11	40	43	37	,08	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1801.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	38	43	40	29,99	cloudy
13	40	43	43	,90	small rain
14	43	48	37	,85	fair
15	31	43	41	,50	fair
16	43	46	43	,62	rain
17	43	49	39	,52	fair
18	33	45	40	,70	fair
19	39	44	41	,78	fair
20	48	49	40	,80	fair
21	40	46	39	,88	fair
22	38	42	37	,50	cloudy
23	32	37	30	,28	rain & snow
24	27	35	28	,79	fair
25	26	31	26	,30	fair
26	24	37	37	,65	snow & rain

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day.	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1801.
1	SW moderate	29,88	50	48	14 3.2	fine day, rain at night
2	NW moderate	,46	40	42	4.2	hail storms
3	NW moderate	30	40	40	.0	hail storms
4	SE calm	25	36	38	3.5	showers
5	NW gentle	20	35	37	.7	showers
6	NW gentle	28	37	37	.4	showers
7	NW moderate	38	35	37	.5	sun and fair, rain at night
8	NW moderate	44	37	37	.5	sun
9	SE calm	53	34	33	.0	frost, thaw, frost
10	SE calm	53	31	32	.8	foggy
11	SE moderate	65	35	37	.8	foggy
12	SE moderate	50	41	41	.5	a shower, sun at intervals
13	SE calm	76	32	35	.8	fair with sun
14	E calm	52	43	43	.9	dark and damp, rain at night
15	E calm	83	41	44	3.1	gloomy, rain at night
16	SE calm	30,10	41	42	2.4	foggy
17	SE gentle	50	38	40	.8	gloomy and damp
18	S gentle	29,97	39	40	.6	foggy
19	SE gentle	82	37	39	.8	rain
20	SW calm	70	45	46	.2	foggy and little rain
21	SW calm	75	46	46	.8	foggy and little rain
22	S calm	75	46	46	3.2	sun, clear and pleasant
23	SW calm	52	46	46	.4	sun, clear and pleasant
24						rain
25	SW calm	30	40	42	.3	sun and pleasant, rain at night
26	SW calm	32	37	39	.4	sun and pleasant A. M. rain, snow at night
27	SW gentle	50	36	38	.1	sun and pleasant
28	SW calm	62	35	37	.0	sun and pleasant, rain and snow at night
29	E calm	43	32	35	.4	snow
30	NW calm	60	24	30	.7	sun and pleasant
31	W calm	65	25	30	4.0	sun and pleasant

5. The honeysuckle begins to foliate.—10. The sea very noisy in the evening.—12. An extensively beautiful horizon at sunset; the evening previous partially so—27. The sun so warm that the thermometer in the shade and in a Northern aspect stood at 49°. Groundsel in flower.——The year, as well as the century, with a few exceptions, has taken its leave in a very mild manner. The temperature of the air has been unusually warm and bland, and its vivifying powers are apparent in the various forms amongst the vegetable tribes.——Fall of rain 3.20 inches. Evaporation [illegible] inches.

Under

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
For JANUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

WHILE the term *Jacobin* is, perhaps, too indiscriminately applied to every opponent of Administration, it is much to be feared that the plots and designs of the *real Jacobins* are too little attended to. If history is consulted, it will be found that most of the violent revolutions in modern times have begun with the Established Church; so it was in the reign of our unfortunate Charles I.; so it was in the beginning of the French Revolution; and I have not a single doubt upon my mind, but that the present unprecedented and cruel persecution of the Established Clergy may be traced to the same diabolical motive; a persecution in which, under the colour of suits for non-residence, clergymen, exemplary in their attention to their parishes, and to the discharge of their duty in every respect, in many of the cases actually resident, have been treated as criminals, and been almost ruined by the very severe penalties exacted from them.

Perhaps our rulers in Church and State are yet to be informed, that these *persecutions* are carried on by the very same infamous junto of *Jacobins* and *Atheists*, who were some time ago expelled from a *cellar* notorious for sedition in the vicinity of one of the inns of court. Perhaps they are yet to be informed, that *circular letters* have been sent round to all the *principal Dissenters*, and all who are deemed *disaffected to the Constitution*, soliciting subscriptions to aid them in the glorious cause of rooting out the Established Clergy. These are facts, Sir, however, which can be proved, and the letters themselves can be produced in evidence.

With respect to the business of residence itself, allow me to say, Sir, that it is grossly mistaken. The act on which these *persecutions* are founded was a *Popish act*, and has no reference whatever to the present constitution of the Church. It was made professedly to prevent the revenues of the Church being spent at *Rome*; while the churches were left without any resident minister, to be casually supplied by preaching friars. It can have no reference to a church where every parish must have a resident minister duly licensed by the bishop; and in that case I beg, Sir, to know whether it is of any importance whether this minister be called rector, vicar, or curate, except that, in nine cases out of ten, the latter is the more acceptable man? But, Sir, I must go farther; I affirm that it is physically *impossible* that every in-

Under the many scenes which still surround and hang over us at the conclusion of this century, a most awful and eventful period! let us still trust that that Providence, which has hitherto been our protection, will yet be our refuge and safety. But this may not be without our own endeavours, and under a proper confidence in that Power which is all-sufficient. That this is not the only season in which famine has visited our soil, let the following extract from the Register of Marriages and Burials at Nampt wich, in Cheshire, serve as proof, copied by G. W. Manchester.

Extract, *anno* 1597.—"This yeare was a greate dearthe of corne and other victuals generally all over England; for wheate was sold at four markes the bushell; rye at forty-four shillings; barlie at 28s.; pease and beans at 32s.; and malt at 40s. Ale was sold at 4d. per quart. The scarcitie was so greate, that many poor families were famished, and sundry of good account were utterly impoverished. N. B. The wages of artizans at this time was 7 d. ½ per day."

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT,
incumbent

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cumbent ſhould be reſident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII. I will even add, that, out of *ten thouſand*, I do not believe there are *two hundred* non-reſidents without good and ſufficient cauſe. Look at the late proſecutions, and ſee if there has been above *one* real delinquent. The Clergy who are abſent are either laboriouſly engaged elſewhere in the diſcharge of their functions, or, in what is not leſs meritorious, in the care of public ſeminaries of education; or they are ſo on account of age and infirmities. In ſhort, Sir, the act as it now ſtands is an act for the oppreſſion of the ſuperior, and for the *ſtarvation* of the inferior Clergy; for the ruin of a moſt meritorious body of men, from whom only a ſucceſſion of worthy paſtors can be kept up, the ſtipendary curates.

But, granting the evil of non-reſidence actually to exiſt, who ought to be the proper judges of the offence, the pariſhioners themſelves, or an infamous *qui tam* informer? I affirm, Sir, that no man has a right to intrude himſelf between a clergyman and his pariſhioners. If the *majority* of a veſtry determine that the non-reſidence of an incumbent is an evil or an abuſe, let him be proſecuted—with all my heart; but no other man has a right to judge for a whole congregation; it is an uſurpation on the one hand, and a tyranny on the other.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſuppoſing our rulers in Church and State inſenſible to the dangers of the Church, that the Clergy do not *meet* and claim for themſelves the protection of the Legiſlature. The act in queſtion ought no more to diſgrace our Statute-books than that which makes it felony without benefit of clergy to be ſeen one month in company with gypſies. The Clergy, if they would exert themſelves, would not be deſtitute of friends. It is even more the intereſt of the *lay patrons* than theirs; for, if things continue in the preſent ſtate, an advowſon is not worth *one farthing*.

I have heard, Sir, of remedies in agitation which ſavour much of quackery. I hope the reſpectable heads of our Church will beware of INNOVATION, a name ever fatal to an eſtabliſhment: if they begin, they will find *architects* of *ruin* who will readily lend a helping hand. The late curates' act, I affirm, provides amply for every neceſſity of the Church. Let them, therefore, if they value its exiſtence, not join in the oppreſſion of the Clergy, but confine themſelves to the ſimple repeal.

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Cloſe of Sarum, New Year's-day.*

"Now, now 'tis time to baniſh care;
But not to ſoftly feaſt,
With thankful hearts prepare:"
Creech's Horace, Book I. Ode 37.

PERMIT me, by your means, to congratulate our numerous friends upon the return of this happy, this auſpicious ſeaſon. Welcome Chriſtmas! thou ever hallowed feſtival, thou ſource of delight to every ſincere Chriſtian, to every free-born Briton! The dark gloom of winter brightens at thy approach; ſmoothed is the wrinkled brow of care; each peaſant forgets his toil; the enraptured ſchool-boy haſtens to his beloved home; and every object wears the face of joy! It will be the happier talk of others, to explain the nature of this ſolemnity in a *religious* ſenſe; the more humble province of an occaſional eſſay is to view it in a very uſeful, though leſs ſerious light, and to ſtamp a juſt value on the ſocial benefits of this inſtitution; an inſtitution moſt admirably contrived to keep us in cheerfulneſs and good-humour; to cement the ties of friendſhip among relations; and to breathe a ſpirit of harmony and love throughout the Chriſtian world.

Come forward then, all ye whom Providence hath bleſſed with ample, or even with competent fortunes,

tunes, and ſhew us by your example, that your hearts overflow with gratitude towards the Giver of them! Let benevolence be the guide and ornament of your lives, and let the laborious (and at this time the diſtreſſed) poor feel the hand of your bounty. No ſeaſon can be more proper than this, to exert your liberality, and to teſtify that, although Engliſh hoſpitality and religious obſervances may perhaps, in this our day of modern refinement and modern philoſophy, be growing out of faſhion; and the former may be ſomewhat damped by the alteration and the exigence of the times; ſhe is not yet at the eve of her departure. Let us be merry, but let us be wiſe; a great deal of ſocial good-humour may be conſiſtent with ſobriety, decency, and even with œconomy itſelf. The hoſpitable board, the ſprightly ſong and dance, the ſober rubber, the mirthful paſtimes, and all the enlivening ſallies of wit, may be ſo conducted as not to offend againſt the laws of God, or even againſt the moſt rigid moral duties.

In devotion, as in every thing elſe, we ſucceed moſt happily when the more ſerious duties and the innocent amuſements of life, like day and night, ſucceed each other.

We cannot always *inſure* happineſs to the new year, but we may be allowed to *wiſh* for it; and it is poſſible that a few gentle hints, if well attended to, may bid fair to promote it. Take them therefore as they riſe, and make the beſt uſe of them.

In religious duties be ever in good earneſt; enjoy the bleſſings of Providence to the utmoſt, and be thankful. Bear up againſt the preſent national calamities, and under the croſs accidents of life, with becoming fortitude. Be fair and open in all your dealings; be courteous and affable to every human being; affect not ſuperficial greatneſs; live within the bounds of your income, and pay your debts punctually. Make no friendſhip with fools; beware of pride and low cunning; and deſpiſe the ſupercilious hypocrite, who ſmiles in your face whilſt he hates you. Tell no tales of others, and keep your own ſecrets; be contented to let every man go on in his own road; and ſtudy to be quiet, and to mind your own buſineſs.

And now, my worthy friends, my bolt is ſhot: but I cannot take leave of you without ſtopping for a moment, bell-man like, juſt to wiſh you a happy new year; and may the happineſs of the new year continue to the laſt moment of our lives! Let us with reſignation and hope look forward to *better times*; truſting that our Legiſlature (when they can do it with ſafety, honour, and propriety,) will obtain us *Peace*, and that Heaven will in due time give us *Plenty*. Of this, indeed, we already have a happy preſage, from the late favourable ſeaſon for ſowing, the great and unuſual quantity of corn ſown, and the preſent propitious appearance of the forthcoming crops.

The preſent ſyſtem of œconomy and temporary privation, which we have prudently adopted, will at any rate tend to augment our future plenty; whether the preſent idea of ſcarcity be *real*, or whether it be *fallacious*, as I have pretty good grounds to ſuſpect. Be this, however, as it may, let the rich be frugal, and let the poor be thankful that every thing is doing for their relief, and that their preſent ſufferings are not aggravated by the rigours of a ſevere winter; and, *finally*, let us hope, that, under *every* circumſtance, peace, unanimity, happineſs, and goodwill, may prevail in this our happy iſle, as long as *Chriſtmas*, and the adorable Object of its inſtitution, ſhall be acknowledged and remembered amongſt us!

BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

THE remembrance of me (vol. LXX. p. 718.) is ſo obliging,

ging, that it rouſes my ſlumbering pen, which, leſs active than my perception of natural objects, keeps not pace with my obſervations; but I hope T. C. will ſupply the naturaliſt's place in your Magazine, that various circumſtances have compelled me to deſert; as your valuable work ſhould compriſe records of natural hiſtory, as well as of political, antiquarian, and other ſubjects.

Reſpecting the barrenneſs of the hawthorn laſt ſummer, I inform T. C. that in four different Southern counties that I viſited in the courſe of laſt year, I obſerved the ſame circumſtance as he did, and that without any ſurprize, as, from the very extraordinary profuſe and productive blow of the year 1799, I expected that there would be but a weak and partial one in 1800; for I have always remarked, that when trees of any particular kind produce extra-abundantly one year, they always prove deficient the next; and T. C. will probably ſee this remark verified next ſummer in reſpect to plumbs, cherries, currants, and gooſeberries, which, he may recollect, were particularly plentiful laſt ſeaſon; and, on the other hand, I imagine we ſhall have abundance of apples and nuts next autumn, as they run ſhort the laſt. I never ſaw a more beautiful diſplay than was on the hawthorns during the fine fortnight in June, 1799, when every buſh appeared as if covered with pieces of white or of pink callico; for, in the county I happened to be in at that time, large buſhes of pink hawthorn grew ſpontaneouſly in the hedges, like the white. This is a variety that has its bloſſoms of a damaſk-roſe hue from their firſt opening, and which is propagated in the nurſeries by grafting; though I have not the leaſt doubt but its haws would produce the ſame ſort again, as it is an original diſtinct variety, proceeding from nature without the aid of art. The flowers on many items of the common white-flowering hawthorn, change to pink when declining; but thoſe of the true pink thorn poſſeſs their roſeat colour throughout the whole time of their duration; and therefore I recommend it to every lover of a garden, to plant a tree of this ſpecies in ſight of his parlour window, and allow it ſpace to ſhow itſelf in. The beauty of many a good ſhrub is loſt, by its being crowded into a promiſcuous ſhrubbery in ſome neglected or diſtant part of a garden; for people are more apt to form ſhrubberies for the ſake of hiding diſagreeable objects, than with a view to the enjoyment of the beauties of the ſhrubs; and for this reaſon they buy more ſhrubs than they need, and plant them ſo thick, that many of them can neither have air, rain, or ſun, to make them grow; nor room to expand their boughs or ſhew their bloſſoms. But this practice is *faſhionable*, and therefore *muſt* be *correct*; ſo I will return to my original ſubject, and mention an aſſertion that is worth inveſtigating, *viz.* that hogs will greedily devour haws, and fatten on them. The haws that followed the fine blow I have alluded to, were ſo numerous, bright, and large, that the public prints adviſed that they ſhould be applied to that uſe; but I had not myſelf either the opportunity of trying the experiment, or of knowing whether it was tried. That ſame year, the cockſpur and the evergreen thorns alſo flowered profuſely, and were likewiſe both nearly barren in 1800. As to conſidering a plenitude of haws as a prognoſtication of a ſevere winter, I think it would be giving undue credit to an old ſuppoſition, that was probably adopted before botaniſts had diſcovered, that the bloſſoms of the year in ſucceſſion are, on moſt trees, formed in embryo during the time of the bloſſoms of the year preſent being in perfection; which fact is viſible to the moſt careleſs obſerver, in the inſtance of the whitebean, or *cratægus aria*, (which abounds in the chalkey

chalkey counties) on which tree may be plainly seen the flower-buds of the year to come, at the same time as those of the year present are in full bloom; the tomentous or woolly appearance of which buds make them very striking all winter; and therefore, in addition to the other four sorts of *cratægus* I have mentioned in this letter, I recommend particular attention to this.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Molesey, Jan.* 9.

IN the winter and spring of last year, the Robin-red-breast was a merry little fellow; and so he now is. He is sure to be seen where they have been digging, will occasionally fly across your approach, then salute you from the nearest bush. If you whistle to him, he turns his head, and joins in concert. Such attentions soon make him know his friends as well as pigeons or poultry do: with them too he will feed in his own way, hopping off with a straggling grain, and returning again and again to his salutary repast.

I have often, both in verse and prose, spoke my regard for him; but, as I think I shall do it now rather in a new light, I proceed.

I had not the preceding year a Nightingale near me, and was very careful and attentive to my Robins, seldom traverting my garden without a red-breasted companion; they were my feathered favourites. Though other birds chirped, and cheered me for small treasures of grain I scattered in retired places, frequented by the Blackbird, Thrush, &c. we cannot draw these into the intimacy of the Robin. Besides, they exert not their efforts the day long; while our favourite opens his strains with the dawn, and closes with the day.

Early in spring, a steep wooded bank of thick underwood, which had long been a natural aviary for Nightingales, was grubbed up. Being some hundred yards from my premises, I never expected benefit from the change; but was one day charmed to hear a Nightingale in a wooded bank of my own. In a few days others followed, and convinced me, that a simple alteration in another man's property had filled mine with a present most "*mellifluous.*" I was so over bustle with joy at my welcome strangers, I probably never for some days thought of my ROBINS; but, as old friends soon regain their usual consideration, I searched for them in vain; a solitary one was neither to be heard or seen, though, previous to the Nightingale's sudden approach, they were, and had been the year long, active and loud.

Whether they were all ear (no bird hearkens so closely to another's exertions, or loves his own more), or their notes were overpowered, and gradually diminished to silence, by the divine tones of the Nightingale, is not for man to say; but, until the matchless musick of that bird had itself perished, or was rather *worn* away, and was supplanted by a perpetual croak, the Robin remained *mute.* But on this disorganized change he bursts from his retreats, assumes his consequence and old haunts, is bolder in song, and seems to have stolen a note or two from the late Paramours of Night, whose superiority of melody had driven him from the face of day.

The Nightingale came last year the 12th of April, and was very rich for near two months. When we consider her unremitting exertions, we must be surprized her little body can so long hold together. Probably her powers are in force till her young be fledged, and she loses them when the part of increase is fulfilled, and consequently commits her offspring to their industry. The ear cannot undergo greater extremes than in the sweetness this bird thrills the heart with, and the violent harshness of her doleful complaints before she leaves those banks and those trees she had filled with harmony.

To a contemplative mind they

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are ſubjects of invaluable conſideration, and, like the lilies of the valley, are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

The opportunity ſo unexpectedly conferred was not thrown away. I watched them with a parent's care, and am convinced they like, as much as the Robin does, to gain the notice of man. We may occaſionally whiſtle with the Red-breaſt, but all the human Roſignol monſters of Italy cannot equal a ſingle Nightingale. Sometimes, buried amidſt foliage, they remain unſeen, though cloſe to us, on firſt coming they are ſo very ſhy. Having built their neſts in ſafety, they will often ſhew themſelves, and pour out the moſt exquiſite melody when you are within a few yards of them.

An invaluable friend and obſerver and I were one morning led to an open buſh by the "*juk! juk! juk!*" and we were allowed to approach a moſt melodious little being. We ſaw the ſwelling of the throat, and the bill in full action. You muſt gueſs at our admiration after the "*juk! juk!*" which was cloſe to us, to perceive the breaſt *labouring*; yet the ſound appeared not to iſſue from the bird; it was the *call*, and ſeemed to echo* to us from a diſtance, and acted like enchantment on our minds; for we inſtantly declared the ſound proceeded from the powers of the very bird before us, and at the ſame moment pronounced that it was "A VENTRILOQUIST."

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

*** By the ſide of Old Parr, and nearly oppoſite to Handel's monument, in Weſtminſter abbey, a ſtone has lately been laid down, with the following inſcription:

"To the memory of
MARY-ELEANOR BOWES,
Counteſs of Strathmore,
only child of George Bowes, Eſq.
of Streatham Caſtle, and of Gibſide,
in the county of Durham,
who died 28th April, 1800,
aged 51 years."

* Dr. Johnſon derives nightingale from "night and galan, Sax. to ſing;" and adds, that "*galm, Teutonick*, is a ſound, or *echo*."

*** *The following very curious communication has accidentally been long miſlaid.*

Mr. URBAN, *Moſco, Dec.* 28, 1797. O. S.

I AM very doubtful whether the following little anecdote is worthy of a corner in a Miſcellany, which is ſo replete with inſtruction and entertainment; particularly to us, who have pitched our tents in this hyperborean region; but, as it ſerves to ſhew in what point of view our new ſovereign looks upon French principles, French manners, and above all, *la coſtume Françoiſe dominante*, I thought it might not be altogether unacceptable.

Madame du V. a French lady, who reſided at Moſco a few years ago, was a demirep of the very firſt *ton*, and equally remarkable for the beauty of her perſon, the elegance of her dreſs, and the licentiouſneſs of her conduct. Having paid a viſit to her native country, ſhe returned to St. Peterſburg about the beginning of this winter, and appeared in public in a dreſs entirely *à la guillotine*, that is to ſay, in a ſcarlet ſtuff, made ſo as to ſit cloſe to the body, with pantaloons deſcending to the ſole of the feet, and covered with a ſlight tranſparent gauze; the breaſts entirely bare, as well as the arms up as high as the ſhoulders; the hair from behind drawn back very tight, and faſtened emblematically on the top of the head. At a ball given by Strogonoff, the new lord chamberlain, who ſucceeds Shoualloff, lately deceaſed, in that office, three Ruſſian ladies of the firſt quality, ſtruck with the novelty, thought proper to exhibit their charms in this very dreſs. The conſequence was, that they were all conducted home by the officers of the police, with orders to keep their houſes for a certain number of days, and an injunction never to appear in public in ſuch a dreſs again. Madame du V. being known to have introduced it, was immediately ſent out of the country, with poſitive orders never to ſet foot in it again on pain of receiving the knout; and, to complete the misfortune, two French merchants, one of whom had been ſpeculating to a great amount in theſe Antimonarchical trappings, arriving in St. Peterſburg about the ſame time, were both arreſted, their goods confiſcated, and, by the clemency of the emperor, had the good fortune to be conducted to the frontiers, inſtead of being ſent to paſs the remainder of their lives in the mines of Siberia.

MOSQUENSIS.

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KIRKBY, on the Blean, Co. LINCOLN.

E. C. del. 1800.

FLINT CHURCH, S.E.

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Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

PASSING through the village of Kirby-on-the-Bain, a few weeks ago, in an excursion to Tattershall Castle, I was struck with the odd appearance of the parish-church, and on being informed that it was shortly to be taken down and re-built, I was resolved to have a drawing made of it, which I thought might not be unacceptable to you.

The steeple is of *wood* from the top to the bottom; and the inhabitants, resolving to reverse the order of things in the erection of this edifice, have made the pulpit of *stone*, which is in part scooped out of the North-wall. The reading-desk, as if ashamed of it, has retired at a modest distance, being placed on the other side of the aile. The living is a rectory; the King patron. The Rev. Thomas Roe is the present incumbent. The hamlets of Tomby and Fulsby are in this parish, the soil of which is of a sandy nature. The canal from the Witham to Dalderby-wath passes by the E. end of the church. By virtue of a new act of parliament, obtained the last session, empowering the proprietors to raise more money, it is supposed it will soon be continued to Horncastle, its original destination, which will be a matter of great public utility, affording a ready conveyance by water for the produce of the Wolds, and all the Eastern parts of the county. As to some other curiosities, for which this place was once distinguished, I shall refer you to a conversation which, I was told, passed some years ago between a farmer of this parish and the diocesan.

It was at a visitation; when the farmer expressed an earnest desire to be admitted to speak to the bishop, and refused to mention his business till he was in his presence. Being at length introduced into the room where the clergy were assembled, and having made his bow, the bishop desired to know, what great matter of importance he had to communicate. "I thought it necessary to inform your lordship," said the farmer, "if you happen to come our way, that there are *six* things in our parish well worth your notice." The bishop thanked the honest man for his intelligence, and begged to know what they were. "They are," continued he, "a wooden steeple; a stone pulpit; a presbyterian parson; a clerk, who is a whore *; two drunken churchwardens; and, please you, my lord, (making a very low bow,) *I* am *one* of 'em." J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Sept.* 1.

BEING at Flint, (the county-town of Flintshire, N. Wales,) last July, I made a drawing of the church, which I send to you, and hope you will give it a place in your Magazine.

Flint church is of considerable antiquity, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a perpetual curacy to Northop. The interior is plain, and contains little that claims the attention of the traveller; there are some remains of painted glass in the windows, but too mutilated to be described. On a brass-plate on the floor, in the North side, is the following inscription:

HIC IACET CORPVS THOMÆ SALVSBVRIÆ DE LLADEBROOK ARMIGERI: QUI OBIIT DECIMO QVARTO DIE MARTII ANNO DOMINI 1602 ÆTATIS SVÆ 42.

SALVS = BVRIE
IVNCTA SALVS FVNVS SVNT IN COGNOMINE FVNVS
PRÆTERIIT REMANET PERPETVATA SALVS:
A CINERE AD SALVTEM.

The following are in the church-yard.

On a plain tomb-stone:

HERE LIES IN HOPES OF A JOYFULL [RESURRECTION
THE BODY OF THOMAS PIERS of CHWAREL [WHO DEPARTED

* It is not unusual to have *female* parish-clerks in some parts of this county.

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THIS LIFE THE 12 DAY OF DECEMBER
[IN THE 50 YEARE OF
HIS AGE AND WAS BVRIED THE 15 OF
[THE SAME MONTH
ANNO DOMINI 1710.—HE IS NOT DEAD
[BVT SLEEPETH.

On another:

Here lies the body of
Peter Davies, son of
David Davies, who departed
this life March 21st 1775.
Aged 19.
Think on the fate of mortal men,
How soon they go to dust;
But they that live a godly life
Shall rise among the just.
You that are young prepare to die,
For I was young though here I lie;
My marriage bed is in the dust,
And Christ my bride in whom I trust.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown;"
"*Sed tamen in pretio.*" H. R.
"BUT STILL IT HAS A VALUE."

DURING my journey in Scotland, a few weeks ago, a gentleman, in the vicinity of Dundee, informed me that his sister, on going to visit a poor woman in an obscure part of the town, was directed, by mistake, to the lodging of another person; and knocking at the door, was desired, in a low female voice, to come in.

On entering the room, she found a poor helpless woman on a bed, emaciated by illness, and apparently in a miserable situation, in consequence of a paralytic stroke five years before; during which period she had been confined to her bed, and rendered incapable of assisting herself.

Her friendly visitor, pitying her condition, was surprized by her answer, that she thought herself one of the happiest of mortals; and on desiring an explanation, the poor woman, in simple language, related the following particulars:

That in the younger part of life she had been left a widow, with an only son; who, when she received the stroke, was twelve years of age; until that time, by spinning and other work, she had been enabled to maintain herself and child, and to pay a trifle for his education. Since that trying dispensation of Providence, confined to her bed, and deprived of the use of her limbs, she had been incapacitated from doing any thing for herself, and having no money to pay another, her son, at that early age, trusting to the Divine blessing, took the noble resolution, by the labour of his own hands, to relieve the wants, and alleviate the distresses of his afflicted parent. A female neighbour occasionally called in to perform some kind offices; but her chief comfort and support arose from the filial affection and unremitted attention of her son. He immediately procured such work as his juvenile years admitted of, in the Osnaburg manufactory at Dundee; and, after cleaning the room in which they dwelt, getting ready their breakfast, and making his mother comfortable for the day, he left her every morning with a smiling countenance, to attend the labours of the loom; and returned in the evening with his well-earned pittance, to enjoy a cheerful meal with his beloved parent. And thus, for the space of five years, have the revolving days succeeded each other.

But this is not all; his mother could not read; the child, by her assiduity, had acquired that advantage: he had not indeed read the classics, nor studied in the schools of philosophy; but he had perused the sacred Scriptures, and knew the truth as it is in Jesus; he had tasted the spiritual bread, and drawn water from the wells of salvation. In the midst of apparent poverty, he had found durable riches; and, although surrounded by outward distresses, he had a heart-felt experience that the ways of Religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, paths of peace!

Reflecting, therefore, on the many hours he was under the necessity of leaving his mother alone and unemployed, and desirous that she also should participate in the supe-

rior.

nor blessings he enjoyed from his religious knowledge, he resolved to teach her to read; and in due time accomplished the pleasing task; affording, by this means, a stream of comfort, an inexhaustible source of delight, which she confessed had made her the happiest of women. It pleased the Almighty to open her heart, that, like Lydia, she might attend to the things that were spoken; and, with Mary, sit at her Saviour's feet, and hear his word. She added, that during her son's absence it was her delight to meditate on the sacred volume, whose divine truths had filled her soul with humble hope and holy joy, and afforded her that peace which the world can neither give nor take away! and this being conveyed through the medium of a beloved child, added those ineffable sensations, which only a parent's heart can know, to all its other delights.

Such is my little history of the Dundee Boy; had I known it when I passed through that town, I would have been more particular: My friend did not inform me whether the mother was allowed any thing from the collection made for the distressed, every Sabbath-day in the Church of Scotland; but it is probable she might recive some assistance from a charitable fund, to which rich and poor all contribute, with a laudable emulation.

Sint hic etiam sua præmia laudi. Virg. Æn.

Let merit here obtain its due reward.

Happy, ye poor! who know your Bible true,
A truth Voltaire, tho' learned, never knew;
And in that charter read, with sparkling eyes,
Your title to a treasure in the skies.

O, happy cottagers! unhappy bard!
His the mere tinsel, yours the rich reward;
He prais'd, perhaps, for ages yet to come;
You never heard of half a mile from home.

Where should the living, weeping o'er their woes,
The dying, trembling at the awful close;
Where the betray'd, forsaken and oppress'd,
The thousands whom the world forbids to rest;—
Where should they find, (those comforts at an end [friend?
The Scripture yields) or hope to find, a
With pure delight, and humble love; they know
That Scripture is the only cure of woe.
That field of promise, how it flings abroad
Its odour o'er the Christian's thorny road!
The soul, reposing on assur'd relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief;
Forgets her labour as she toils along,
Weeps tears of joy, and bursts into a song!

COWPER.

JAMES FORBES.

Stanmore Hill, Jan. 1, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Boston, Dec.* 6.

ALMOST singular change having taken place of late in the religious opinions of some Jews upon the Continent, an account of it, I think, deserves to be recorded in your long-established and useful Miscellany. I have, therefore, collected a few particulars relative to this extraordinary circumstance, from a letter addressed by some Jewish elders, to Mr. *Provost Teller*, of Berlin, which are at your service.

The main point, then, in which these elders of the Jews differ from their brethren of former times is, that they believe the ceremonial part of the Mosaic law to be only of temporary duration. And, accordingly, they consider the observance of it as no longer obligatory upon them, and openly declare their readiness to renounce it altogether; the circumstances of the times, and the condition of their nation, being such as to justify, in their opinion, this innovation, since "the abolition of the ritual law in the present state of things, we are convinced, they say, is perfectly agreeable to the spirit of the mosaic system; and is not only much to be desired for our own ease and comfort, but also highly necessary to enable us to fulfil the duties of good citizens and members of the community." But it may be asked, what should prevent them, having advanced thus far, from embracing the profession of Christianity? This, however, is a step, which they do not seem disposed to take at once, and

and without farther reflection. Accordingly, they apply to Mr. Prov. Teller, to inform them what public confession would be required of them by the consistory, provided they were inclined to take refuge in the Protestant church. Nay, say they, the importance of the subject encourages us to put the question to you in stronger terms; what articles would you yourself be willing to subscribe, or to declare your assent to, had Providence placed you in our situation? To obtain a solution of this difficulty, seems to have been the chief design of their letter to Mr. Prov. Teller; in which, however, is contained much extraneous matter. Amongst other things, there are some good observations on the Hebrew language; as likewise, a well-written defence of their brethren against the charges of usury, fraud, and perfidy, with which they are generally loaded. I was surprized to find it also asserted, that the expectation of a Messiah, and of their return to the land of their forefathers, is gradually declining amongst them, and is esteemed by the greater part of the Jews in Holland, France, and Germany, wholly chimerical and visionary. Such is this remarkable letter; to which, perhaps, may be attributed the no less remarkable schism which has lately taken place in the Jewish church in Holland. Nor is it improbable, that many more Jews, in different parts of the world, may be induced to follow its example, to renounce the ceremonial law, and to separate from their brethren. Should this be the case, a way may thus be paved to the more speedy conversion of the whole body of the Jewish people. Be this, however, as it may, at least, another will be added to the many important and extraordinary events, to which the present age has been witness. Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, Oct.* 18.

THAT Ireland is in possession of great natural and local advantages, every person who has travelled in that country must allow; yet, with a climate nearly the same as England, a more fruitful soil *, parts as convenient for all the purposes of commerce, a numerous people who are acute and ingenious †; yet, with all those great and important advantages, the Irish nation, almost since the reign of Henry II. have been in the state of civil war, turbulence, and distraction. To persons who are conversant in the history of that country, from the first connexion with Britain, or what is called by historians the conquest, effected in the first instance by the exertions and marriage of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; it will appear, that the population of that kingdom is composed of two distinct parts, the native Irish and the English colony, settled there by Henry II. and his successors, at different periods. The indifference, if not impolicy, of England heretofore, to the instruction, improvement, and, I must add, encouragement, of the native Irish, and their attachment and partiality to the colony through many reigns, has been the principal cause for six centuries of those destructive animosities and warfare between both parties, that have paralysed industry and enterprize, rendered property in many parts of the island insecure, prevented strangers from settling in the country, and nearly completed its ruin. Conciliation, by encouraging the natives and the colonists to intermix by marriage, was, till very lately, never thought of, except in a few instances; yet, the experience of history ‡ bears me out in asserting, that this measure alone would ultimately tend, by

* Arthur Young. † Lord Auckland. ‡ History of the Sabine War.

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fuſion and intermixture, to ſettle the diſtracted ſtate of that country, by a true creation and union of one common intereſt, connected by that tye which binds ſociety together in every part of the civilized world; and by encouraging this principle, acting upon it, and making a few conceſſions to the different ſectaries, by the creation of an equality of privileges between them, as they compoſe the majority of the population; I ſay, by the adoption of thoſe meaſures, in my humble opinion, the Union will be for ever built on a permanent, ſolid, ſure, and laſting baſis; and Ireland will then riſe or fall with Great Britain, united and identified as one people, and in poſſeſſion of the ſame conſtitution, laws, and government.

I have been induced to take this ſketch of Iriſh hiſtory by the obſervations of Bettus, vol. LXX. p. 833; and before I diſmiſs the ſubject, I claim your impartiality and indulgence in order to make a few remarks on that production.

"Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale?"

Without following him through the mire that he has accumulated in Ireland, or to make uſe of the very elegant metaphor adopted by him, "out of the frying-pan into the fire," I ſhall only obſerve that, from the internal evidence in his letter, it appears to be a compilation ſelected from the travels of Mr. Richard Twiſs; from which puny and petulant writer, ſcurrillity, prejudice, and miſrepreſentation, are transferred to his work; and it is evident, that there is a coincidence not accidental in plot, unity, action, and ſentiment, between thoſe two tranſcendent writers, as they

"At random cenſure, wantonly abuſe."

To attempt to libel a "brave and generous nation" would at any time meet with reprobation from a liberal mind; but at the preſent period, when we are on the point of being united and identified as one people, every production calculated to provoke, to irritate, or to inflame, ſhould be pointed out; and every impartial reader will perceive, that this writer's epiſtle has that tendency, and to be ſimilar to thoſe ill-timed, unſeaſonable, and illiberal miſ-ſtatements, that have ſo often heretofore teemed from the envenomed pens of writers, who endeavour

——"With no kind view
To judge the many by the raſcal few."

After praiſing the humour, pleaſantry, and deſcriptive powers of Mr. Twiſs, his great precurſor and model, your traveller proceeds to pay a reluctant compliment to Mr. Cooper; but, ſoon after, finds fault with that gentleman, for not calling the hoſpitality of the Iriſh nation, drunkenneſs, &c.; and then he makes a ſerious charge againſt the veracity of Mr. Cooper, and ſays, that he has "gloſſed and varniſhed" the Iriſh character. Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Iriſh nation will be read with pleaſure, amuſement, and inſtruction, by every candid and moderate Britiſh ſubject, and every well-wiſher to the happineſs and proſperity of the united empire. They give an unvarniſhed ſtatement, a faithful and a true portrait, of the preſent ſituation of that country. Prior's advice on another occaſion he has followed:

"Be to their faults a little blind,
Be to their virtues very kind."

As an antidote againſt the prejudice of Mr. Twiſs, I would recommend to Engliſhmen, who wiſh to be well informed of the preſent ſtate of Ireland, to puruſe Watkinſon's Philoſophical View of the South of Ireland *, publiſhed ſome years ago; the Travels of Mr. Young; and Mr. Cooper's Letters. But to the vitiated and jaundiced perceptions of a Smellfungus, or a Mundungus,

* This work is in a ſeries of letters, and adorned with ſome neat engravings of the ruins of antient ſtructures in Ireland.

"Who

"Who the good to bad transform, the bad
to worse,"

and who volunteer in the cause of prejudice, and become advocates for misrepresentation, the most exquisite paintings, the finest productions of the sculptor or the statuary, even the celebrated Venus of Medicis or the Apollo of Belvidere, appear deformed.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE REV. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4, 1789.

MR. CHAPPLE, of Exeter, was for many years engaged in writing the history of Devonshire. He died, and left the most unfinished. The papers collected for that purpose are very curious and ample; but they were confused and undigested. Sir Robert Palk purchased them of Chapple's daughter, and sent them to me with most liberal offers, if I would undertake the work on Chapple's plan, and publish a complete history of this county. I declined so arduous an undertaking for many reasons; but offered to arrange and methodize the various articles, and write a catalogue of the MSS. and a general review of their contents.

I have finished what I undertook; and the collection is now a noble deposit for the assistance of some future historian. It will be lodged in Sir Robert's library, and any antiquary or curious person may have access to it.

I intend to publish a general account of it in the Monthly Review and your Magazine, if I can get Sir Robert's leave; and I think I shall easily procure it, as he is a friend to both those publications.

The paper I now send you * was found among the correspondence of Mr. Chapple and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a very learned clergyman, of Honiton.

Mr. Lewis had been reading an antient MS. in vellum, written in 1260, and originally belonged to the priory of Otterton. It was a *Costumale*, or ledger-book, of the priory, in the hand-writing of a monk who was sent hither by the abbot of St. *Michael de Monte* in Normandy, to which Otterton was a cell, before it was annexed to *Sion*, after its alienation. A fair transcript from the original is in Chapple's collection, with explanatory notes, and will greatly assist the antiquary in the history of that priory, and of its dependencies.

Mr. Lewis, in perusing this *Costumale*, was puzzled at the word *auca*, and sent to Chapple for an explanation of it. The inclosed papers are the result of that application. Yours, &c. S. BADCOCK.

P. S. My intense application to Chapple's papers hath *almost* metamorphosed me into an antiquary; and taken me off from theology and the belles lettres. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

I SHOULD be greatly wanting in gratitude towards A. X. (vol. LXX. p. 816,) if I did not in return, for the handsome compliments he has paid me, give the information desired, concerning the *cantharis* or common glow-worm.

I have perused Thomson too often, and too attentively, not to have observed the trifling lapse in his enchanting pen noticed by A. X.; and never could account for it in any other manner than by supposing that the divine poet expressed himself in the manner quoted, because Dr. Hill asserts the *male* glow-worm to have wings; yet I apprehend, that, like the cricket, lady-cow, and many other insects, the glow-worm makes very little use of its wings; for I never saw it in any situation more elevated than the summit of a barley-ear or a stunted furze-bush. As A. X. has done, I have in general found them on banks under hedges, and sometimes in the interstices of rugged elm-roots, and the foundations of buildings. I observe it to be common for several years together

* this paper in vol. LVI. p. 553.

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to elapse, without any being seen; and then a year occurs, when, in the month of August, the earth is almost as thickly spangled with them as the cope of heaven is with stars. I have heard people say, that they abound most in dry seasons; but I do not think that wet is inimical to them, because I have seen them shining as bright in rainy nights as in fine ones; and I saw many in the wet summer of 1792, but could not discover one in the extreme hot summer of last year. The last I saw was in August 1797, when I was returning home late in the evening through a very heavy rain, which did not affect the splendour of the worm in the least. The luminous appearance of the *cantharis* has caused it to attract the notice of most of our rural poets; and all of them, except Thomson, have considered it as a crawling reptile, inhabitant of the herbage on the earth. The third of the simply-elegant fables written by More, for the "Female Sex," (and which I wish the young ladies of the present day would attend to,) is intitutled, "The Nightingale and Glow-worm;" and in it the author makes the songster, previous to devouring the boasting insect, address it thus:

"Deluded fool, with pride elate,
Know 'tis thy beauty brings thy fate:
Less dazzling, long thou might'st have *lain*
Unheeded *on the velvet plain*;
Pride, soon or late, degraded mourns,
And beauty wrecks whom she adorns."

In composing and illustrating this fable, the order of Nature has been closely observed, both by the author and the draughtsman. The nightingale is almost the only bird that could have been chosen with propriety to be the punisher of the reptile's vanity; as (except the wood-lark) it is the only one awake in those hours when the glow-worms are visibly luminous, and it is one that feeds on insects.

In the plate illustrative of the fable, Hayman, the draughtsman, has very judiciously delineated the glow-worm lying on a bank under a tree, and in the shade. The moon behind the tree flings light on the transaction, without diminishing the brilliancy of the worm; and Grignion, the engraver, has done strict justice to the truth and taste of the design. For farther particulars concerning the *cantharis*, I must refer A. X. to the "History of Animals," composed by Dr. Hill, who has enumerated and described twelve kinds of them. I also take the liberty of referring Stella (p. 1045,) to the same work, as I have a *suspicion*, that the insects observed by her were the *cicindela volens*, or flying glow-worms, which are also treated of by Mr. Waller, in Phil. Trans. No. clxvii. p. 841.

Now I am treating on luminous insects, I will trespass farther on your Magazine, Mr. Urban, to mention an incident that may serve to guide curious persons in their researches for them. As I was walking, a few summers ago, on a sea-beach, I saw some peasants, (for the purpose of making fences to some neighbouring inclosures, where hedge-wood would not stand the sea-air,) gathering up the weeds that had been recently flung up by an high sea. Observing many tolerable specimens of marine plants among these weeds, I made a boy overturn a bushel-basket full of them in the garden belonging to my lodging, that I might examine them at my leisure. Being engaged from home all the afternoon, I thought no more of my weeds till I passed through the garden after it was quite dark, when I was surprized to see them studded with innumerable vivid sparks. To discover the cause of this beautiful phænomena, I kicked the weeds about with my foot, and perceived that by so doing I flung an host of minute lucid animals into as much confusion as a nest of ants is in when disturbed. It was only from this activity of the sparklers that I judged them to be insects,

for

for they were too small to be discernable either by day-light or candle-light. For several nights that I watched them, I found their numbers diminish gradually, till at last they all became totally extinct, which, I suppose, was owing to their being no longer able to survive out of their native element the sea. One reads accounts, in voyages, of the sea sometimes appearing luminous, and of that phenomena being attributed to insects; and, possibly, the shining appearance on stinking whitings, lobsters, &c. &c. may be imputable to insects likewise, and that my sparklers might be of that race.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Crediton, Jan. 10.*

I OBSERVE, in your last Obituary, an account of the death of Mr. Parr, formerly a surgeon in Exeter, and your quære respecting the probability of his having been a descendant of the Old Parr. I knew the father of the gentleman, whose death you record, well. He was a Dissenting minister, of talents and acquirements highly respectable, and was equally known as a gentleman and a scholar. He was an intimate friend of the famous bishop Hoadly, who offered to ordain him on *his own terms*; and when the character of the bishop is considered, it will not be supposed that any thing which could be dispensed with would have been insisted on. At this time also, Mr. Parr possessed two livings in very desirable situations, near Exeter, those of Rewe, and St George's Clist, now worth 200l. *per ann.* each! But to the point.

From this gentleman's youngest son, Mr. William Parr, of Moreton, I have heard the same story of the family having descended from the Shropshire labourer. Yet, on tracing his documents, I could not find any striking proof of this opinion. The family, he told me, were not originally from Devonshire, but from Shropshire; and claimed a descent from a lord Latimer, whose arms, transmitted from a very early period, on a gold ring of antique workmanship, was still preserved, as having belonged to one of their ancestors. I found, however, from his papers, which he obligingly showed me, that Robert Parr, from whom the genealogy is regularly deduced, was a merchant in Exeter, in about 1585, born in 1567; when the *Old Parr* was 84 years old; and it is not probable that the labourer of Shropshire could have had a son in this situation, in a town so distant; nor have we ever heard of any collateral descendant, or even of any other branches of the family at that time. It is probable therefore, though we may admit of the origin of the family from another county*, that no connexion with the Old Parr can have existed. Mr. Parr, the surgeon, lived to the age of 87, and his father one year longer; but I do not find any of the other branches of the family remarkable for longevity.

I shall, however, be glad to hear the opinions of those who may be better informed, and am

Yours, &c. Antiquariolus.

I have great reason to add, that the Rev. Mr. Parr was a constant reader and purchaser of your Magazine from its commencement, as well as an occasional correspondent. He was also one of the last surviving correspondents of the Spectator, of which he usually claimed two or three papers of no inconsiderable merit.

Mr. Urban, *Slawston, Jan. 11.*

HAVING, sometime since seen under an *arch* in a very *antient church*, the effigies of a man in armour, sculptured in oak wood, now much decayed by worms, &c.; allow me to ask of what age is this kind of sculpture, and how long since it gave place to carving effigies in stone, &c. Yours, &c. J. T.

* One argument in support of this is, that there is no other family of this name in Devonshire, though common in Shropshire, Lancashire, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropshire, Jan. 24.*

FORTON church, near Newport, Shropshire, is built of stone; the nave is enlightened by thirteen windows; four on the North side; six on the South side; two at the Eastern end, and one at the Western; and consists of three ailes; two long ones running from West to East, and one at the bottom from South to North: it is divided into two compartments by a row of neat columns, supported on pedestals a yard and a half high, and is neatly pewed: at the West end of the nave stands an elegant marble font, the bason of which is of an elliptical form. The wainscot by the altar is somewhat singular, being a triangular pediment supported by two square fluted columns; and on the top of each column stands a buff-coloured urn. Within the rails of the altar on a stone on the floor is the following inscription, with a coat of arms at the top.

RIC'US SKRYMSHER,
Joi's Skrymsher, Arm: Fil:
The'æ Mil: Nepos.
Soteriæ
Bosconeilianæ
Dux & Auctor;
Quippe qui,
Iacobo Comiti Derbiæ,
a Rebellibus fugienti,
in Penderelli domo
Latibulum prospex't;
Darbeius idem et Regi
ob: piè' xx° Aug. MDCCIV,
æt: LXXXVI.

On the top of the first long aile, near to the communion rails, is the following inscription:

Here lyeth
RICHARD AWNSHAM, Gent.
who served the several lords of this mannor,
as steward,
more than forty years,
with good abilities and approved fidelity:
he gave in his life-time
a silver flagon for the use of this altar;
and at his death
bequeathed one hundred pounds;
the interest thereof for ever,
to be employed in teaching poor children
of this parish to read,
and instructing them in the church catechism;
he died the 15th of March, 1731, aged 64:
He was the son of Richard, and
grandson of Richard Awnsham, A. M.
rector of Hopesay, in the county of Salop:
from which he was ejected
by the prevailing faction in 1644,
for his active loyalty to king Charles the
[First;
in whose army he attended
as chaplain for two years:
After a long imprisonment, he was restor'd
[in 1660.
Charles Baldwyn, of Aqualate, Esq.
as a mark of the friendship which he bore
[him,
and an acknowledgement of his faithful
[service,
ordered this inscription.

At the upper end of the second long aile is a tomb, the sides of which are enriched with coats of arms, and nine small images of alabaster; five males and four females, in the attitude of kneeling, having their hands joined as in prayer: on the top of the tomb are two effigies of a man and woman as large as life, both of which lay in the attitude of holding up their hands towards heaven: the figure of the man appears dressed in armour, with a sword by his side, having his head supported by an helmet: the figure of the woman appears dressed in a loose vest, having her head supported by an alabaster cussion: over them is an entablature supported by four columns: between the entablature and the effigies are two coats of arms, and the following inscription in gilt letters, on a black stone fixed in the wall:

HEERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF S^R THOMAS
[SKRYMSHER
KNIGHT ONE OF HIS MA^TIES IVSTICES OF
[PEACE
AND QVORVM FOR THIS COVNTIE OF
[STAFFORD
LORD OF THIS MANNOR AND PATRON OF
[THIS
CHVRCH WHO DYED THE 13th DAY OF
[IVLY
ANNO DOMINI 1633.

The whole of this tomb is inclosed by palisades.

At the West end of the nave is a strong well-built tower; whose angles are strenghtened by buttresses, having a musical ring of five bells; and at the East end is a good vestry room, enlightened by one window.

The church-yard is surrounded by a wall built partly of brick and partly of stone; in which, at the West end of the church, on the Southern side, stands a fine large yew-tree. Here it may not be amiss to say a few words as to the the motives which seem to have induced our ancestors to plant yew in church-

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church-yards: I have seen somewhere the following Latin sentence:

"Celeriter cadaver Taxus venenata consumit." [corpse."

"The poisonous yew quickly destroys a

and have made enquiries whether the dead, that have been buried near the yew-tree, were sooner decayed than those buried in a more remote part of the church-yard; but on that subject have not been able to gain any satisfactory answer.

It appears to me most probable, that our wise ancestors had regard to the gloomy appearance of the yew; and on that account, conceived it best calculated to add a greater sanctity to the places of worship, and to strike the mind with a solemn and suitable impression.

However, if my sentiments on this point are erroneous, I shall be happy to be corrected by any of your readers, who will oblige me with their information. WILLIAM SNAPE, A. B.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 27.

I CANNOT but admire the extreme penetration of Iülus in detecting error. Let me ask him, is there any more impropriety in supposing the first and second beast of St. John to be one and the same, than the dreams of Pharaoh, interpreted by Joseph, were one and the same; adding, because the thing was established and certain? Nor do I acknowledge any error, in affirming, that not one and the same person were meant, but one and the same power; and then applying the No. 666 to Boniface III. For, though it seems incomprehensible to Iülus, the number may apply to him as the first grand innovator, as he certainly was, and laid the foundation for his successors to become so terrible to all Europe; yet, is there no impropriety in supposing the succeeding pontifs to be equally represented, or rather the whole power and government *.

There are many reasons to suppose the papal power to be here described by St. John; and also, that it is the same in the fourth vision of Daniel; mentioned by him as dreadful, terrible, and exceeding strong, and diverse from all government. Now, as the papal was certainly more dreadful, and totally different from all governments that ever did, or possibly ever will exist, there seems little to doubt of its being the power described. If so, then one of the popes must be the No 666; and who can we apply it to, but the person whose name counts that number; the very man who laid the foundation of that astonishing power, one that assumed a power which none can possess but God alone?

Your's &c. B. I. B.

* Thus did Nebuchadnezzer's image represent the monarchs of many ages,

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Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, Jan.* 10.

HAVING seen a sketch of Strongbow's monument, with the description, vol. LXX. p. 818, I was highly gratified; although I regret that your ingenious correspondent did not transcribe a more enlarged sketch, as it is rather small; and the half figure noticed by him is scarcely perceptible. The attitude and sculpture are apparently similar to those of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem interred in the Temple church.

An antient writer says, that, in one of the actions (after the reduction of Wexford) which Strongbow had with O'Rian, prince of Idrone, in the county of Catherlough (Carlow), he with his own hand, in the presence and view of his army, slew his only son, a youth about 16 years old, who, at the head of a troop of horse, had charged the van of the Irish army, and finding that they did not give way, and that he could make no impression, returned back with his men to the main body of the army commanded by his father.

We are told from better authority, that there are two monuments in the church; one of Strongbow, noticed above, as described by your correspondent Σ, and the other representing his son by his side, holding up with both his hands his entrails, which seem falling out. This posture seems in some measure to corroborate the legend above recited; but the sketch given in LXX. 818, with the inscription on the tablet immediately over it, by no means elucidate the antient story, as your correspondent only notices an half figure by the side of Strongbow without any comment. I doubt the authenticity of the historical description; or, perhaps, it is at present so much defaced and dilapidated as to leave the original form and attitude scarcely perceptible. Strongbow died

in

in 1176, and was interred in this church; but at what time these two monuments were first erected we are not told, for history is silent on the subject. The figures, by the fall of part of the church in 1566, were much defaced, but repaired and beautified by order of Sir Henry Sidney, who was then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as the present inscription mentions. It is much to be regretted that he did not give directions to restore the antient inscription with the monument.

One writer informs us, that on the tomb of his son the following lines were engraved on a brass plate:

NATE : INGRATE : MIHI : PVGNANTI : TERGA : DEDISTI.
NON : MIHI : SED : GENTI : REGNO : QVOQVE : TERGA : DEDISTI.

A noble author says, "that the story seems to be traditional, as there is not the least mention of it in Giraldus Cambrensis, or any contemporary historian; and he further observes, that "the English at Dublin, without enquiry into the truth, set up the two monuments in the manner described, in conformity to the report." It is a fact, that the people at Wexford and in Dublin will tell you, when in conversation on the history of the conquest, that Strongbow cut his son in two.

The fact is indisputable that Strongbow died without issue, in consequence of which his kingdom of Leinster and his other estates, the marriage portion that he received from King Dermot with his daughter Eva, reverted to the Crown. He certainly was the most powerful nobleman in his time; and it is well known that Henry II. was so jealous of his power, that he recalled the letters-patent that he had granted him to conquer Ireland, till Strongbow was obliged to pay homage, and receive as a boon from the Crown what he had obtained by his marriage and exertions; and eventually Henry went over with a chosen body of troops to receive the submission of the Irish chieftains at Wexford, where he passed the winter. The name of De Clare, I imagine, no longer exists in Ireland; but the descendants from Strongbow's companions in the expedition are to be found scattered over the three counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow. They retain the names, but little of the property, of their ancestors, from the forfeitures and confiscations that took place, from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution. In consequence of their firm attachment and unshaken loyalty to the proscribed and unfortunate house of Stuart, they have nearly lost all the landed property originally acquired by the right of conquest and their intermarriages with the native Irish. The fact is, that, from being once lords of the soil, they are now merchants; and most part of the commercial property in the province of Leinster is in the possession of Strongbonians. The most conspicuous names at this time are, Fitzgerald, Fitzmorris or Maurice, Fitzhenry, Eustace, Hervey, Meyler, Devereux, Pendergast, Sinnot, Neville, Roche, Wickham, Whitty, Scallon, Pettit, Codd, &c. &c. &c.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, Jan.* 15.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to hint my wish to Dr. Drake, that he will, in the next edition of his Literary Hours, alter the following passages.

P. 121, in his remarks on Dyer's Fleece.—"This beautiful poem had ere this attracted the admiration it so justly merits, had not the stern critique of Dr. Johnson intervened to blast its fame."

P. 122.—"No great length of time had elapsed between the publication of the Fleece in 1757 and the critical effusions of Johnson."

P. 123.—"A sufficient space had not been allowed for the acquisition of numerous admirers, when Johnson passed sentence on the work, and thwarted its progress towards public esteem."

Could any reader suppose from the above, that 22 years had passed between the publication of the Fleece and that of Johnson's Lives? Yet we know, and those who do not know may learn from Boswell's Life of Johnson, or from Johnson's Letters to Mrs. Thrale, that his Lives of the Poets were not written or published till 1779, and not all published till 1780. "No, Sir, *no man was ever written down but by himself.*" With many thanks for the amusement your Magazine has afforded me, I remain yours,

D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcester, Dec.* 18.

THE high character and extensive circulation of your valuable Repository of miscellaneous literature have induced me to wish to offer the following

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ing remarks to the publick through the medium of it, if they be compatible with its plan and design. The rural œconomy of the kingdom furnishes at all times an important and interesting study; and, if we can only suggest a hint towards its improvement at this time of signal scarcity, we may, perhaps, contribute something towards ameliorating the future condition of the rising generation: at all events, we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that our efforts were consecrated by laudable intention.

I believe it is a fact generally known, that many of the most valuable sheep in this kingdom are annually lost to the community by premature and sudden death on rich clover and other luxuriant pastures. From the pampered manner in which rams are pastured a great length of time, it can scarcely be necessary to apprize your agricultural readers that these losses often, and perhaps generally, happen among them. The ingenious and indefatigable author of the volumes on agriculture and rural economics, speaking of the fatness of rams, observes, that "the decay of vigour is brought on prematurely by the unnatural state of fatness in which they are kept, and of which *a variety of diseases are inevitable consequences.*" The particular disease to which I have above alluded is, provincially, termed "the blood," and "the yellows." It would seem that it has received these denominations from some symptoms which usually occur as it approximates its fatal period. I believe it is well known in the midland district, Romney marsh, and some other places; and it is apprehended that it prevails, in a greater or less degree, in every part of the island where the more luxuriant artificial grasses are highly cultivated, and the sheep are pastured on them, or on other very succulent and forcing herbage. But high feeding among the ram-breeders appears to be indispensable: if they cannot show their rams in high condition, they cannot command a public preference. But this exposition of animals to fatal casualties embarrasses and much discourages breeders in their efforts at improvement, and may be, eventually, a great loss to the nation. Hence the value of an antidote against the recurrence of the disease in these circumstances would appear obvious. If this could be contrived to comport well with the nature and the circumstances of the animals, and rendered practicable and easy to their owners, it would seem to claim higher title to attention. But it is precisely on these grounds that I solicit your indulgence. Long appreciating the importance of the subject to the agricultural interests of society, I determined to bestow upon it a proportionate degree of investigation. At length I feel myself warranted in acquainting you, that I have discovered an antidote for the disease, *which is naturally accommodated to the circumstances of the animals and their owners,* and which I shall feel much confidence in proposing as effectual, even though the breeders continue to feed their sheep as high as they have hitherto done; which remedy, I believe, will be found to possess also these recommendatory properties, that the animals to which it may be administered will acquire a greater degree of fatness and vigour than they would do without it. It is presumed, therefore, that the publication of it will be useful, not only as a prevention of the disease mentioned, but as an improvement in the general management of this useful species of animals: and it would seem to enhance the importance of this preventive remedy when I remind you, that the disease is reputed to have hitherto completely baffled veterinary and medical skill, which have been resorted to occasionally. In proposing this preventive remedy, however, I by no means wish it to be understood that I think the disease beyond the reach of medicine; from some experiments I have recently made, I am well convinced of the contrary. But I have no need to inform you, that the practice of the generality of veterinary professors is merely empirical, and without any knowledge of the animal œconomy, or of those principles which govern it: and such is the indifference of most regular medical practitioners to the diseases of brute animals, and so little do they concern themselves to investigate the true causes of them, when indeed they can be persuaded to stoop to veterinary practice, that I am not surprized in learning that the attentions of each have hitherto proved ineffectual.

As gentlemen cannot be in possession of too much information relative to the extent and prevalence of this disease in different parts of the kingdom; as it is desirable to collect the know-

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ledge

ledge of individuals as to these particulars into the most respectable public channels of information; and as I purpose to make future communications to the publick through the present medium, relative to my investigation of this subject; I take the opportunity of intimating, that information (post-paid), relative to the above particulars, will be thankfully received. If, when gentlemen are describing the extent or prevalence of the disease, they would also speak as to the leading symptoms of it which they have observed, it might possibly be attended with some utility. It may not be unimportant to some of your readers to be informed, that this subject is already before his Grace the Duke of Bedford and the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of the interesting Annals published by Arthur Young, esq. F.R.S. their intelligent and indefatigable secretary. W. P. Whyte.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-house, Jan.* 19.

About ten years since I was at Kilkenny*, when I collected the following particulars, which I now send from memory, to gratify one of your correspondents.

The castle of Kilkenny was built by Randolph Earl of Chester about the middle of the 13th century. Its original form occupied a large quadrangle. It is beautifully situated on an eminence on the banks of the river Nure, and commands an extensive prospect over the city of Kilkenny and the neighbouring country. The apartments are spacious, and some of them magnificent, and decorated with portraits of the antient and illustrious family of Butler. But the most remarkable ornament in the castle is rich and curious tapestry, of great dimensions, representing the history of the Spanish monarchy, from the expulsion of the Moors to the beginning of the last century. It was executed by the fair hands of Spanish nuns, and brought from Vigo by the late Duke of Ormond. The stables are detached from the castle, and admired for their spaciousness and grandeur. Near the castle is a beautiful bridge, built with black marble, over the Nure, remarkable for the curious elliptical arches. The air here is remarkably pure and salubrious; and the castle and city being seated on a dry soil, with a rapid river flowing through it, renders a residence here extremely pleasant. The Kilkenny coal is of a peculiar quality; it makes an intense pure hot fire, and emits no smoke. The Kilkenny marble is well known in Ireland, is susceptible and admits a beautiful polish in chimney-pieces and other ornaments. Many of the buildings are composed of this durable material, and some of the streets are paved with it. Fogs are very unusual here, and the water is pure and transparent. The natives give you the following summary of the perfections that they enjoy,

Fire without smoke;
Air without fog;
Water without mud;
Land without bog;
and Streets paved with marble.

I must regret that it is not in my power to accompany this slight description (which I collected from my own observations and some general information that I received) with a drawing or sketch of the castle; but, as my stay was short, I could not afford time, neither can I positively vouch for the veracity of some of the particulars recited above; but the insertion in your valuable publication will, no doubt, gratify many of your readers, and stimulate some gentleman resident upon the spot to transmit a more accurate and minute detail. I have only to add, that the castle of Kilkenny is the principal country residence of the present Earl of Ormond. His creation took place only a few years since. Anthony Sinnot.

* The cell of Kenny, Lat. *Canicati.*

Mr Urban, *Jan.* 20.

In the days of more sprightly age and better times I have been honoured by your notice. I flatter myself some genial fire still remains. Having been lately under circumstances of confinement and pain, similar, in that respect, to the feelings of our extraordinary and sublime poet, Young,

"Like him I strove with wakeful melody
To clear the sullen gloom,"

I found every line an anodyne of pain. Having, four or five years back, stood forth in defence of our language against the challenges and attacks of some French literati, and published a whimsical defence and retorted satire in Latin and French; and last year renewed the same, in part, at Edinburgh, (see the Latin epitaph in the Edinburgh

Magd.

Magazine, Sept. laſt,) I wiſhed to make good ſome bold aſſertions reſpecting the harmonious powers of our language; reſpecting its rivalling the Latin, and even ſurpaſſing it, in its energetic and conciſe poetic turns; nothing appeared to me ſo well ſuited to every circumſtance, as an attempt to tranſlate, as literally as poſſible, the ſingular production of the Night-Thoughts.

The moſt able Latin verſifier will deem it an Herculean labour; leſs able Latiniſts may read it with pleaſure. But, to my great diſcouragement, I am told, and I am happy not to think ſo, (or wiſh to try it) that it is loſt labour, as the Roman claſſical language is ſo little known in England, and leſs honoured by public notice. If the incloſed ſpecimen ſhould meet your approbation, and be likely to pleaſe your ſelect learned readers, I will ſend you, for future inſertions, any paſſage you deem moſt difficult from the firſt book. If the verſion proves pure and truly claſſical, being as verbal as the original can admit in Latin, you will not fail to notice it, as the faithful guardian and ſupporter of the honour and rights of the Muſes of Latium, of whoſe merits you prove yourſelf the beſt of judges and encouragers; and will thus ſave my labours from the flames, which will otherwiſe be the juſt doom of ſelf-preſumption, and Icarian raſhneſs. Influenced by this diffidence, I preſent you a few lines, as beſt ſuited to the ſituation of the writer, and of a reſtleſs bed-ridden modern poet. I leave the extremely difficult and cloſing lines to ſome ingenious and more able correſpondent of yours to attempt, and confound my arrogance, and remain for your future call, or that of any of your claſſical readers, and amateurs.

Yours, &c. I.A. *Broad-ſtreet*, 24, *Carnaby-market*.

Latin Tranſlation of YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, Night I. ver. 484—489.

Can I forget PHILANDER? That were ſtrange!
O my full heart—But ſhould I give it vent,
The longeſt night, tho' longer far, would fail,
And the *lark* liſten to my *midnight* ſong.
The ſpritely *lark*'s ſhrill matin wakes the morn;
Grief's ſharpeſt thorn hard preſſing on my breaſt,
I ſtrive, with wakeful melody, to chear
The ſullen gloom, ſweet *Philomel!* like Thee,
And call the ſtars to liſten: Ev'ry ſtar
Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay.
Yet be not vain; there are, who thine excel,
And charm thro' diſtant ages: Wrapt in ſhade,
Priſ'ner of darkneſs! to the ſilent *hours*,
How often I repeat their rage divine,
To lull my griefs, and ſteal my heart from woe!
I roll their raptures, but not catch their fire.

Ergone defleti puter immemor ipſe Philandri? [dolentem
Scilicet hoc mirum foret! O mens plena!
Ni premerem longiſſima, vel ſi longior eſſet
Nox ſpatiis extenſa novis extenſa profuſo.
Deficeret gemitu, mediis & alanda tenebris
Captaret querulos ſuppreſſâ voce dolores.
Dulcis alauda refert arguto gutture lucem.
Vulneredum ſævo ſtimulat præcordia merur,
Uſque premens animum, ſuavis Philomela, tenebras
Certo vigil triſtes tecum mulcere canendo.
Aſtra rogo libeat voeem auſcultare canentis;
Aſtra meos cantus nolunt admittere, captu
Capta tuo: faſtus ne ſit tibi cauſa, canendo,
Sunt qui te ſuperant: ſunt qui diſtantia longè [ſpacæ
Sæcula carminibus mulcent: Ego noctis
Conſtrictus tenebris quotiesreticentibus horis
Divinos horum volvo, repetoque furores,
Ut lenire queam luctum, fallamque dolorem?
Evolvo ſacram rabiem, ſed deficit ardor, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 30.

CRUDWELL, (A. S. *cruth* a multitude, and *well*, a ſpring) lies on the left-hand of the road from Tetbury (co. Gloc.) to Malmeſbury, and ſeems to be populous. Between the foſs (which parts the pariſh from Aſkley) and the church, lie farm-houſes, and ſcattered buildings, in ſtraggling hamlets. In ſome parts the fields are ſmall, the ground gibbous, full of tuſſucks, and the incloſures numerous, with abundance of ſcattered willows, the whole bearing the aſpect of a drained marſh: farther on is a pond, with a handſome bridge of four arches, at right angles to a road, which runs cloſe by the church. Upon advancing higher, the appearance of the village improves. The country, in the general aſpect, is a flow, gradual deſcent, from the higher ground nearer to Cirenceſter.

The church, which is a large, handſome, antient building; conſiſts of three aiſles, and a low Weſt tower, with four pinnacles and quatrefoil parapet. The date of the building is various, having work from the twelfth century

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downwards. The pillars which part the nave from the sides ailes are on one side low, round, massy, with capitals of inverted horns, and arches obtusely pointed. Those opposite have more slender and higher pillars, and a much sharper arch. In the clerestory are four square windows on each side; the casement part consisting of a quaterfoil. The roof is of wood; and in two compartments nearest to the chancel, are remains of very rich pierced work; for the church appears to have been much beautified in the latter end of Hen. VII. or beginning of Hen. VIII. The rafters rest on stone corbels of human faces. On the wall in the centre of the arch, which parts the nave from the chancels, are the royal arms, modern; on the wall of the West end, where the tower begins, the Belief, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. The font for immersion, which is under the tower, has an octangular bason, a similar shaft diminishing upwards, and a round pedestal. There are five bells; and a stone stair-case from the tower, descending into one of the ailes, and a bracket, for an image under the arch of the tower. In a side aile there is a seat, inclosed by the remains of a rich wooden screen; and in the wall a niche, and small door-way, of the 15th century.

In the opposite aile is a window of the 12th century, a round door-way with a billeted moulding, and a much later square window full of fragments of stained glass, once plainly intended to represent the seven Sacraments. In the upper parts, alternately repeated, are, 1st. Bendy, wavy of six Or and Arg. (by mistake, or else assumed for difference, for three *pales* wavy Or, Lord *Molyns**, as will appear from the next coat); 2d. Sa. two bars Arg. in fess a mullet of 2d, and in chief three plates (*Fitzjohn*, of *Heytesbury*, adopted by Sir *Walter de Hungerford*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Adam Fitzjohn*). Below are, 1st. a bishop with his crosier, three persons kneeling before him, one holding a casket (or reliquary), as many persons with the clerical tonsure, one with the stem of a cross over his shoulder, another holding a book open (the Sacrament of Ordination); 2d. a sick man naked in bed, his arms upon his breast, a woman standing behind, other persons on one side, one of which is a priest, stooping towards the sick man, with a wafer in one hand and a cross in the other; a man kneeling on the other side with a casket open in his hand; something at the bottom of the bed, small, and resembling a round-made arm-chair, for absolution, extreme unction, &c. 3d. A man in front of a building with the stole over his shoulders, four persons standing behind; a woman in a modest inclining posture on one side; other side mutilated (matrimony at the church door). 4. Extremely mutilated, a man pointing to a book open on a table, the pages marked with small billets; another kneeling with hands in a praying posture just by, and underneath, Johannes (Penance, qu.) In the centre of all is a square-shouldered short figure of our Saviour, tolerably complete, with a crown of thorns and glory, divided into rose-like sections. Scraps of writing are interspersed, as *Ave, Dei, nob. fic nos re*, &c. A pillar between the chancel and this aile is pierced for view of the elevation of the Host. In the chancel is a piscina, and sentences of Scripture painted on the walls around.

In the pews, are remains of very rich carved work. Opposite the clerk's desk, on a pew-door, are the royal arms, with the griffin and greyhound supporters, thus marking the period when the church was so beautified; the rose and thistle in the corners above. Below, a man's head in profile, with an antick beard, and a round slouched hat, cocked up behind, within a circle of rose-stems, branching out at four angles, into as many roses. In another, two heads in circles, respecting each other. In others, a single head above, and roses and flowers below. By the way, I shall here suggest it as likely, that the common ornament of roses, in these wooden carved works and screens, may possibly point out a period, at least with respect to the *latter*, when *wood* superseded the use of stone, used for such fabricks more antiently, as is plain.

The pincipal epitaphs are these:

In the chancel wall, on a brass:

"Obdormivit in Domina placide MARIA SHEWRING, virgo, uxor, mater amabilis. Ob.

* A title which the Hungerfords bore temp. Hen. VI.

Ob. 14 Aug. 1711. MARIA, optimæ ſpei filia, ob. Londini, Sept. 3, 1715."

"THOMAS SHEWRING, M.A. rector de Crudwell, vic. de Hankerton, et Ball. col. Oxon. olim ſocius digniſſimus. Qui immaturæ omnibus niſi ſibi moriebatur, Oct. 18, 1718. JANA conjux, ultima, ſpectatiſſimæ virtutis femina, noverca deſideratiſſima, ob. 27 Septembris, A.D. 1720."

In the chancel.

"Mr. THOMAS ERLE, jun. merchant, who dyed Aug. 13, 1702."

"DANIEL HARTFORD, B.D. late rector, Nov. 4, 1679."

"JOHN ADSHAW, miniſter of God's word, 1645."

"THOMAS ERLE, late of Eſcot, gentleman, 1637."

[Mr. Giles Earle has now an eſtate there.]

"JOHN JENNER, 1670."

Several to the name of Oatridge.

One with a croſs patonce and creſt, a goat's head iſſuing from a ducal coronet. Several for Harewell and Eſtcourt; and

Here lyeth the body of ANNE, the daughter of Sir Thomas Earle, knt. and wife of Henry Creſwicke, eſq. She departed this life the 28th day of January, in the 63d year of her age, and of our Lord 1728 *.

The manor has paſſed ſucceſſively from Ethelwulph to the abbey of Malmeſbury; the Crown; Baynton; Lord Lucas; his ſole daughter, Mary, Counteſs of Kent, created Baroneſs Lucas, of Crudwell, 7th May, 1663 †: and, by marriage of the hon. Philip Yorke to Lady Jemima Campbell, eldeſt grand-daughter of the laſt Earl of Kent, to the Hardwicke family, where it now remains.

There was once a chapel at Eſtcourt; and land was granted, in Crudwell, to Ralph de Hunlavinton. Regiſtr. Malmſb. penès Rememb. Regis num. LXX. 108. (Jones's Index); *ubi plura Collect.* for Wiltſhire, penès T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Jan.* 23.

AS the lamp of erudition, which once diffuſed its rays with ſuch peculiar ſplendour through our iſle, may now be ſaid to glimmer in the ſocket, I hope I do not violate the rules of metaphor by calling Wells the very *ſave-all* of literature; and, as the Clergy are in general ſuppoſed to have made ſome progreſs in the various branches of the Belles Lettres, I hope I do but exemplify the precept of "doing as I would be done unto," when I diſclaim any literary honours which might conjecturally be aſcribed to me as miniſter of the pariſh. *Credite Romani ſcriptores, credite Graii*; my pen never produced a ſyllable which was liable to public inſpection, excepting a few very humble efforts of genius which embelliſh the Pariſh Regiſter. No, Mr. Urban, upon the word of a gentleman, the reputation of a clergyman, and the credit of a Johnian, I am not *Anſonius, Telonicus, Vicinus, Viator*, or any *ſuch thing*; by which renunciation of all claim to any literary glory I mean to appeaſe any jealouſies which might invade my *philological* flock, and put it out of their power to exclaim againſt me, "*tulit alter honores.*"

Whether this *cacoethes ſcribendi* is imported by the book, as death from the baſiliſk; by the touch, as electricity by a conductor; by *miaſma*, as the preſent affliction which pervades Spain; I know not; but the ſimilitude and correſponding circumſtances of each diſeaſe carry a ſort of corroborating evidence in favour of the laſt conjecture. Thanks to my ſtars, I have eſcaped—yes—"*me ſervavit Apollo.*"

One word more, and I have done. Allow me, Sir, to inſinuate, that it would contribute greatly to the excellence of your Publication, were you to inſiſt upon the real ſignature of each of your correſpondents; for,

"*Dum latent, ut marinæ*
Filium dicunt Thetidis."

Thoſe who are leſs modeſt and unaſſuming than myſelf have it in their power to thruſt their profane heads into chaplets deſtined for more claſſic brows.

I am ſorry my pariſhioners have incurred the ridicule of the cynic *Stator*; and moſt ſincerely ſhould I rejoice were it in my power to aſſiſt them in their difficulties. But, truth to ſay, their caſe appears deſperate; and you will readily acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that, as a young author, it would be imprudent in me to meddle with it. I ſhall not, however, imitate the corrupt practice of the world, and appear againſt them in this the day of their viſitation. Believe me, Sir, I wiſh them every poſſible ſucceſs, and ſhall never ceaſe to pray to Apollo for their deliverance.

Curator ſine Curâ, ſed non Sinecure.

Mr.

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* See Collinſon's Somerſetſhire, vol. II. p. 143.; and Collins's Baronetage, vol. IV. p. 343.

† This account is not given as *perfect*.

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Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmunds, Jan. 1.*

I SEND you, to be engraven, a curiosity, (*Plate II. figs. 1, 2, 3,*) which has long been in the family of my respectable grandfather, but of which he cannot give any account. The antiquaries of this antient town, both male and female, are unable to determine whether this toad, of silver gilt, be a charm, or a case for perfume, or only an ornament. In all events, that other grand-children may live as little like toads under a harrow, as I expect to be kept by my good old gentleman here, is the sincere wish of one who means to be, your constant reader,

LITTLE TIP.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle-Temple, Jan. 2.*

THE inclosed rough sketches (*figs. 4, 5*) are taken from a painted window, in the hall of a gentleman's house in Salisbury, where there are many others, which, upon some future day, I shall beg the favour of insertion in your Magazine, for explanation. There are various opinions afloat relative to the former owners of this antient mansion; but they all seem to agree, that it was possessed by some noble family. If some of your heraldic friends will favour me with the names of the families to whom these coats of arms belong, it may throw some light upon it. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, Durham, Jan. 4.*

I SEND you the impression of a seal, (*fig. 6*), which I should be glad to see illustrated. It was found by a gardener, in a plot of ground immediately without the walls of York.

R. SURTEES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*

THE subjoined silver penny (*fig. 7*), in my possession, seems to have something peculiar in it. The figure on the obverse, bearing a crosier, marks it to be episcopal; at the same time, the cross and pellets on the reverse seem to limit it to a date higher than Hen. III. Now, does it appear, that any ecclesiastic (and if any, what?) was permitted to affix his own portrait to a coin, after the conquest? Perhaps, if you can spare a corner in your plate for this drawing, one of your correspondents will favour me with an opinion respecting the coin.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 6.*

INCLOSED is a drawing (*fig. 8*), which, perhaps, you may think proper to engrave for your valuable Miscellany. It represents a *reliquary*; the links are gold; the jewellery-work rubies and table-diamonds; the cross is enamelled red; our Saviour in high relief, white; the figure of St. John green and blue; the Virgin deep blue; the cylinder of ivory, hollow, opening at each end; ends enamelled in beautiful blue and gold Mosaic; contained a piece of the true cross; the reverse of the cross enamelled white and gold, with the instruments of our Lord's passion; the foot of the cross on a skeleton; in the centre frame or ring, is a miniature covered with crystal, about the size of a silver penny, representing Adam and Eve, the Serpent, the Tree of Knowledge and forbidden-fruit. It belonged to Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II. from whom it came into the family of the Comptons, and is now in the possession of a lady, the immediate descendant of that family. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmsthorpe, Jan. 7.*

I SEND you a drawing of my private token, (*fig. 9.*) which I suppose to be the first *provincial halfpenny* in Leicestershire, and perhaps the first *farmer's token* in the kingdom. It is of copper, bronzed, and only 18 of them have been struck.

Yours, &c. R. FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

THE impression of a seal which accompanies this (*fig. 10*) having been communicated to me by Mr. Douglas, with his sentiments thereon; I think you will not decline inserting it in your useful Miscellany, that some of your Antiquarian correspondents may illustrate and rightly assign it.

The seal was found in a field near Petworth; and the impression reads, S.P.B. BOSSOV. PRIEVR. DE COVDRES; which Mr. D. supposes may relate to a priory founded at Cowdry, the antient seat of the Montacutes; but there does not appear to be any reason for supposing there was a religious house at that place. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 4.*

IN vol. LXIX. p. 96. you gave the *left*-handed writing of the gallant Hero of the Nile. As a matter of curiosity, I send you the noble Admiral's sign-

signature with his *right* hand, from an official paper; together with that of the celebrated Sir Hugh Palliser (see *Plate II.*) Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

THE inclosed original letters, from the Duke and Dutchess of Marlborough, and the Marquis of Dorchester, to the Lord North and Grey, were found at Kirtling (commonly called Catlidge) by Mr. Davey, formerly steward to Lord North's family, (see the autographs in *Plate II.*)

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"*Camp at Herentals, the 29th September*, 1705.

"My Lord,

"I have received the favour of your Lordship's letter, and had one yesterday from Monsr. Van Ellemeet, to whom I now return an answer; and as you will have a sight of it, I shall refer your Lordship to what I write to him, and will only add, that in case he should insist upon having every thing settled before the marriage, which, I find by Mr. Guidet's letter, cannot be done till next term; yet, in that case, your Lordship might go over to England, and come back again to consummate the marriage time enough in all likelihood to return with me; and you may be sure I shall be glad of your company.

"I forgot whether your Lordship desired Breda, or some other place for your quarters, wherein I pray you will inform me by your next. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and most humble servant,

"MARLBOROUGH."

"*Cambron, in Flanders, Oct.* 18, 1706.

"My Lord,

"I know not by what accident, but, I assure you, I had not the honour of yours of the 21st of the last month till yesterday, notwithstanding that we had five days ago those of the 24th, which brought the news of Lord Hatton. At the same time I was informed, that the Queen remembered her promise to my brother, and that she was resolved of making a constable of the Tower, which could not agree with your desire; so that I did, by that post, write what had passed between us the last winter, and as soon as I have an answer, I shall acquaint you with it, being, my Lord, your faithful friend and humble servant, MARLBOROUGH."

"I beg my most humble

may be given to my Lady North."

"*Monday morning.*

"I received your Lordship's letter. All I can say to the matter it concerns is, that, having had lately occasion to talk seriously to my daughter of marriage, I find she is in very good earnest when she declares against it, which I am very sorry for. What more I can assure your Lordship from her own mouth is, that she has not forgot the zeal you expressed for her deliverance once upon a time, so that she heartily wishes you a long and perfect happiness, and hopes you will meet it in somebody who deserves and can return your affection. Could I have told you with sincerity any thing you desired more to hear, I had sooner answered your letter; for I am, with all imaginable esteem, my Lord, your humble servant, DORCHESTER *."

"My Lord, *March* 26, 1724.

"I don't know whether your Lordship was at the house yesterday; but if you were not, I beg of your Lordship that you will go to-day, to assist in doing the greatest piece of justice and compassion that ever you did in your life. The lawyers have spoke on each side; but you will hear the same arguments again to-day; and indeed, if you heard only the appellant's side, it would be sufficient to judge against them; for my Lord Mohun, who was only an adopted heir, has kept the family of the Pittons out of their estate near 50 years: they are of a good family, and if they had not gone to service, they must have starved. I don't doubt but that your Lordship will take a pleasure in assisting the unfortunate. I am, your Lordship's most faithful, and most obliged humble servant. S. MARLBOROUGH."

"I am much obliged to my Lady North and Grey for the honour she did me; and I will be sure to wait upon her, with my humble thanks, as soon as I have any liberty."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

YOUR correspondent T. K. in vol. LXX. p. 1130, informs the publick, that he has lately obtained *two half florins*, in very good preservation, resembling that *mentioned* by Mr. Pinkerton.

If the word *half* is an error for *quarter*, this account may be understood, but not otherwise, because Mr. Pinkerton

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* Evelyn Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston; created Marquis of Dorchester, Dec. 23, 1706; Duke of Kingston, July 20, 1715.

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kerton has mentioned and figured the quarter florin in his eſſay on medals; but he has not deſcribed (and for the beſt of all poſſible reaſons) the half florin in any publication whatſoever.

The half florin recently diſcovered, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sharpe, of Coventry, and the quarter florin now contained in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter, are preſumed, by perſons moſt intelligent in Engliſh coin, to be the only genuine ſpecimens extant. Of the firſt no counterfeit has yet appeared; of the ſecond, two ſpurious ones are known to be in exiſtence *.

The quarter florin long ſince has been engraved, and is printed in every work on Engliſh coin, publiſhed within the laſt fifty years. Your print of it in the Magazine for December is lamentably incorrect †. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, Jan.* 14.

IN your vol. LXI. p. 308, is a ſpirited letter, addreſſed by Mr. Polwhele to Benjamin Incledon, eſq. in which he very properly reprehends that gentleman for withholding information reſpecting the Hiſtory of Devonſhire; and more eſpecially for not returning an anſwer to ſeveral letters which he had written to him.

Your readers, who happen to recollect the contents of that letter, will ſcarcely believe, that Mr. Polwhele now thinks it becoming in him to adopt that conduct which he there ſo ſeverely cenſures; that he has withheld information, and has not anſwered letters. But, however incredible it may appear, the fact is, that he has forgotten how indignantly he himſelf ſpurned at unworthy treatment, and has forced others to feel "*the humiliating nature of ſuch ſolicitations* ‡."

I have long employed my leiſure hours in preparing for the preſs an Hiſtory of the Mints and Coinage of this kingdom, and am, in courſe, anxious to collect every information on the ſubject. When I read in the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Devonſhire, p. 85, an account of a Mint in the manſion-houſe of the Great Copleſtone, my curioſity was much excited by ſo ſingular a circumſtance; and I took the liberty to requeſt from Mr. Polwhele his authority for that particular. My firſt letter, I concluded, muſt neceſſarily have miſcarried, as it produced no anſwer; but a ſecond and a third having proved equally unſucceſsful, I am convinced that Mr. Polwhele, like his great archetype Mr. Incledon, is determined to perſevere in a *dignified* ſilence.

If the Hiſtorian of Devon was urged to ſuch lamentations on the wretched fate of Authors, by a ſingle inſtance of inattention of his applications, (I ſay a ſingle inſtance, for, if more had occurred, at that time we ſhould unqueſtionably have heard of them,) what have not I a right to ſay, who have not only choſen him for a correſpondent, but alſo another *gentleman* who is likewiſe in the habit of not anſwering queſtions. An unfortunate paſſage in Mr. Henſhall's tranſlation of Domeſday, (No. I. p. 221), where he ſpeaks of Greek being uſed on Saxon coins, led me to addreſs a letter to him for farther information; but, though it was written ſome months ſince, he has not been pleaſed to take any notice of it.

This is the more mortifying, as I have copies of above 2000 legends of Anglo-Saxon coins; but have never been ſo fortunate as to diſcover thoſe very intereſting ones which Mr. Henſhall either has, or ought to have, ſeen.

I cannot conclude without declaring, that theſe inſtances of incivility have been ſtrikingly contraſted by the moſt liberal and polite behaviour in the numerous perſons to whom I have applied for information. This is by no means the proper place to expreſs my gratitude to them individually; but I hope ſhortly to do it, when I ſhall ſubmit to the publick eye that work, which their generous communications will be found to have ſo greatly aſſiſted and embelliſhed.

Yours, &c. ROGERS RUPING.

P. S. I ſhall eſteem it a favour if any of your correſpondents will inform me whether the following work was ever publiſhed.

"Brief Memoirs relating to the Silver and Gold Coins of England, with an Account of the corruption of the Hammered Monies, and of the reform of the late grand Coinage at the Tower and County Mints, in the years 1696, 97, 98, and 99, by Hopton Haynes, Eſq. London, 1700."

Snelling

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* The two ſpurious *quarter* florins, we have Mr. Miles's authority for ſaying, are now in his poſſeſſion. EDIT.

† We can only ſay, having never ſeen the *coin*, that it was an exact fac-ſimile of the *drawing* ſent to us. EDIT.

‡ Mr. Polwhele's letter.

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Snelling made large extracts from it, which are now in the library of Richard Gough, esq. by whom I have been permitted to copy them.

I likewise wish to know what is become of a MS. which, in 1782, was in the hands of Mr. Beck, rector of Godeby in Leicestershire; but whether drawn up by himself does not appear from the memorandum.

It contained, A brief Collection of the alterations which have been made in the Moneys of the Realm since the time of Edward I. &c. &c.

This MS. is mentioned by Sir Charles Frederick in a note written in his copy of Leake on English Coins, now in the possession of Mr. Gough.

Qu. What is meant by Mr. Hawkes's Book of Coins? which occurs in another MS note by Sir C. Frederick.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Thornhaugh-street, Jan. 20.*

YOUR correspondent, R. G. p. 1153, will find that his difficulty of discovering *Kiel* in Staffordshire was owing to a defect in its orthography; and that the place he enquires after is not written *Kiel*, but *Keel*. It is to be found in Spelman's Villare Anglicarum, Adams's Index Villaris in Pirehill hundred, and the map of Staffordshire in the last edition of Camden, about two miles to the South-west of Newcastle-under-Line.

Keel manor was parcel of Tuthury castle 1 Edw. III.; History of Staffordshire, I. 40; and Keele house was ordered to be forthwith demolished by Capt. Barbar's soldiers, Feb. 29, 1643; Ib. Gen. Hist. p. 64. Gilbert Rolleston, of Rolleston, married to his first wife, Jane, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, esq.; Ib. 80.

The principal branch of the family of the Sneyds have been seated there many generations, and the present possessor is Walter Sneyd, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Staffordshire militia. Their curious old mansion, built 1581, as engraved in Plot, tab. 28, still remains with few external alterations, and, no doubt, contains the portrait mentioned by R. G.; which, if not anticipated by any other publication, will be particularly described, or engraved, in the latter part of the History of Staffordshire; a *second portion* of which is now finishing at the press for publication early in the spring, as will be more particularly specified on the cover of your next Magazine. S. SHAW.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton, Jan. 6.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is chiefly devoted to literature, I flatter myself that this short article will be admitted into a corner of that useful publication.

In the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. II. part i. p. 383, we meet with the following passage:

"Punctuation, in grammar, is an art, with which we have said, in the Encyclopædia, that the antients were entirely unacquainted. Candour obliges us to confess, that this was said rashly."

A learned writer, in the Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1798, who subscribes J. WARBURTON, after having proved, we think completely, that the art is not wholly modern; adds, that

"The best treatise upon punctuation, that he has seen, was published some years since by an anonymous author, and dedicated to Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. With this treatise we are not acquainted; but we do not think that the art of punctuation can be taught by rules."

I shall take the liberty to make two or three observations on this extract.

1. Mr. Warburton's proofs are taken verbatim from the Essay on Punctuation, by that anonymous author.

2. The author of that essay is no longer anonymous. The name of J. ROBERTSON is affixed to the dedication of the fourth edition. The same gentleman is the author of the Dissertation on the Parian chronicle; a new edition of Telemachus, with notes; an Essay on the Nature of the English Verse; and other publications. He is, I believe, vicar of Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

3. The authors of the Encyclopædia are of opinion, that the art of punctuation cannot be taught by rules. If I am not deceived, the author has clearly proved, that "the art of punctuation is no arbitrary and capricious invention; but an art, founded on rational and determinate principles," and consequently may be taught by rules.

C. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *South-Wales, Nov. 1.*

HAVING for some time past dedicated my leisure-hours to an investigation of the history of those Scots families which originally emigrated into that

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that country from England, such as the *Gordons*, the *Vaux* or *De Vallibus*, the *Montgomerys*, &c.; and having exhausted the sources of information which it has been in my power to obtain, in this retired part of the world, and which, indeed, have been much confined to the works of Dugdale and of Collins; I use the liberty to address your readers, learned in the Antiquities of this Island, in hopes that, out of so great a number, some one will be so far inclined to assist a beginner, as to give a list of the works in which information is most likely to be found. I see, in Mr. Longmate's Supplement to the fifth edition of Collins's Peerage, that he frequently quotes Chitting Chester Herald's account of the families of Vaux, Multon, and Dacre. Having never seen that account, I wish to obtain some knowledge of it, as also of its author. Mr. Longmate, I understand, is dead; but, in his preface to the before-mentioned Supplement, he announced, that he had been collecting materials for an extinct peerage of England; and I am curious to know if he lived long enough to complete it, and if there is any chance of its being given to the publick.

CAMBRO-SCOTUS.

*** The letters which this gentleman mentions will be highly acceptable.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 7.*

YOUR excellent publication being open to receive every intelligence interesting to mankind, I hope the following hints may not be deemed unworthy of insertion. I cannot help lamenting the great neglect in parents of families, not making their *last wills* and *testaments*, the consequence of a sudden death thereby involving their relatives in future contention and misery. Surely, Mr. Urban, the once prevalent opinion, that death must shortly follow the making of such an instrument, must now be entirely exploded in this enlightened age; and yet we daily see the neglect I have here pointed out, or, if done at all, the will is too often made in the last stage of sickness, a time the most surely unfit to settle the affairs of this, when the testator should be looking forward to "another and better world."

Another hint I wish to give those who have the prudence to make their wills, is, to be very circumspect in the appointment of *executors*; where there are younger children, it is highly improper to appoint an eldest, or only son, *sole* executor. The laws of the country have, no doubt from wise motives, given him a pre-eminence in estates over his brothers and sisters; but to extend the same, by putting their property in some measure in his power, (at least for twelve months,) is almost sure to be followed by family contention, frequently settled by the court of chancery. An instance has lately occurred to my knowledge, of an eldest son, left sole executor, speculating in the funds with his brothers' property, until the twelve months were expired, when his father's affairs might have been settled with ease in two or three months; the most prudent method therefore is, for the testator to limit the payment of his children's fortunes to three months; for, notwithstanding the law allows twelve months, yet, by that means, the fortunes will carry interest from the end of three months from the testator's death, and thereby induce the executors to use that diligence in settling the affairs, as in justice they are bound to do.

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Jan. 5.*

I BEG leave to thank your correspondent, who, in vol. LXX. p. 1156, informs me of my mistake in complaining, that my letter concerning a certain error in a newly-established Miscellany had not been noticed, and to apologize to the parties concerned. Finding that it was not inserted in due course, and that it was not afterwards advertised amongst that publication's other contents, for I do not regularly take it in, I too hastily concluded that my letter had been suppressed, which I now learn was duly honoured. But, Mr. Urban, whilst I deduct this instance of uncandid treatment from the general mass I complained of, how many new ones accumulate around me!

Your correspondent P. Q. at p. 1136, represents me as setting aside all historical evidence in denying the reality of the powder plot. It is true, Sir, I have placed that affair in a very different light from that in which it is exhibited by most former writers, and have demonstrated that it leads to opposite conclusions to those which are generally drawn from it; but, so far from denying the fact itself, I have expressly stated, that I have never met with an author who has called it in question.

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queſtion. In the next place, your correſpondent refers to the work of Dr. Sturges, p. 185, 8vo. as to a refutation of what I have advanced on the ſubject; whereas, this gentleman does not ſo much as notice my ſtatements. I find the greater reaſon for this complaint, as one of the laſt Reviews alſo ſpeaks of the *Reflections* of Dr. S. as an anſwer to my *Letters*. The fact is, he has barely republiſhed his work in a ſmaller ſize, but without profeſſing to refute what I have advanced againſt it; and I have it in my power to ſhew, that in the few chronological diſcuſſions, and quodlibetical criticiſms, which he has added to it, he has failed in every point. In particular, this writer will be ſurprized to find how much he has been miſled by his correſpondent in Lincoln's Inn *, who has ſupplied him with the account of my conduct reſpecting the act for the relief of Catholics, in 1791, which account forms a great proportion of the new matter in the ſaid ſecond edition.

I now paſs to the criticiſm on my *Hiſtory of Winchceſter*, by the ingenious writer who is enriching your Magazine with his copious account of Winborne. He ſays, that I "muſt be wrong in ſaying that Ethelred I. received his wound (of which he died) at Merton, unleſs there be ſuch a place between Winborne and Saliſbury, becauſe there was the ſeat of war, as is evident by the Danes rallying at Wilton, where they fought Alfred immediately after." He had before expreſſly aſſerted, that Ethelred, with his brother Alfred, was "ſucceſsful in the aforeſaid battle, and that it took place at Witchampton, near Winborne," p. 1188. The injuſtice of this criticiſm will appear from the three following capital errors that are contained in it. 1. All our original hiſtorians agree in aſſerting, that the laſt battle fought by Ethelred againſt the Danes, the ſame in which he received his death-wound, was unſucceſsful on his part. I will refer to ſome of theſe hiſtorians, whom I have actually before me, in the notes; but I ſhall content myſelf with citing the words of one amongſt them, who was the near deſcendant of that valiant prince †. 2. The original writers are equally unanimous in naming *Merton* as the place of this battle ‡, though Camden, Rapin, and other moderns, amongſt their numerous errors on this period of hiſtory §, call it *Wittingham*, or *Witchampton*. The ſource of their error in this particular is eaſily diſcovered. They confound the place of Ethelred's laſt fight, with that of his death. He fought his laſt battle at Merton, or Merdon, near Deviſes ‖, and he died at Witchampton ¶, near Winborne, at which latter place he was buried. 3. Alfred did not engage the Danes at Wilton, immediately after the aforeſaid battle; but a whole month intervened **, which was taken up with his election and coronation ††; and then his forces were ſo much inferior in number to thoſe of his enemies ‡‡, that he loſt the day, and was forced to ſeek his ſafety in flight and obſcurity. J. Milner.

* When *The Memoirs of the Life and Writings* of that perſonage come to be publiſhed.

† "Poſt duos menſes renovat certamen rex prædictus Æthered, cum quo frater ſuus Ælfred, in loco Merantune . . . . barbari victoriæ obtinet numen . . . Denique poſt devaſtationem pugnæ prædictæ, illius anni poſt paſcha, migravit rex Æthered, de cujus radice teneo ortum." Nobilis Ethelwerd. Chron. l. iv. c. 2. Eadem fere, Chron. Sax. Hen. Hunt. Sim. Dunelm. Mat. Weſt. Randulph Higd. Brompton, &c.

‡ *Meretune* Chron. Sax. *Meredune* Hen. Hunt. & Sim. Dun. *Meretona* Mat. Weſt. *Meretu* Polychron. Brompt.

§ It is extraordinary, that even the Winborne inſcription ſhould have been inaccurately copied by theſe celebrated writers, as will appear by comparing them with the fac-ſimile in *Carter's Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, &c. For example, they write Daurum for Dacorum, which latter is the antient name; and, what is of more conſequence, they put the year DCCCLXXII for 873. The moſt extraordinary circumſtance of all, however, is, that the date of the inſcription itſelf, which was made in the 16th century, ſhould be farther from the truth than that of theſe authors; it being certain from the original chroniclers, that Ethelred died in 871.

‖ So it is placed by John Spelman, and by Gibſon in his Topography to Chron. Sax.

¶ The Antient Engliſh Martyrology; alſo, Clariſſ. J. Spelman in Vit Ælfr. The latter ſays: "Obiit Wittinghamiæ . . . Ex vulnere quod Merdenæ acceperat." p. 18. & not.

** "Expleto uno menſe quo regnare cœpit (Ælfredus) in monte qui dicitur Weltun contra paganos cum pauſis acerrime pugnavit."

†† Aſſerius, &c. ‡‡ Gul. Malm. &c.

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The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXXI.

ST. TRINITY church ſtands not many feet from St. Michael's church, and not many degrees ſhort in point of dimenſions, or grandeur of deſign; indeed, a twin ſtar, thought not entirely ſo bright in form. The body of this church is leſs enriched than St. Michael's on its exterior, though I diſcover much more architectural correctneſs in the interior; but when I come to compare its tower, which ſeems to emerge from the roof, while the baſement elevation is loſt in the conſtruction of the body of the building, with St. Michael's revealed and aſpiring pride of art, I crouch in humble adoration, and lay aſide the vainglorious trial. The ſpire, indeed, may boaſt its near affinity with St. Michael's other ſoaring gem; then on each ſtructure let us beſtow equal regard and equal commendation. As the erection of this building bears a remote date, it no doubt needed repair; in conſequence, great havock, alteration, and modern *improvements*, have taken place of late on its external parts, particularly in the North and South windows, by the ſubverſion of their tracery; and the Weſt and Eaſt fronts have been in a manner rebuilt. Cruel innovation; unhappy proof of modern ſcientific perverſion; the mind ſinks into the nothingneſs of living ſkill, in viewing aſkance the decline of geometrical order, of juſt appropriation, of profeſſional preciſion, ſo ruefully ſet up to glare upon us in theſe two moſt conſpicuous parts of the edifice. Did the architect, the maſon, or whatſoever was the deſignation attached to his conſequence, when he knocked out the original mullions, broke down the battlements, and unſhaped the buttreſſes, turn his perverted eyes from the leveled fragments, and from the dazzling beauties of St. Michael's window enrichments, and diſdainfully ſay, I will now ſhew my juſt contempt of ſuch old ſuperſtitious work, made up by ſpells and charms, and of which there is not either beginning or end, that I can diſcover, and here bring in *my improving* embelliſhments? Did he triumphantly announce, and cry out, *my* pointed arches ſhall find new centers, *my* multi*us* new mouldings, tracery, new fwer s, and battlements, entablature, and buttreſſes, ſuch deſa'l, that no ſight ever happned in dark Antiquity: the Roman and Grecian ſtyles gave me the taſte I have; then here ſhall riſe their columns, capitals, paterae, and all the architectural gleanings, which I have culled from off the beauties of Somerſet Place, the Pantheon, Carleton-houſe, the Bank, and the South front of Guildhall, Saliſbury and Lichfield cathedrals, and New-college chapel, Oxford, in their new-invented architectural dreſs. Still more I aſk, what other paſſions agitated his frame? Did he, when perceiving ſome of the maſonry of the Weſt window fall nigh his perſon, call to mind the deſtiny of that man, who pulled down the Weſt window of Netley Abbey; who, perſevering in his ſacrilegious labour, though warned from the purſuit by repeated admonitions in his dreams, fell a ſacrifice to his avaricious propenſities, by a great part of the ſtone-work falling on his head, and which cruſhed him to atoms? Perhaps our Coventry innovator, in his cogitations, ſlumbered only, on intereſt, gain, and on the ingenuity of ſome panegyriſt, who in future ſtory might record his praiſe for all his preſent great and laborious undertakings.

The interior of the church exiſts in its original ſtate, and ſtill, like its gemmel neighbour, is crammed with the organ caſe, pews, and galleries, all in promiſcuous deformity, ſtanding up before the ſymmetry and unaſſuming harmony of the native pile.

The cathedral, or priory church, which was ſituated at about an equal diſtance from St. Trinity, as St. Trinity is erected nigh unto St. Michael's church; each one, as it were, within the precincts of the other. Of the great and famous monaſtery, originally called *The Priory of Coventry*, little now remains but the North front of the North tranſept of the church, and ſome walls of the attendant buildings, "Behold the inſtability of theſe periſhable things; what the pious founder and all other its worthy benefactors had, with great zeal to God's glory, ſo chearfully given and beſtowed on the ſtructure, endowment, and adorning, of this ſometime famous monaſtery; and that with ſuch heavy imprecations and curſes upon any that ſhould take away or diminiſh aught thereof, as the charters before cited do manifeſt; againſt which violators of the church its patrimony, the repreſentative body of his realm had alſo ſo often, *in terrorem*, pronounced ſolemn curſes in open

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parliament, as whosoever shall cast his eye upon our statutes and public histories may discern, was subverted, torn away, and scattered, in 30 of Hen. VIII's reign, after it had stood near 500 years [founded 1043], the glory of all these parts. At which time the very church itself, though a most beautiful cathedral, and the mother-church of this city, escaped not the rude hands of the destroyers; but was pulled in pieces and reduced to rubbish!" Thus exclaims Sir William Dugdale, in his illustration of the antiquities of Coventry. What fate attended these particular violaters, I am not altogether informed; but, if we consult a very scarce and valuable book, called the "History of Sacrilege," I make not the least doubt some direful circumstances marked their departure for another world, there to render an account for their actions in this. The above quoted history is a collection of public events, brought into one view, of matters relating to the fatal tendency, as so feelingly described by our Coventry historian, and which we find so dreadfully corroborated by our national records; and on none so miserably have the "imprecations and curses" fallen as on the progeny of the prime mover of all, to the third, fourth, and fifth generation; and doth not the last living remnant of this unfortunate stock, (who least of all merited such a destiny,) now drag a wretched existence, which, but, for the timely assistance of a most gracious hand, deputed by a heavenly sympathy, had long ere this been left to perish in want and misery?

Architectural innovators, con over this awful lesson; and think not, by a flimsy pretence of preserving with a mock shew of veneration a few of the pickaxed ornaments of any religious building ye are destroying, though echoed round by "needy hirelings" as acts deserving of public thanks, to elude the vigilant eyes of a discerning few, or the influenza of the "imprecations and curses," though "*pronounced by the representative body of the realm in open parliament*" near 800 years ago; and, however some of its stings may be blunted by the tooth of time, many are still sharp enough to pierce ye to the quick! I who advance to give some light to develope Antiquity's charms, and stretch forth my arms to turn aside the future professional hazard of participating in the "imprecations and curses," am not without my share of that punishment, which such heavy inflictions have more or less cast upon us all; for, is regret, or the most poignant sorrow, to be put by, when, from the precious remains of the North transept now before my reflecting sight, I must be so truly sensible of the wonder of the whole structure when in its perfect state? The minutiæ of the parts lead me to Wells's yet unaltered cathedral *, where I find the greatest similitude of style. With me all may participate in the knowledge of that one of our nation's wonders; quick let our conceptions hurry back to this spot, where for an instant, ere reality awakens our antiquarian dream, let the buried splendour of the Priory church arise! We behold, we judge, and we——but all is lost again, and this poor relict transept leaves but a thought behind! Then let that thought be turned into action. Drive out those filthy swine; clear off those surrounding flies and hovels; purify the stagnate air; and make clean and decent every vestige that marks this hallowed mound. Then, henceforth, let each son of Coventry's fair city, ever as they pass by this first cause, which gave to them a name, bow the head in admiration of its former wealth and fame, and shake the hand as repugnant of its present diminished and setting sun. Those ruined walls in a line of continuation, which I have already hinted as making part of the monastery buildings, I comment on as having much call for regard; the style of their parts are not common, and bespeak the highest antiquity.

Treading on in my constant direction, a few more paces brought me to the scite of the episcopal palace of the heretofore bishops of this diocese; where those silent and ideal creations, so familiar to those who follow in the track of departed lustre, was all that remained to partake of in this dissolved scene. I quit these mind-drawn abodes; and, retiring to the space between the West end of St. Michael's church and the East end of St. Trinity, I shall there uncontrouled give free scope to all my collected sweets of antiquarian intuition; at will, let them wander out at every pore, where playing awhile in circu-

* We have been made acquainted with a proposed repair, and of course *alteration*, which is soon to take place in this edifice.

tous rays, I take in St. Mary's hall, St. Michael's and St. Trinity churches, and still farther, in my "mind's eye," as in their wonted pomp, the Priory church and the Palace. Ye who taste with me this sense-charmed feast, must own how transporting is all we see; our souls become exalted from the pride of earthly pomp; aspiring hopes mount with us, as we upwards gaze, to dwell on sights immortal! Such are the delights which real Antiquaries know. What pangs their "iron-armed" foes feel, when dragged to hear our song of praise, let their sometime-disappointed hopes in scouling rancour breed, tell to their own devouring crew, who hourly wait to snatch the job, to innovate, to *improve*, or to destroy!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS FROM THE ARCHITECT.

AS correspondents have honoured me by their questions, I in return wish to know, in what part of the kingdom is there an example of an antient *triangular* tower, as much boast has been made of a modern *imitation* of such an object in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel?

At what time, previous to the literary productions of Sir C. Wren, do we read of the term *Gothic*, as being applied to stigmatise our antient and national architecture?

If these questions are not satisfactorally answered, I shall enter into an explanation of the word IMITATION, as far as it relates to architectural labours; and make proposals for a general distinctive appellation to be affixed to a science, which at present is degraded by the low and barbarous name of GOTHIC Architecture!

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XII.

GEORGE II. being at Richmond when the express arrived on the 14th of June, 1727, with the intelligence of the late king's death, immediately set out for London; met the privy-council, and declared his firm determination of preserving the constitution in church and state, and of observing and closely cementing the various alliances concluded with foreign powers. The great officers of state, and indeed the whole of the ministry, continued in their situations, and no apparent alteration was likely to take place in the public measures. In this matter, the expectation of the nation was much disappointed; for, as it had generally been dissatisfied with the late proceedings, they hoped that on the accession of their new sovereign there would have been a change of men, and consequently of measures. The parliament having met, a warm debate arose on the motion for the whole of the civil-list, amounting to 800,000*l.* to be settled on his Majesty for life. Mr. Shippen, in a long and excellent speech, opposed the motion; and though his reasoning appeared to carry conviction to the house, by his not receiving a reply, yet the motion was passed; as was another, that, in case her Majesty should survive the King, the sum of 100,000*l. per ann.* should be settled on her for life, together with the palaces of Somerset-house and Richmond old park.

The parliament was dissolved on the 9th day of August; and before the next had assembled, some changes took place in the ministry; but, as the kingdom at this time enjoyed profound peace, they had not a large field to display those abilities which they might possess. But, when the new parliament was assembled, it was found to be decidedly in favour of the ministry, and such measures as were recommended by the government were easily passed, even to the subsidising of the petty state of Wolfenbuttel, which *guaranteed* these kingdoms to his Majesty, and obliged itself to supply the King with 5000 men, for the consideration of 25,000*l. per ann.* for four years! On the consideration of the national debt, a warm debate ensued; and though several of the motions produced in consequence were ably and strongly contested by the opposition, yet they were all carried with a considerable majority. And his Majesty having given the house of commons assurances that the finances were put in such a train, that, without some unforeseen events, the old debts would be discharged without farther burthening the nation, and that his tenderest solicitude should be exerted for the welfare of his people, it generously granted every supply requested, and the parliament was prorogued on the 28th day of May, 1728, with a most paternal speech from the throne.

The succeeding session of parliament was chiefly taken up by debating on the

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the petitions which were received from the merchants, complaining, that the most flagrant depredations were made on our commerce by the Spaniards, who not only detained our ships, but used the masters and crews in the most inhuman manner: after a very close investigation of the subject, the house of commons addressed the King, praying him to use his endeavours to procure satisfaction, and to guard against the like depredations in future. The usual supplies were granted, as were 115,000l. to defray the deficiencies of the civil-list revenues, though a warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Pulteney greatly signalized himself on the side of opposition. The lords also had a warm session, wherein the promise of George I. to Spain, of the restitution of Gibraltar, underwent a close examination; and a motion was made, that, in the treaty then on foot between the nations, Spain should be obliged to renounce her claim on that fortress in plain and explicit terms; but this was over-ruled by the majority, though the opposition entered a strong protest on the occasion. The addition to the civil-list was also strongly combated; but, as the historians of the time have remarked, all the arguments, and strong and plausible objections against this unconscionable and unparliamentary motion, served only to evince the triumph of the ministry over shame and sentiment; their contempt of public spirit; and their defiance of national reproach.

The parliament being prorogued, and the King intending to visit his German dominions, he appointed the Queen regent during his absence; and, on the 17th of May, 1729, set out for Hanover, to regulate the affairs of the Electorate.

Nothing of moment occurred till the opening of the parliament in the beginning of the following year; when his Majesty informed them, that he had concluded the treaty of Seville, wherein Spain had agreed to an ample restitution and reparation for the unlawful seizures and depredations; and that the treaty was so intirely in favour of England, that not one concession was made to the prejudice of his subjects. But, upon investigation by the lords, it was found to be so defective, and so contradictory of several articles in the quadruple alliance, that the opposition declared, that it was much more calculated to embroil the nation in endless disputes, than to procure satisfaction to the injured subjects of this realm; but, as in the house of commons, the ministry brake through all opposition, and carried every motion with the most high and determinate hand.

The remainder of this, and the whole of the succeeding year, was not remarkable for any occurrence of moment, though the Emperor, being dissatisfied with the treaty of Seville, made some preparations for war; but which ended in the following year (1731), in a treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor at Vienna. From this time to the spring of 1732, the attention of the nation was principally directed to the debates in parliament, which chiefly consisted in the opposition made to the number of troops to be employed for the defence of the kingdom, to the different supplies, and on the ways and means of their being raised. But, before the close of the session, Sir Rob. Walpole produced his memorable excise-bill; which, though it had to encounter the most formidable opposition that the house had for some sessions beheld, yet it was countenanced by a majority of 61 voices, and probably would have passed into a law, had it not been for the tumult which was raised against it almost throughout the nation; so that the minister, even fearing for his person, gave up the measure, and postponed the second reading of the bill to the 12th day of June. So great were the rejoicings of the people on the occasion, that their triumph was celebrated with bonfires, ringing of bells, &c. and with burning the minister in effigy. Nothing else of considerable moment having occurred, the session was closed on the 11th day of June, with a speech from the throne, wherein his Majesty took notice, and lamented the wicked endeavours that had been lately used to inflame the minds of the people, by the most unjust misrepresentations, &c.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 24.

I HAVE seen with much satisfaction the remarks of your correspondent, Mr. Langton, on the happiness of a future state. I admire his candid and sensible mind; but I beg leave to disagree with him when he says, that we rise again with the *same* body. (*vol.* LXX.

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LXX. p. 1157). Now, if I underſtand St. Paul, it is not the ſame body, but the *ſame* than. It is ſown a *natural* body, it is raiſed a *ſpiritual* body: between theſe there is a great and eſſential difference, a difference which ought never to be loſt ſight of. This body is continually changing, as our cloaths likewiſe are; but the man remains the ſame, becauſe the mind is unchanged. The ſpirit is the real man. This continues the ſame, although the outward covering may differ. Identity conſiſts in the mind, and not in the body.

I have no doubt of the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and ſee no reaſon, why our beſt and moſt intimate friends, if they go hence before us, ſhould not become our guardian angels. Are not they who love us beſt always the neareſt to us in their minds? Is it not moſt likely that their employments will be according to their affections?

This is confirmed to my mind by conſidering that men and angels are moſt probably but one race of beings, much nearer related than we at firſt ſuppoſed. An ingenious writer has the following remark; "It appears highly probable, both from Scripture and reaſon, (ſee Rev. xxi. 17. xxii. 8. 9. Gen. xviii. 2. comp. Heb. xiii. 2. Luke xx. 36.) that the angels of heaven were once human beings; and that the friends of our pureſt affections may become our guardian angels. The God of Mercy may chooſe thoſe who loved us beſt to be the inſtruments of his goodneſs towards us; to watch over us in our ſickneſs and ſorrow, to ſuggeſt the pious thought, to confirm the feeble reſolution, and to remove the impending danger. Time and ſpace can make no alteration in genuine affection. Our departed friends may not only wean our affections from the earth, which becomes as a wilderneſs when we loſe them, but they are alſo ready to welcome our arrival in a better world."

Now if this ſuppoſition be admitted, we ſee another ground for the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and there can be no doubt but they advance their happineſs, and improve their natures, while watching over man, and imparting to him all the good he is willing to receive. As the great families of Heaven and Earth make one in the eyes of Divine Wiſdom, ſo there muſt be an intimate connection, if not a real union between them.

Yours, &c.

CARRIEUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

THE reading Mr. Wenman Langton's edifying letter, in your laſt, was the occaſion of my putting upon paper the following reflexions. If in their imperfect ſtate you deem them admiſſible, their inſertion in a corner of your uſeful miſcellany will oblige your conſtant reader, E. D.

THE happineſs of a future ſtate cannot indeed be exactly defined by or to us: but as this is no argument againſt the purſuit of it, neither is it an argument againſt our making uſe, with due humility and diffidence, of all the light that Scripture affords, in order to form the beſt ideas we can of it.

Seek ye firſt the Kingdom of God, is the expreſs command of Chriſt. He thereby makes the eſtabliſhment of that kingdom, the obſervation of its laws, the hopes of a participation of its bleſſings, the great, the predominant objects of our lives, of our deſires, and of our prayers: muſt it not therefore be in the bleſſings of that kingdom that our future happineſs will conſiſt? All the tenor of Scripture ſeems to confirm that idea.

Mankind was created by Almighty God, to form on this globe a family, a people of which he might be the father and the king; and to be happy, to us inconceivably happy, by their filial love, and grateful obedience to the laws given them by ſuch a father and king. Man diſobeyed, and thereby forfeited his glorious privileges, and incurred the puniſhment threatened to his infraction of the divine command. But the merciful compaſſion of his Maker and his God forſook him not, even in puniſhing. A Redeemer was promiſed who ſhould reſtore him to the favour of his God, and to the bliſsful ſtate from which by his diſobedience he had fallen, and with him all his poſterity born in that fallen ſtate of diſobedience and rebellion. A Redeemer was promiſed; and all the word of God ſpeaks his remembrance of that promiſe: it is frequently renewed, and in proportion as the time of its accompliſhment advances the promiſe is renewed more and more clearly; the whole hiſtory of God's conduct towards mankind may be conſidered as the hiſtory of the preparation of all things towards the accompliſhment of this great event.

In the appointed time, the Chriſt, the Lord, the Redeemer of man, is announced by his precurſor, who invites the

the world to repent, *becauſe the kingdom of heaven* (or *of God*) *is at hand.* The Redeemer appears. Jeſus of Nazareth is proclaimed by a voice from Heaven as the Son, *the beloved Son of God, in whom he was well pleaſed:* and he ſhortly after begins his miniſtry by a public declaration, the time was fulfilled, and that the kingdom of God was at hand. After which he ceaſed not to preach, more or leſs openly, the good news that the kingdom of God was come; manifeſting himſelf, by his doctrine and by his mighty works, to be the Chriſt, the Son of the living God, by whom it was God's pleaſure to exerciſe his ſovereign authority in the world. His diſciples he ſent out before him, to preach this goſpel, not with violence or force of arms (the means by which the kingdoms of this world and the authority of earthly Kings are eſtabliſhed), but *as ſheep among wolves*, to declare to the world that the kingdom of God was come, that the time was arrived in which it pleaſed God no longer to *wink at the times of ignorance* in which he had *ſuffered all nations to walk in their own ways, but that all men ſhould repent and believe the goſpel:* that is, acknowledge for *Lord and Chriſt*, for the promiſed Redeemer, Jeſus of Nazareth, whom the Jews refuſed to acknowledge; whom they blaſphemed, and at length cauſed to be condemned and crucified, as a blaſphemer and a mover of ſedition, becauſe *he made himſelf the Son of God*, ſaying *that he himſelf was Chriſt a King*; but whom God hath raiſed from the dead, and exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, *whom the Heaven muſt receive* until the times of *reſtitution of all things*, for to give repentance to Iſrael, who had ſo rebelliouſly rejected and ſlain the Prince of Life, and, on their repentance, alſo the remiſſion of their ſins.

Jeſus not only by his doctrine and his miracles, but by *the good profeſſion* (as St. Paul terms it) *which he witneſſed before Pontius Pilate*, declared that he was a king, that *to this end* (to reign as King) *he was born, and for that cauſe he came into the world, to bear witneſs to the truth.* And he declared alſo that *his kingdom is not of this world*, i. e. that his kingdom did not originate with the world; that, born and manifeſted in the world, to reign and to govern the world, it was not from the world that he received his royal authority, but from God; and that his kingdom was not to be eſtabliſhed nor defended, as are the earthly kingdoms of this world, by force and violence; for, had that been the caſe, his diſciples would have fought that he ſhould not be delivered to the Jews, but that *his kingdom is not from hence.*

After his reſurrection, Jeſus commanded his diſciples to go into all the world, and preach the goſpel to every creature: and what goſpel but that which he had ſealed with his blood, which he had ſo often named the goſpel of the kingdom of Heaven, or of God, and which, before Pilate, he called his own kingdom? And that kingdom is repreſented as to be eſtabliſhed on earth. It is on this earth that we are to riſe from the dead, when the Lord *himſelf ſhall deſcend with a ſhout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Chriſt ſhall riſe firſt.* We are taught, *according to his promiſe, to look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteouſneſs:* and this promiſe, firſt made in the prophecies of Iſaiah, is again repreſented in the 21ſt chapter of the Revelations of St. John; to which he adds, *And I John ſaw the holy city, new Jeruſalem, coming down from God. And I heard a great voice out of Heaven ſaying, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they ſhall be his people, and God himſelf ſhall be with them, and be their God.* The ſame St. John repreſents the twenty-four Elders, &c. falling down before the Lamb and ſinging a new ſong, ſaying, *Thou art worthy to take the book and to open the ſeals thereof, for thou waſt ſlain and haſt redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue, and people, and nation, and haſt made us unto our God kings and prieſts: and we ſhall reign on the earth.*

When we reflect on the condition of our firſt parents, in their glorious ſtate of innocence and happineſs, bleſſed with the communication of their Creator and of his holy angels, bewildered at the thought, who hath powers ſufficient to conceive adequate ideas of it?

When we read the glowing deſcriptions (and of theſe there are many both in the Old and New Teſtament) of the glory and bliſs of the kingdom of our God and of his Chriſt, after his ſecond coming, after the reſtitution of all things, when man ſhall be reinſtated in the happineſs for which, in the benevolent intention of his Maker, he was created;

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created; when all the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ, when he shall reign for ever and ever; when moreover we reflect on the certitude of that saying, on the stability, the immutability, and the veracity of him who hath said, that whoever suffers or is prepared to suffer with him, and for him, shall also reign with him; how can we not exclaim with the holy Apostle, *eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his spirit.*

Christ promises *the inheritance of the earth* to the meek: can that beatitude be contradictory to, or different from, the heavenly kingdom which he promises to the poor in spirit, and to those who are persecuted for righteousness sake? And hath he not taught and commanded us (conformably to his injunction, to *seek first*, or before all things, the kingdom of God) to pray to our heavenly Father, even before we ask of him our daily bread or the forgiveness of our trespasses, that his *name* may *be hallowed*, how urably distinguished and exalted above every name, so *that his kingdom may come* in such wise as *that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.* Who, in this frail mortal state, can conceive the bliss, the glory, the exalted happiness, that will be the portion of all who shall be admitted as members of such a kingdom! What a change in the heart, in the dispositions, in the sentiments, in the way of thinking and in the conversation, must the contemplation of such a state, and the well-founded hopes of participating its happiness, produce in all those who truly prepare their hearts to seek the Lord, to obey him, and to believe in his word! who feel with the beloved disciple, that even *now we are the children of God*, and though *it doth not yet appear what we shall be*, yet *we know, that when he shall appear, we shall be like unto him; when Christ shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory.*

Hence we perceive the share that the *social affections* will have in our future happiness; and in our preparation for admission into that heavenly kingdom; inasmuch as they will contribute to the order, to the peace, to the joy, to the gratitude, to the unanimity with which the will of God will then *be done on earth as it is in heaven.* A people properly so called, a kingdom, more especially a kingdom composed of subjects fit to form the people of the Lord, of the great, the eternal King, cannot be a congregation of individuals unconnected, insensible or inattentive to the happiness of each other. Far different are the sentiments every where represented as animating those blessed Spirits whose obedience to the will of God is proposed as our model. But it is only in the kingdom of God, the entrance of which is opened to us by the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and into which he invites us to enter by faith in him, by an obedient acknowledgement of his sovereignty, and by our zeal for promulgating the knowledge of it, regulated according to his precepts, which will be the natural effect of such faith and obedience, that the social affections can produce their due effects. To procure us such undescribable felicity by reconciling us to God, Christ gave himself a sacrifice for the sins of mankind: he shed his blood, he died and rose from the dead to open the kingdom of heaven to all believers. But, excluded by unbelief and disobedience from his presence, rejected from his kingdom, what will avail all we call the social affections? They undoubtedly may exist without Christianity. All the word of God supposes them in man. If there be a man who knows them not, unhappy is he beyond the common lot of human beings. But sovereignly unhappy also are those who, possessing them, are not led thereby to listen to the word of God, to receive, when he is announced to them, Jesus as the Christ, to acknowledge him openly and joyfully as such, to obey and love him above all things; him in whom is every thing most benevolent, most worthy of our love, of our obedience, and of our firmest confidence; him who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works.* But what good works, properly so called, can proceed from the heart that is capable of rejecting Jesus Christ; of refusing him the justice due to him, by disbelieving his most solemn declarations; of refusing to receive and obey him whom God has exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour; to whom every knee should bow, and every tongue should confess to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father?

Yours, &c. E. D.

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Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

I WENT to Weſtminſter Abbey during the holidays with my young folks to ſee the monuments; and, though we were hurried through theſe venerable manſions by our too active guide, we had nearly reached our dinner-hour, when, enquiring whether we had ſeen all, we were told there were ſome reliques of antiquity and ſome models of Gothic architecture diſcovered, eighteen months ago, ſomewhere in an unexplored cell, or crypt, and which were, by the order of the right rev. the Dean and Chapter, ſubmitted to the inſpection of the publick. Not having time enough to ſee what they were, we deferred the enquiry into them till another opportunity. Yet, in the mean time, I would thank any of your friends to inform us, what they conſiſt of? whence they come? and by what means they were brought to light?

Yours, &c. L. B. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſter, Jan.* 12.

PERMIT me to hope, that, when the Imperial Parliament ſhall have maturely conſidered the political intereſts of this country, they will turn their attention to the promotion of literature; particularly to that branch which has a powerful influence on the moral character of the nation, I mean the DRAMA. I moſt earneſtly hope, ſir, that Mr. Wilberforce, or ſome other able and independent member, will ſtep forth as the advocate of that injured claſs of writers, DRAMATIC AUTHORS; and emancipate them from the ſlavery in which they have been ſo long held by the managers. To the tyranny of the managers, ſir, we may attribute the depraved ſtate of the ſtage at this day. They, ſir, arrogate to themſelves the office of Lord Chamberlain; and the Green-room is their Star-chamber. But it is not the unfortunate poet only that is ſubject to them; the bookſellers too ſeem to feel and acknowledge their ſway; for they, I am told, refuſe to print any play that has not been brought out at Drury-lane, or Covent-garden. Thus the publick are deprived of the opportunity of judging of the merit of a piece, until the manager has determined whether or not the repreſentation would be likely to fill his coffers. He firſt depraves the taſte, then miniſters to the vitiated appetite in a manner moſt likely to promote his own pecuniary views. Hence the inceſſant flow of nonſenſe that inundates our ſtage, and pours in torrents from the preſs. I would aſk any man of undefiled taſte, if he could read with pleaſure, a ſecond time, many of the new pieces which are ſaid, in the title-page, to have been *acted with applauſe* at either of the theatres, and I ſhould be certain of being anſwered in the negative. I am not, Mr. Urban, for confining the ſtage to what are called ſtock-plays. To them I would have occaſional recourſe; but I would encourage men of real talents to cultivate the dramatic art. And, in order to this, I would propoſe, that an author, who had finiſhed a drama which met with the approbation of his friends, ſhould commit it—not to the judgement of the manager, but,—to the preſs; and, in caſe it ſhould be thought worthy repreſentation, *any manager who ſhould get it up in the courſe of ten years after publication, without allowing the author the cuſtomary benefits, ſhould be liable to an heavy penalty.* This would afford the publick an opportunity of judging for themſelves, and relieve them from a ſlaviſh dependance on the choice of men who only ſtudy their own intereſt. It would alſo relieve the poet from the mortification of dancing attendance on the manager, and bearing with his contumely. It would ſerve too to open a wide field to talents, and probably be the means of ſaving our ſinking ſtage.

"The greateſt effect of a play in reading (ſays Sir Richard Steele,) is to excite the reader to go ſee it." If this obſervation be juſt, and I think it is, the publication of a play would not leſſon the intereſt in repreſentation, or blunt the edge of curioſity. And I am confident, Mr. Urban, that, had ſome of the new pieces, which have been lately gotten up at an immenſe expence, been in the hands of the publick before they inſinuated themſelves into the green-room, they would never have been repreſented. The intelligent reader will eaſily diſcover the pieces to which I allude. I ſhall not name any of them, as I ſhould be ſorry to be ſuppoſed to write under the influence of prejudice or malice. I am equally unacquainted with the managers, and favourite dramatic authors of the day; nor am I a poet myſelf.

As a farther proof that the tyranny of the London managers ſhould be controlled, I ſhall beg leave to obſerve, that they prohibit the repreſentation of any

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any piece in the provincial theatres that has not been first exhibited in their own houses. Thus an opportunity is denied of trying the effect of a new piece as it were to a private audience, before it is brought before the grand tribunal of the publick.

There is another object to which I would wish to direct the notice of the Imperial Parliament; I mean the state of literature in a neighbouring island now united to us; an island in which, I am sorry to say, that, in despite of an uncommon brilliancy of talent, an almost Cimmerian darkness prevails. To remedy this, I hope the united wisdom of the legislature will devise some system of general education; and I also hope, that the duty on books exported from, or imported into, that country, will be either totally abolished, or considerably reduced; and I trust, that, through the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, Irish writers will be able to find a market for their productions at home.

From literature, let us pass for a moment to duelling. Would not the most effectual method to prevent that barbarous custom be, to oblige both parties to take out a licence; and, in case of failure, to be liable to a considerable penalty,—perhaps 500l. or 1000l.; besides abiding the usual consequences in case either party fell? This would deter hot-headed young gentlemen from picking quarrels, (to use a vulgar phrase,) and, by occasioning a delay, give time to the parties for cool reflection, or lead to the interposition of friends. In the hope that the Imperial Parliament will also take this hint into consideration, I shall conclude, Yours, &c. A. R.

Mr. Urban, *Gogmagog-hills, Jan.* 8.

REFERRING to your Magazine for last year, p. 947, on the term, "to shew the lions," I remark, that, coming from Cambridge two years ago with a wag of Trinity-hall, he invited me, on my return, to dine with him, and added, "we will treat you like a lion." This recalled to my recollection, when a child, our good old parish clerk used to response in the psalms, "and I was a lion to my mother's children:" hence, I thought the term lion was used jocosely for *alien*, a stranger, I will treat you like a stranger or visitor; you shall be attended to and taken care of; that kind of care, Mr. Urban, which the alien was fearful of placing himself *under* amongst a parcel of wags, who might have put the lion *under* the table.

Qu. Was not Brazenose-college, Stamford, suppressed, in order to translate the scholars to Brazenose-college, Oxon, founded by Smythe, bishop of Lincoln, temp. Hen. VII.? (See vol. LXX. p. 958.)

Chrononhotonthologos.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 3.

AS you perpetually favour us with monuments of the great, and churches that deserve recording, in your excellent Repository, allow me, through that medium, to request any one of your Bedfordshire correspondents, or any gentleman that can and will be so obliging as to send you (for a Plate) an exact drawing of the incomparably beautiful antique monument of Sir Lodovic Dyer, erected in the noble church of Colmworth, in the county of Bedford. This monument is *particularly* worthy of observation; and the clerk of the parish informed me, that gentlemen had frequently made drawings of it, so that there can be no doubt but that myself, and numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, will be gratified in this respect. The church itself is a noble pile, with a spire that is remarkable for its height. If you could also be favoured with a drawing of it, it would be considered a great acquisition.

Yours, &c. J. H. Carpenter.

CRITIQUE VI.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the antient History of this Country. (Continued from vol. LXX. p. 1208.)

Covent-Garden Theatre.

King Richard the Third.

"With new and appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

[Performed January 16, 1801.]

NOTWITHSTANDING these arrogant pretensions, I witnessed the same burlesque imitation of our antient architecture, the same mock-fashions of James the First's reign, and the same absurd decorations from Fancy's Magazines, as demanded our critique on Richard at Drury-lane theatre; which critique will serve equally for both houses in their most prominent features;

features, where high-topped gloves, white pocket-handkerchiefs, and armour-talk, ſerved to deceive a credulous audience; and, by way of *improving* on Old Drury's coſtumic evidences, our Covent-garden managers ſhew an extenſive Kenſington-garden-hedge-cut mode of ſcenery for a "flower-garden in the Tower;" Micklegate, at York, for a view in London; a Vauxhall promenade arch in the centre of the ſtage for Richard, when ſeated as king, to appear through, inſtead of a canopy of ſtate at the end of the chamber; and ſquare pieces of canvas tied up againſt ſpears, diſplaying fancy-devices of the white and red roſe parties, and the royal arms bound in a modern circular form, in lieu of the antient flowing banner whereon our monarch's quarterings were emblazoned; and, as a grand accompanyment, a *Parade* band of muſick in full march-loudly wound up the whole of this theatre's coſtumic appropriations. Shame, where is thy bluſh?

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

July 18.

THE earl of *Stanhope* moved that a Meſſage be ſent to the Commons, deſiring they would communicate to their Lordſhips the proceedings of their Houſe reſpecting the third reading of the Flour and Bread Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſtrongly objected to ſuch a proceeding, on the ground of its novelty and irregularity; but Lord Stanhope preſſing the motion, the Houſe divided—For it 1, againſt it 6; majority 5.

A Committee was ordered to prepare a plan for the enlargement and improvement of the Houſe, preparatory to the aſſembling of the United Parliament.

A Meſſage was preſented from his Majeſty, by the earl of *Weſtmoreland*, reſpecting the vote of credit, ſimilar to that delivered to the Commons; on which their Lordſhips forthwith voted a correſponding Addreſs to his Majeſty.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was of the following tenour:

"G. R.

"As the ſtate of public affairs is now in ſuch a condition, as to enable his Majeſty to bring the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament nearly to an end, his Majeſty relies upon his faithful Commons to empower him, by a vote of credit, to meet any extraordinary expences which may occur in addition to thoſe already voted, and to adopt ſuch other meaſures as the exigency of the caſe may ſeem to them to require."

This meſſage, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, was referred to the committee of ſupply.

The bill for allowing the importation of Swediſh herrings, the Britiſh Fiſhery Bill, and the Income Bill, were read the third time and paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply. He alſo moved, that the ſeveral accounts on the table, and the copies of the treaty with the Emperor of Germany, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee.—Ordered.

Mr. *Pitt* in the committee moved, that the copies of the treaties mentioned in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech might be referred to the ſaid committee. Ordered.

The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, his Majeſty's meſſage relative to the treaty with the Emperor of Germany having been read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Pitt ſaid, that in the motion which he had to make to the committee it would not be neceſſary for him to ſay much. It would not eſcape the recollection of the Houſe, that ſo early as the beginning of February his Majeſty had intimated to the Houſe his intention of entering into an intimate connexion with the Emperor of Germany. In the commencement of the preſent campaign events of the moſt brilliant kind had taken place in favour of Auſtria; though he was ſorry to be obliged to admit that very diſaſtrous reverſes had ſince taken place.—This treaty, however, had been accepted previous to the diſaſters in Italy; and the only queſtion now was, whether the Houſe will enable his Majeſty to fulfil his engagements with that Court? This he looked upon to be a queſtion rather of ſtatement than of argument, for he could not ſuppoſe the contrary, without caſting the moſt ſevere and unmerited reflection on the magnanimity and honour of the country. That man muſt be as ſhallow in political knowledge, as every other muſt be callous in honourable feeling, who can doubt for a moment of the propriety of fulfilling his Majeſty's engagements with his allies. Whatever opinion the Houſe entertained of the expediency of this alli-

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ance,

ance, previous to the events which have lately taken place, he could not suppose they would be led to change their sentiments in consequence of what had happened. In the whole of the supply for the present year, there were two millions which were supposed to be granted for the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The specific sum intended for the Emperor was two millions, and five hundred thousand pounds for the Elector of Bavaria. The money for the Russian troops would be about 545,000l. In addition to this there would be 1,771l. as a sum disposable; and the additional articles to other powers would be about 400,000l. He said, delays had arisen in the execution of the treaty, in consequence of various events having taken place. The Emperor, in the beginning of the campaign, having suffered very heavy expences in the loss of his immense magazines at Stockach, his Majesty, knowing that every thing depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war, had thought it necessary that his ministers should immediately remit to the Emperor the sum of 150,000l. independent of the supply specifically granted. The whole supply he should have to propose to the committee to vote, would be about 4,500,000. He therefore moved, at present, that a further sum, not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty as a supply.

Mr. *T. Jones*, Mr. *H. Browne*, Mr. *Martin*, and Mr. *Tierney*, spoke against the policy of our continental engagements, and of protracting the war: they were answered by Mr. *Canning*. After which the motion was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the following resolutions, which were all severally agreed to:—

	£.
That there be granted to his Majesty, to make good his engagements to the Emperor of Russia, the sum of	545,494
To Mr. Chinnery, for copper coin sent to New South Wales	694
For the Wapping police office	797
For Parliamentary grants	680
As an additional allowance to the clerk for auditing accounts	827
For settling accounts of New South Wales	177
To the clerk of the House of Commons	370
For alterations to the public buildings in Somerset-house	2,550

Mr. *Martin* expressed his surprise that the publick should be shut out from the privilege of walking on the terrace of Somerset-house, as this building was erected at the public expence; to which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that it was incompatible with the security of the public offices to render the terrace a place of public resort. He then proceeded to move,

Towards the discharge of bills drawn on account of New South Wales, for the year 1800	30,000
Towards the expences of St. Domingo	50,000
For printing the Journals of the House of Lords	1,000
To the Sierra Leone Company	4,000
To the British Museum	3,000
To the Board of Agriculture	3,000
To the Levant Company	5,000
To the Veterinary College	1,500
To Mr. Davis, for his discovery to remedy and purify blighted corn	1,000
Towards British forts and settlements in Africa	20,000

The House having resolved into a committee of ways and means, three several resolutions were moved and agreed to, for granting towards the supplies the sum of 9,500,000l. to be raised by loan or Exchequer bills, to be provided for out of the first Parliamentary grant of the next session.

H. OF LORDS.

July 21.

Upon the question for the second reading of the Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* rose to give it his support, and which he did in the fullest manner in a speech of considerable length. He said, he had never heard of the Bill until it was introduced into the House of Commons; and he had become a friend to it from the thorough conviction that something was absolutely necessary to be done, and that this measure carried a probability of keeping down the price of flour, by raising a competition in the market. He had been at the trouble of averaging, in terms of five years, the importation of wheat for 30 years back, in the last of which it appeared to be no less than 400,000 quarters annually. By this it was clear that, great as was the spirit for inclosures, it by no means kept pace with the increase of population. Bread had continued to advance until the quartern loaf had got to the enormous price of eighteen-pence farthing, exceeding by three-pence all former example: their Lordships, therefore, could not avoid seeing it was necessary to adopt some expedient to lower it, if possible; for they well knew that the wages of the poor would not, for some time back, have been sufficient to have found their families in bread alone, but for the spirit of generosity which had diffused itself throughout the country. His Lordship then took notice of the evidence which had been given by the Millers, at the bar, and considered their profits too large, they having calculated at from 16 to 18 per cent. nor did he believe this company, any more than the Albion Mills, would stop a single mill.

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mill. This plan came recommended by persons whose names placed them above the idea of being actuated by interested motives, as they have bound themselves not to have above 1000l. share each, and that their profits shall not exceed 10l. per cent. They were also limited in the consumption of flour; and as their plan was to make it of an inferior quality, though no less nutritious, it would certainly add to the general benefit. His Lordship, after expatiating on the advantages which had been received in Birmingham by a company of this kind, and replying to some arguments which he had heard were used against the Bill, concluded by giving it his most hearty support.

The Earl of *Westmoreland* opposed the bill.

The Duke of *Clarence* followed on the same side, declaring that he knew nothing of the nature of the Bill, until he came into the House on Tuesday last; but, from having since attended to it, he thought it of too much importance to pass at this period of the Session, when the House was in general but thinly attended. His Royal Highness then went into a variety of objections to the Bill. He had always understood monopolies to be extremely prejudicial, particularly in commercial countries; in this they had always been hateful, of which he gave many instances, and particularly the advice to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, not to countenance monopolies which might be brought forward under the specious pretence of public benefits; and to this jealousy his Royal Highness attributed the great success of England, where every man had the power of entering into a commercial competition with his neighbour; thus he saw men rise, and the kingdom flourish; nay, it was not improbable but many of these millers had even carried the basket, respectable men as he now certainly considered them; and he was led to this idea by a gentleman, whom he dined with at a public dinner in the City, having told him that that was once his case. His Royal Highness, with much force of reasoning, proceeded to shew the mischiefs which might follow from a monopoly in flour, that it would tend to check importation, and operate to the discouragement of the small but fair dealer; and, considering this Bill upon the whole as likely to prove injurious in every point of view, he should certainly vote against its passing into a law.

Earl *Stanhope* complimented the Earl of *Liverpool* on the candour with which he opened the business, but said, when an evil arose, it was necessary to look for a remedy: the evil was here a scarcity, and the evil proposed was to regulate the millers; as well, if we wanted oak, might we set about reforming the carpenters and lawyers.—Wars always created expences, and expences taxation, and taxation, having now rendered it cheaper to import than to grow, was the true source of scarcity. He believed it only to be the first step of Ministers to make a general monopoly, to raise that revenue which their measures required; and therefore should oppose it.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended the Bill upon the same grounds as Lord Liverpool.

Lord *Hobart* had the highest confidence in the persons whose names lay upon the table as subscribers; yet that was not sufficient for him to invest them with a power which he thought ought not to be given, and the more especially, if, as the learned Lord said, they could do the same thing without it. If that was the case, why did they come to Parliament? He thought it was throwing an odium upon a set of men; he meant those concerned in the corn and flour trade, to whom the publick were much indebted, as, but for them, it was very probable, instead of a scarcity, we should have experienced a famine. Upon these and a variety of other grounds, he was against the Bill.

The question was then put, and the House divided—Contents 25, Non Contents 14.—The Bill was then read a second time.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 22.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for granting the sum of 5,500,000l. to his Majesty for the service of the year; Mr. *Bragge* in the Chair.

Mr. *Robinson* expressed his disapprobation at the sum of 1,500,000l. being transmitted to the Emperor, because he had lost his magazines during the campaign. He considered such as an extremely bad precedent; and wished to know when the Convention between this country and the Emperor of Russia was to determine, as he had read in the public prints daily of the going out and coming into dock of Russian ships of war.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that the reason why fifteen hundred thousand pounds had been sent to the Emperor of Germany had been already stated, and was an act of generosity becoming this country. It was approved by the House, not only on the grounds of liberality, but good policy. With respect to Russia, the convention would cease as soon as the Russian troops arrived in their own country.

Mr. *Fonso* observed, that it would be well if the old adage was better regarded by ministers, that of "being just before we are generous." As to the immense sum voted to the Emperor, it was only excusable on the ground, that it would enable him to treat the better at this juncture for peace. For his own part, he considered it only as a temporary ransom for Vienna, which would ultimately fall into the hands of Bonaparte.

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The

The report of the Bill was then ordered to be received to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

July 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, on the Flour Company Bill, Lord *Walsingham* in the chair, counsel were admitted to the bar, agreeable to the prayer of the petitions which had been presented. In the course of his argument, he proposed to prove by evidence the difference of quality in the Birmingham Company's bread; which being objected to, a conversation took place, and a division followed, the numbers appearing, Contents 10, Non-Contents 14—but Earl *Stanhope*, being teller of the latter, refused to return the *Bishop of Lincoln*, because he was not habited in his lawn sleeves. This drew on a warm altercation; the House was resumed, and the Earls *Stanhope*, *Westmoreland*, and some other of their Lordships, contended, that, according to the fixed orders of that House, no Bishop could vote unless he was so attired; while, on the other hand, the *Lord Chancellor* and the Earl of *Liverpool* argued, that it was no uncommon thing for the learned Prelates to form part of the Committee of Privileges without this order being strictly enforced. The Bishop of Lincoln was about to address the House; but Earl Stanhope prevented him, by insisting that he had no more right to speak than vote; at last it was agreed to refer the question to the Committee of Privileges, on the first day of their sitting, which stands for Monday next. The House then resolved itself into a Committee, when a new difficulty arose, with respect to how the Chairman was to record the numbers while this point was in dispute. The Noble Lords in opposition to the Bill wished the learned Prelate to withdraw his name, as there would be a majority without it; and to which, we believe, he at last assented.

The Counsel then proceeded in the examination of his witnesses; after which the Bill passed the Committee, and was ordered to be read the third time next day.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Tierney* wished to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him, whether it was true the Emperor of Germany had concluded an armistice.

Mr. *Dundas* said he could not tell.

Mr. *Jones* rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to move for certain papers relative to the evacuation of Egypt by the French. He said, that during the short time that he had been a Member of the House, he had called for the production of papers respecting money which had upon various occasions been advanced. These papers had uniformly been with-held. He had been told that it was an impracticable measure, but this he most positively denied. The paper contained various points, which had been the cause of a misunderstanding between Ministers and Sir Sydney Smith. He declared, there were such a variety of breaches of faith that the business ought to be sifted to the bottom. The Hon. Gentlemen concluded with moving an humble Address to his Majesty, requesting he would order to be laid before the House a copy of the appointment of Sir Sydney Smith to command in Egypt.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* expressed his disapprobation of the motion. He said, the House must be aware that it was impossible to go into an investigation of the many communications between the Grand Signior and England, as by such a premature step a number of circumstances, respecting the affairs of Turkey, must be laid open to public view. He was against any thing of the kind taking place, as it might tend to the detriment of our Ally in a very great degree. The Right Hon. Secretary then took a retrospect of the events in Egypt, upon which he dwelt at considerable length, and concluded by giving his dissent to the motion.

Mr. *Robson* said, that the House owed Sir Sydney Smith an enquiry into the business. General Kleber had been insulted very much. We are abusing the French for breach of treaties, when actually we commit the same ourselves.

The question being then put, the House divided, for the motion 3—against it 33.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Affairs of India; when Mr. *Dundas* moved a number of resolutions, which were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

July 24.

On the third reading of the London Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved that it should be competent to his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, to dissolve the company when he should think fit, on giving the company six months notice, and to omit that part which assigned a fixed duration to the existence of the company; also to limit the utmost quantity of corn which they could sell in one week to 1,000 quarters; and, lastly, to enable magistrates to regulate the assize of bread at their discretion. These clauses were agreed to. The bill was then passed.

In the Commons the same day, on the third reading of the Imperial Subsidy Bill for the appropriation of the surplus of the consolidated fund, Mr. *Tierney* moved as an amendment, that if the Emperor had made a separate peace, or signed an armistice, none of the money should be remitted, unless hostilities should be renewed.

H. OF

H. OF COMMONS.
July 25.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved that the amendments to the Flour Incorporation Company Bill be now taken into consideration. Mr. *Baker*, and Sir *R. P. Arden* spoke each a few words; after which the motion for reading the amendments was put and carried, and the Bill sent to the Lords.

H. OF LORDS.
July 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the three bills for raising 9,500,000l. by Exchequer bills; their Majesties's Private Property Bill; the Hop Importation Duty Bill; the Bill for preventing Frauds in the Sale of Hops; the High Treason Regulation Bill; the Insane Custody Bill; the Executory Devises Bill; the St. Vincent's Merchants' Loan Bill; the Dutch Navy Bill; the French Wine Importation Bill; the Naval Stores Embezzlement Bill; the River Thames Police Navigation Bill; the New Forest Regulation Bill; the Indian Administration Bill; the Pawn-brokers' Regulation Bill; the Bill for regulating Disputes between Masters and Workmen in the Cotton Manufactory; together with several other public and private bills.

On the motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Bill for repealing the act of last session, for preventing combinations of journeymen, was read the third time, and passed.

On the order for committing the Bill for establishing general rules relative to inclosure bills,

The *Lord Chancellor* conceived that the subject of the bill had not been properly digested; and as it was necessary to bring forward those regulations in a more perfect form, he would move to put off the committee on the bill for three months. Ordered.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Fobrs* understood that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and France. He really thought, since it was only on Thursday last that they passed a Bill for remitting money to the Emperor, it would not be too much for an Hon. Gentleman to inform them, whether this country was included in the armistice, or whether we were likely to be included in the preliminaries for peace.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, he could not answer the question, consistent with his duty, in his official situation.

The subsidiaries were then voted to the different officers of the House.

The debate upon the financial resolutions being resumed,

Mr. *Tierney* said, the difference between his statement and that of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was not very material, and would be easily seen from a perusal of the two statements. He concluded by moving his first resolution, viz. That the amount of the public funded debt on the 1st of February, 1793, was 238,231,248l. exclusive of long and short annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,240,100l. of which sums, &c. &c. &c. The estimate for the last year's expences, he stated at 64,438,488l.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed with the Hon. Gent. that the difference between their respective statements scarcely amounted to any thing considerable; and that it principally arose from the different lights in which they had viewed the subject. Indeed, the topics of difference were so minute, that it was not necessary to dwell upon them. He would therefore content himself with moving the previous question on the resolutions of the Hon. Gent. and institute his own in their stead. The previous question on each of Mr. *Tierney's* resolutions being agreed to; Mr. *Pitt* proceeded to move his own, which were severally agreed to; being in number 22, and the total amount of which for the last year is 64,438,427l.

H. OF LORDS.
July 29.

His Majesty came to the House of Peers. Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal assent to an act to repeal an act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof; also to three other public, and two private acts.

After a most gracious speech from his Majesty (see vol. LXX. p. 790.) the Parliament was prorogued.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Hustinson* presented at the bar, an account of the volunteer corps, cavalry and infantry, distinguishing the number of each.—Ordered to be laid upon the Table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the House to the subject of incorporating into one act all the laws relative to inclosures. In consequence of the measure being lost for the present, but feeling how necessary it was that such bill should pass in some effectual form, he rose to give notice, that he would, early in next session, bring before the House certain resolutions concerning agriculture. The measure he should propose would embrace the suggestions of the grand jury for the county of York, whose recommendation, as well as his own sense of the intrinsic importance of the subject, had led him, very much of late, to consider, in all its various views, the state of the agriculture of this country,

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1. *The Antiquaries Museum.*
By Jacob Schnebbelie.
(Concluded from vol. LXII. p. 743.)

WE congratulate the admirers of genuine and unaffected merit on the completion (however late) of a work which will perpetuate the fair fame of one of the ableſt draughtſmen of the Engliſh ſchool; and, whilſt we applaud the warm attachment which has prompted a ſurviving friend, at no inconſiderable expence, to bring forward ſo valuable a work, it is with equal pleaſure we can add that the ſubjects are worthy of ſo diſintereſted a patronage. Thoſe more particularly deſerving commendation are, Hornſey, Whittington, Melton Mowbray, and Cold Overton Churches; the Hoſpital of St. Croſs; the Revolution Houſe and Rectory at Whittington; the Holy Ghoſt Chapel at Baſingſtoke; Ampthill Croſs; a Tower at Streatham; Portraits of St. Peter, and of King Edward IV. and his Queen; with various Plates of Painted Glaſs, ſeveral remarkable Monuments, and other rare Antiquities.

Of the merits of Mr. Schnebbelie, both as an artiſt and a man, our opinion has been given in vol. LXII. p. 189; to which we ſhall now only add, that the ſpecimens of his ability in the volume now before us fully warrant the warm encomiums in our Obituary.

In the concluding plate is a handſome monumental inſcription by one friend who well knew and properly appreciated his talents; and by another reſpectable writer the memory of Mr. Schnebbelie has thus been embalmed:

"I ſeem fated to deplore the loſs of ſome valuable aſſociate and congenial friend in theſe purſuits at the cloſe of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able artiſt and antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleaſing labour through it. I lament his mild and modeſt manners, his ready eye, and expreſſive hand. His firſt ſpecimens were taken in the cathedral church of Canterbury, in the year 1787, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himſelf alone and with me in various churches, illuſtrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himſelf; often I received inſtruction from his ſuggeſtions, when we viſited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankneſs of a cheerful companionableneſs when the labours of the day were ended. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually ſuperadded a happy talent of diſtinguiſhing and comparing ſubjects of antiquity. Let me not be accuſed of undue partiality, when I ſay he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity, when I add, we mutually inſtructed each other. "We took ſweet counſel together, and walked in the houſe of God as friends." In the five years of our acquaintance I ſee nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a ſufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myſelf, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding view of monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared with thoſe of our own country, and even with thoſe in France; but,

Oſtendunt terris hunc *tantum fata.*

"I heſitate not to ſay, that in my favourite purſuit of antiquarian reſearch I have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. I take the warning, and retire from the pleaſing taſk of immortalizing former generations, thoſe who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality, and, with the good abbot of St. Alban's, "recordans melius et memorans quomodo "diei mei vitalis tam mane tranſierat, "quam meridies, ſicque pene finitæ ſint "veſperæ, quod multum de prope inſtat "completorii, juberem ſterni mihi lectum "in quo pauſando quieſcerem quouſque "ſol vitæ ſecundæ iterum aſſurgeret, re-"ducetque ad ortum." GOUGH, *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 9.*

2. *The* Britiſh *Oak*; [*which, in its fallen State, is the Cauſe of* England's *Glory.*] *A Poem.*

WHEN the news-papers announced this poem to be the production of "a Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn," we had a ready clue to its anonymous author. The "Life of Lord Mansfield" had left too laſting an impreſſion on our ideas to doubt a ſingle moment of the preſent production being from the verſatile pen of Mr. Holliday. "From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere," would be a motto equally characteriſtic of both productions. If ever demonſtration and great public benefit were deducible from the bloſſoms of poetry, this ingenious author has happily united the *utile dulci*, and erected a monument of fair fame. His great objects are, to promote the ademption or abolition of tithes, on a liberal plan; to introduce, as a neceſſary conſequence, the improvement of 7 or 8 millions of uncultivated and waſte acres of land of every denomination; and, laſt, not leaſt in our eſteem, to prevent the glory

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of England from being tarnished by the baneful practice of permitting timber-trees to outlive their vigour, and either to sink ill-fated into gradual decay, or, what is equally humiliating, to feel the murdering axe, and ignobly to send their hollow, unsound, and mutilated trunks to feed the flame of a baker's oven.

Though to the notes, which display much legal and historical knowledge, we are bound to give the palm of praise, the poetry contains many miscellaneous and curious topicks; and the following sublime invocation of, and apostrophe to, the Goddess of Liberty, may be classed among the beauties of didactic poetry. They please the imagination, and improve the mind.

"Goddess of Liberty, my Muse
Illumine, thou who canst infuse
Thy heaven-born joys, with purest grace,
And elevate the human race:
Without thee! what is transient man?
Fleeting his hours, his life a span;
The dancing hours midst storms of life,
In slothful ease, or savage strife,
Dire to unfold—are all mis-spent,
Deep buried lies the talent lent,
Without improvement, or disguise,
His life—a blank, without a prize:
No stimulus, no social joy,
The demon Anarchy employ—
Go anarchist, and Freedom's foe,
To fair Pomona docile go;
The Goddess will thy fancy fire,
And with these truths thy breast inspire.
When the sour Crab tree gives delight,
Let Afric wash her Ethiops white;
By grafting, by the pruning knife,
The tree's improv'd, assumes new life,
By culture nourish'd, kindly plac'd,
Gives fruit delicious to the taste."

The following is an analysis of the contents of this extraordinary poem:

"Cheadle Park, in the county of Stafford, has for many ages given nutriment to a venerable oak, which, from its size and symmetry, is supposed to have been planted there several ages before the dissolution of monasteries, and to have lived in five or more centuries. Its circumference near the parent-soil is 14 feet 7 inches; and at the commencement of its wide-spreading arms the circumference is 16 feet. The dissolution of monasteries leads to the discussion of tithes, and the prominent features of commutation.—The landing of King William in South Devon, and the happy consequences flowing from genuine liberty, are contrasted with the dire effects of anarchy.—Hooker's sublime definition of law.—An address to Britannia, as the empress of the main, the protectress of merit, and the promoter of equality among men of science, concludes the first book."

"The second branch, or division of the British Oak records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of William Basset, of Blore, esquire, whose ancestors were for several centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle, and Cheadle Park.—The address of Hymen, and of the age-worn oak, in the assumed character of guardian of the wood.—A picturesque view in the moorlands of Staffordshire in a summer evening.—And a loco-descriptive view of the small yet rapid river Churnet. The Druids are supposed to have resided in this wild part of Staffordshire.—A monody on the death of a friend concludes the second book."

"The third and last division of the British Oak opens with the wonderful appearance of a floating Druidical Temple, conducted in a stately barge, many miles along the river Thames. This antient temple was removed, at a considerable expence, by General Conway, from the Isle of Jersey to Park-Place, near Henley, where it is carefully preserved, and of which a correct view has been taken by a celebrated Antiquary.—Wetley Rocks are described.—The Honourable Mrs. Damer, sole daughter and heir of General Conway, having, with a pure spirit of loyalty and praiseworthy liberality, offered to present the City of London with a portrait of the magnanimous Lord Nelson, either in bronze or marble; this pleasing and uncommon effort of her genius introduces the animating subject of the gallant admiral's victory. An apostrophe to the Lords Saint Vincent and Nelson, the favourite sons of Neptune, the British Nisus and Euryalus, succeeds. And the third division terminates with an adjudication by old Father Thames of the prize of merit to Strawberry-Hill, the unique, picturesque, and elegant seat of Mrs. Damer."

3. *A concise View, from History and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings that have been fulfilled, also of those that are fulfilling, and that remain to be accomplished. By* Francis Dobbs, *Esq. Member for the Borough of* Charlemont, *in* Ireland. *In Letters to his eldest Son.*

MR. D. has already published, in 8 small volumes, price 3s. 6d. each, sewed, the great events that have taken place in the world down to 1715; the ninth will come out in the course of this year, and bring and complete the history to the present day. In the Preface to the present work he tells us, that he intended to have gone at some length into history and the sacred predictions, in the House, when voting for the Union June 7; but confined himself to such

such passages as will support three positions: 1. the certainty of the second advent of the Messiah; 2. the signs and manner of it; and, last, that Ireland is to have the glorious pre-eminence of being the first kingdom that will receive him. "Feeling as I do, that we are living in the most momentous and eventful period of the world; feeling as I do, that a new and better order of things is about to arise; and that Ireland, in that new order of things, is to be highly distinguished, indeed this bill has no terrors for me." The signs of Christ's near approach are, "the fall of the papal power, and the very high degree of infidelity. The stone, which Daniel foretold was to be cut out of the mountain without hands, and to fall on the feet of the image, and break the whole image to-pieces, cannot be found in any country that is a part of the image! therefore, all the countries that were comprized in the Babylonish and Assyrian empire, in the Medo-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman empire, are positively precluded. The Messiah, Isa. xli. 25, is to come from a country North of Judea. The new world is out of the question, being no where a subject of prophecy; and, as the image is excluded, it can only be in the Russian empire, or in the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, or Ireland. That it is Ireland, Mr. D. thinks demonstrated from Rev. xv. 2, where, by the sea of glass is meant an island; xiv. 2, by the *harp*, the *arms* of Ireland; xvi. 16, by Armageddon, *Armagh*, or, as its old name, *Ardmagh*. The best Hebrew scholar in the college of Dublin thinks the true meaning of Armageddon is the Mountain of the Gospel. Now, the English of Ardmaccaddon is the hill or mountain of the great teacher. All the empires of the image rose West of each other, and the last kingdom that completed the image was Great Britain; and the stone is first to fall on the feet of the image, so that Ireland seems to be fitted in all respects for this great purpose, from its being still farther West, and from its vicinity to the last toe of the image. The exemption of Ireland from the serpent kind is strongly emblematic that Satan, the great serpent, is there to meet his first deadly blow. The crown of Ireland is the *apostolic* crown; and it has been immemorially called the Island of Saints, though certainly it has never yet deserved that appellation Its own name also denotes that it is to be the scourge of a wicked world. The Giant's Causeway seems an emblem of the stone of Daniel, it being in fact composed of pillars of stone, nicely jointed into each other, cut out of the mountain that overtops it without human hand. And, besides all this, the Jews were never persecuted in any degree in Ireland; and their persecutors have been, and are to be, peculiarly punished. (p. 200—202.)

We cannot follow the speaker in his arguments for this happy privilege of Ireland, whose independence as a kingdom is destroyed by this bill, which can never be an operative law, the independence of Ireland being written in the immutable records of Heaven; yet he means to demand from all who are sprung from him, or over whom he has the least influence, to pay it the most implicit obedience, *till the Messiah shall in person demand their obedience*. The result of Mr. D's observations on different periods, in his 14 letters to his son, leads him to give the preference in all improvement to Great Britain, which, "he feels himself warranted to say, is not the second but the first country on the face of the globe; but I must add, that she is become profligate and corrupt when compared with what she was in 1715. The great body of the higher orders are notoriously unbelievers in Revealed Religion. As to the duties due to their country, to their fellow-creatures, and their God, I appeal to the feelings of any honest man who reads this work, whether they have or have not performed them." (p. 109.) He allows, however, that England is infinitely less vicious than France; and, in proportion to the extent of her wealth and empire, perhaps, freer from guilt than any other now existing nation; but her faults are of magnitude enough to make her think and tremble. In letter XV. he compares the present age with the Augustan; and observes, that nothing distinguishes the periods we now live in from the state of mankind at the death of Augustus but Christianity. But, if we are to trust to outward appearances, that religion is rapidly vanishing from the earth. How are we to hope that mere human reasoning shall, in the present depraved state of nations and of men, prevent similar calamities, tyranny, ignorance, and slavery, to what filled the Augustan age? (p. 114.)

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There is, however, a glorious difference between these times and the summit of the heathen world. There are now on the earth 144,000 true believers and followers of Christ ready to receive and obey the commands of their master. These are the salt of the earth, and by these it will be saved." (p. 117.) In letters XVI. and XVII. the writer explains the various prophecies; and in XVIII. points out the certainty of a *personal* Antichrist, as well as a personal Messiah. This was the first beast, or the Roman monarchy, and Antichrist was Augustus. "That emperor was an able, polished villain; and under him was the summit of the heathen or satanic world. This eighth personage, who was of the seven, is also to put on exterior appearance of virtue for lies, to have two horns like the lamb, but to act as the dragon." He is of opinion that this second beast and the false prophet then to accompany will not act till Christ again appears on earth. (p. 191.)

In the title of letter XX. it is said, that "all men, both good and bad, now upon the earth have lived before;" and, p. 205, "all who compose the army of Christ, and who are styled the first fruits by St. Paul, were dead, and have been born again." These are the 144,000 of the Revelations, chap. vii. "in the ordinary way literally to be born again." (p. 211.) The personal Antichrist will appear in one of the ten kingdoms that compose the image of the second chapter of Daniel, and in one of the ten into which the Western Roman empire was broken, and this is France, where that man shall appear who leads the wicked world." (p. 218.) Mr. D. indulges a singular opinion that all men who live now have lived before. This he infers of the followers of Antichrist, from Isaiah xiv. 9. "From this passage we have every reason to believe that, as all the best men who have ever lived are to be upon the earth, so are all the worst; and all the mighty villains that have lived, from the creation of the world to the present day, will unite with the Antichrist. So we find that all who were immediately instrumental in the death of Christ are to be again on the earth at the second coming, from Mark xiii. 30, Matthew xxvi. 69; from which last he infers, "the *high priest* must *be again* upon the earth;" and from Rev. i. 7, that "they who were concerned in his crucifixion must also be here. It therefore becomes a like question, as to the very wicked and the very best, in what way they are to be again upon the earth; and I think it is by coming *literally through the womb*." See Ezek. xxxvii. 11—15, 24, 25, Psalm xc. 3, 4, Isaiah xxvi. 29, Matt. xi. 23, xxvii. 12, 13. Living more than once in the ordinary way in the case of John the Baptist exemplified beyond a doubt. See also John iii. 3—12, 1 Cor. xv. 22, 23, 45—49. That men live more than once in the ordinary way of being born again, is strongly confirmed by Rev. xiv. 13. From the rest of that chapter the text applies only to the times of the second coming, and those events subsequent thereto; and I think there is no way of explaining it but of living more than once. See also Dan. xii. 1. I now proceed to point out the plan that I conceive is leading to the great consummation of the purposes of this world. I apprehend *no man has lived since the Flood who was not in existence before it*; and that all, both good and bad, have been born again subsequent thereto. The *worst* were *regenerated* in the line of Ham, and particularly in his son Canaan; which will explain that passage where it is said, 'Cursed be Canaan, a servant of 'servants shall he be to his brother.' The *best* were *brought again into* the world in the line of Abraham and his son Isaac, and his grandson Jacob; and though not then capable of the pure worship ordained by Christ, they were able to receive a *preparatory* to it, and the belief in one God, as revealed in the Mosaic dispensation; but all but that race were idolaters, and were incapable of being otherwise *till another stage of their existence*. Agreeable to this order of things, I conceive that all the best and worst of mankind were actually born again, and living at the death of Christ. At the commencement of the millenium there will be multitudes on the earth of all nations and languages, who, though not yet capable of that immortality which the 144,000 sprung from Abraham have obtained, yet they shall live on without disease or misery, and die with the certainty of eternal life and happiness; and so will those sprung from them, till all who are capable of happiness have perfected their salvation. And then comes up again the generation of vipers, and the devil, being then loosed

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at the end of the 1000 years; and all the then inhabitants of the earth being corrupt, except the 144,000, Satan leads them againſt Chriſt and thoſe who with him are thus immortalized, when the wicked ſhall be deſtroyed from heaven, as Rev. xx.; and thus the whole race of men having gone through the allotted ſtages of exiſtence, this globe paſſes away, and then comes the general reſurrection and final judgement. This* of living more than once is, in my opinion, the great key to the Scriptures; the viſiting the ſins of the fathers on the children, to the third and fourth generation, no longer appears contrary to juſtice, for it is only making bad people the means of raiſing up bodies for departed ſouls. The confining the Moſaic diſpenſation to the ſeed of Iſaac, and Chriſt's doctrines not being given till the world was 4000 years old, are alſo thereby rendered perfectly intelligible. So likewiſe is the Meſſiah's not being able to eſtabliſh his kingdom at the firſt coming, men not being ſufficiently prepared, and free will being indiſpenſable to virtue. Children being born and inſtantly dying, or living only a few years, and its being ſaid, 'Of ſuch is the kingdom of heaven,' is alſo cleared up; for, though it was indiſpenſably neceſſary they ſhould go through the allotted times, that every man muſt be born, yet, if they had attained the capability of perfecting their ſalvation, it was not neceſſary to keep them longer in the world for probation; and, in ſhort, this mode of viewing the Scriptures will be found to anſwer moſt of the difficulties that ariſe in reconciling the different portions as to men with the juſtice and wiſdom of God. It may, at firſt ſight, appear odd to you, if this be ſo, that you have not a conſciouſneſs of *whom you have been before*; and that may be given you in an inſtant; and before I conclude this volume, I will offer you ſome reaſons that convince me there are now on the earth 144,000 perſons *who have, or will have, a full conſciouſneſs of a previous exiſtence.*" (p. 215—227.)

In Letter XXI. our author points out that there are two diſtinct races of men; the one from God, through Adam, the other through a creation of the devil. Letter XXII. points out two remarkable ſocieties now on earth, each claiming an intercourſe with ſpirits, and in oppoſition to each other, the one preparing for the reception of Chriſt, the other of antichriſt. Mr. D. tells us of an Avignon ſociety, which commenced 1779, and claims to be from divine inſpiration; a council of 7, headed by a Poliſh count, direct their affairs. Mr. D. was in London 14 years ago, and introduced to 30 perſons, who all declared they had reaſons, out of the common order of things, to think theſe times would produce mighty changes that would end in the eſtabliſhment of human happineſs. Among them was the Poliſh count, who, with Mr. D. and two French gentlemen, had the ſame predictive viſion of the ſun miraculouſly withholding its light, a ſtar riſing in the Eaſt, and the ſun afterwards riſing from the Weſt. The falſe prophet who accompanies the beaſt, or antichriſt, and is to be taken and deſtroyed with him, is Mahomet.

Letters XXIII. XXIV. ſhew what is to happen after Chriſt and antichriſt appear, and the final deſtruction of the latter and his army, together with the manner of it. What follows the deſtruction of antichriſt and his army, to the conſummation of all things.

We have made ſo many extracts from this extraordinary piece, in order to explain more fully the author's meaning. "Wonder not," ſays he, in the cloſe of his 15th letter, p. 118, at the ſtrength of language which I uſe; for, were it to be weaker, it would belie the reaſoning of my head, and the feelings of my heart. Let men call your father mad if they pleaſe, but I know that I can bear the teſtimony of ſober examination, and that I am, in all I ſhall ſay on this ſubject, only the zealous advocate of *ſacred truth.*"

4. *Obſervations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its Proportion to the whole Income of* Great Britain. *A new and corrected Edition, with conſiderable Additions reſpecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Diviſion of Income and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev.* H. Beeke.

WE have already noticed this writer in our politico-literary walks, LXVIII. 226. In the preſent publication, though he "admits that we are more powerful, have reſources more permanent, a population more numerous, and an income

* Sic Orig.

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come more considerable, than the most enlarged computations which have been hitherto published, and he believes he has the means of proving these facts beyond all future controversy, he has also been uniformly persuaded, that the part of the national income which is made liable to the present tax bears a far less proportion to the whole of it than has been conjectured, and that its produce cannot much if at all exceed *seven millions*." (pp. 2, 3.)

"A part of the first edition of this pamphlet was printed before Mr. Pitt's speech in June, 1799, in which he took credit for the produce at 7,500,000*l*. By that speech I was confirmed in my own calculation on this subject, and the event has proved that they were not greatly erroneous. If my opinion had been founded on any circumstances tending to depress the national spirit, to represent us as exhausted, enfeebled, impoverished, and unable to persevere in the glorious struggle which we have hitherto made with so much energy for our own political existence and for the general liberty of Europe; if it were not, on the contrary, founded on a conviction that we have been chiefly involved in this contest from the general ignorance or contempt of our real strength, from a belief that our system of finance was founded on a basis little more real than the gold mines of Mississippi, and that the smallness of our numbers made it presumption in us to aspire to more than a very subaltern place among the nations of Europe; if I was not convinced, and able to demonstrate, that these notions respecting us are in every respect false, I should probably have refrained from publishing my sentiments, and silently lamented the approaching miseries of my country. Europe still looks to *us* for help: notwithstanding the military successes which have so wonderfully changed the scene, she still depends on us; and an idea, that we have even a slowly-diminishing ability to carry on the war, might now occasion a very mischievous despondence on one part, and obstinacy on the other. I rejoice to see the self-confiding energy of Britons; to see that we are triumphant because we dare be so:

"Ego me nunc denique natum
Gratulor——

If ever there was a season for glorying in the national character, it is now. We have resisted violence with firmness; we have heard without dismay the threat of a nation which was sweeping mankind from the earth; we have seen powerful kingdoms hiding their heads like the ostrich, and yet leaving themselves exposed to destruction; we have been deserted and left alone to fight against the enemy of laws and of religion; yet *we* have never meanly shrunk from the contest. To the intrinsic power of the nation, to its morals, to the administration of public affairs, to the exalted character placed by Providence on the throne of this country, and protected by his care, we owe these unparalleled blessings. If in the course of this pamphlet I have expressed opinions contradicting those which have been sanctioned by great authority, yet I hope I have not done it in a captious or contentious manner. It cannot be the lot of any one man, however great his talents, to act every part in the drama of social life, and much must be left to others, who may neither be equally able nor equally diligent. Next in point of merit to the important measure of providing for the gradual extinction of the old public debt, which Mr. P. proposed with so much good sense, and has persevered in with so much honour, is his present plan for preventing as much as possible the dangerous accumulation of a new one. The income tax is founded in moral equity and political wisdom; and, heavy as it is, the people do not murmur at it, because they see its necessity; and I should be more sorry that it has failed (and under *any prudent* modification still fail) of being so productive as was expected, if I did not know that this failure, instead of being a reason for despondency, is chiefly occasioned by circumstances which ought to give additional confidence, by more general diffusion of wealth among a greater number of inhabitants. It has been too much the fashion of late to magnify, either from malignity or from ignorance, the disparity of human conditions. If the division of income among us were really so unequal as it is continually represented by declaimers, where would those myriads of the middling class have been found who have armed at their own expence for the general protection? If the inequality of income has been increasing, how is it that all taxes on articles of universal consumption are hourly more productive,

productive, while those of an opposite kind are many of them diminishing? That, with respect to new taxes, those which bear on the general population usually exceed, or at least equal, expectation; while those which bear on articles of limited use, or, like this, are founded on a speculation of greatly concentrated income, almost always fall short of the first calculations?"

*5. Thoughts on the Corn Trade *.*

"PROPOSALS to Government for the establishing a system of regulations by which the buyer and seller would equally well know, at all times, the quantity of each kind of grain in the kingdom, the only just and wise mode of regulating the price of corn or any other commodity; by a corn-dealer." It is a *nominal* excise. An act of parliament to appoint that every farmer shall, under a heavy penalty, notify the produce of his harvest, build the wheat-stacks of certain dimensions, visibly larger than that of other grain; no wheat to be stacked in barns; an officer appointed to measure and ascertain the space the different grains occupy; to publish in the Gazette or country papers the number of superficial feet of each kind of grain each man has grown. No unthreshed corn to be sold but on oath, verified by the proper officer, that the grower has not the power within himself of threshing it out; and such small farmers to be relieved by Government as the West-India merchants have been. Every grower or possessor of unthreshed grain to enter in a book every sort or quantity of grain he shall sell, and the remainder to be examined by the officer. Every person having grain of any kind, the quantity to be fixed by parliament, to declare such quantity on oath; and, that the officer may have time to verify the sales, and give a certificate that the grain has been declared to Government, no grain shall be sold but on seven days credit, and the debt not recoverable but accompanied with the officer's certificate. The number benefited to those complaining without reason would, by the best calculation, on a population of 11 millions, be as 9 millions eating this bread cheaper to 2 millions selling their grain at its real value, and fully paid for any additional trouble they may have had from the new regulation, made purposely to augment the happiness of the poorer classes of the community.

6. Considerations on the Increase of the Poor Rates, and on the State of the Workhouse, in Kingston-upon-Hull. *To which is now added, A short Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town.*

IN 1698, an act of parliament was obtained for erecting a workhouse in this town, and a corporation constituted under the name of the Governor, Deputy-governor, Assistants, and Guardians, of the Poor. They began by erecting a *charity-house*, at the expence of 360l. collected from house to house, and in the churches and chapels of the town, and applied it rather as a school for children, while the adult poor were supported at their own houses by weekly pensions. The annual amount of the poor-rates, from 410l. in 1728, has increased, 1793, to 8320l. It might be expected that the poor-rates in every part of the country would increase *pari passu* with the population; but in many places they have undoubtedly increased much faster. The number of inhabitants in Hull was found to be, in 1792, 22,286; and, in 1798, 24,094. During the American war, the demand for the manufactures of this country, and the price of labour of all sorts, were much less than at present, but the poor-rates were not increased in so great a proportion. The industrious poor were never better paid for their labour, nor ever enjoyed greater means of comfortable subsistence than at the present time: and, therefore, the extraordinary increase of the poor-rates must be attributed entirely to the war. The great object of a workhouse is to provide employment for the poor: and no persons should be idle, and persons of depraved character should be made to work alone; but in this at Hull vagabonds and women of the town are allowed to associate with the children; and poor people of good character refuse to go into it. In the poor-house at Edinburgh the worst paupers were employed; in the house of industry at Shrewsbury prayers are read and attended morning and evening; in this at Hull they make a perfect mockery of all religion, and the poor-rates are increased by the infamous conduct of pandars and procuresses; and some men of property let houses to persons of ill fame. Mr. Thompson

* This tract is printed on paper made over again.

Thompson proposes to make Hull workhouse a nursery for seamen, and to have its receipts and expenditures regularly kept. The average expence of maintaining the poor in the house is nearly 4s. each per week; and the total amount for one year (1799) 2232l.; nor are the provisions purchased at the cheapest prices, whereas, if bought by public contract, several hundred pounds a year would be saved. There should be a committee of five or six respectable men, and a new roomy house erected. Out-pensioners should be visited, and their mode of spending their time and money enquired into. Much expence has been saved by the *earnings* of the poor at Shrewsbury, Oxford, Newcastle, and other places. Mr. T. has subjoined an estimate of the materials and site of the old workhouse, and urges the erection of a new one in a more airy and healthful situation. The result of his enquiries is annexed to this pamphlet, and intituled, "A short Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town of Kingston upon Hull." From the commencement of the reform in the management of the poor there had been a considerable weekly saving of money; and, after the receipt of the quarter's poor-rate due the 1st of November last, it appeared there would be in the hands of the bankers a balance of £,5001. It was, therefore, resolved to reduce the poor-rate, which was 8820l. *per annum*, one-half, or 4160l. *per annum*; and this resolution was accordingly published in the Hull news-papers; and this when wheat was selling at the high price of 11s. 6d. per bushel. The balance in the bankers hands is still 1500l. though the poor in the house have been increased to 320, and the necessities of the times have greatly increased the out-pensioners. If these improvements are followed up, and others made, which may be reported in a future publication, we may praise the benevolent and wise attention of the governor of Hull workhouse, and propose him as an example to similar officers in similar institutions; with earnest wishes that men may be found in every age, in every great town, with equal capacity, integrity, and perseverance; sensible as we are how rapid are the inroads of evil on the smallest relaxation of good.

7. *The Art of making and managing Cyder, deduced from rational Principles and actual Experience. By* Abraham Crocker, *M. S. A.*

MR. C's communications have been honoured with a place in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society in America, and in a very popular provincial Agricultural Survey in his own country. Our approbation will add little to such authority.

8. *Reflections on the relative Situations of Master and Servant, historically and politically considered; the Irregularities of Servants; the Employment of Foreigners; and the general Inconveniences resulting from the Want of proper Regulations.*

THE number of servants having so enormously increased since the reign of Elizabeth, the writer wishes to extend to them the regulations of the statutes of labourers, the only servants known at that time of day, while the present luxurious and ostentatious mode of living brings together so many hundreds of footmen, coachmen, and chairmen, in one street, and during the night, so that it is absolutely impossible that disputes, riots, outrages, and destruction of carriages, should not perpetually happen, as they actually do, to the disgrace of our police, unless the peaceable demeanour of servants of every denomination were enforced by adequate regulations. The argument will apply, in a greater or less degree, to every considerable town in the kingdom. Nor is there any reason why servants should not be under regulation, as well as chairmen, hackney-coachmen, manufacturers, journeymen, and different branches of trade, continually laid under specific rules or bye-laws, to be enforced by the magistrates, and combinations to increase their wages severely punished. The statute-books do not contain one regulation for our menial servants, except the law, 32 Geo. III. to prevent counterfeit characters. Characters ought to be just and fair, and, except in the articles of honesty and sobriety, rather inclining to the favourable side. It may be doubted whether high wages are a cause of bad conduct. Competition should not be restrained, or the just claims of superior merit, talents, and industry, limited in a free country. It is certainly true that the wages of menial servants have of late years risen extravagantly, and are perceptibly on the rise at the present juncture. Our author thinks there is no just cause for it;

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it; becauſe the articles of a ſervant's wants when in place have not conſiderably advanced in price; whilſt to the maſter, who is to lodge, feed, and clothe them, a thouſand circumſtances augment the expence. He lays the fair and reaſonable outgoings of a livery-ſervant in London at 10l. 10s. per annum. As much more to ſervants out of livery. A ſervant's livery ſeldom coſts a maſter ſo little. As to maid-ſervants, cooks excepted, whoſe pretenſions are generally much beyond their merits, he apprehends their ordinary rate of wages is not unreaſonable. Tea and ſugar are not neceſſaries; but where allowed, an additional allowance muſt be made. A full third, or perhaps half more is neceſſary to enable them to lay by for ſickneſs or want of employ. Poſſibly the eſtabliſhment of a fixed rate of wages, and that a moderate one, might prove beneficial in another point of view, unconnected with the ſubject itſelf, by withdrawing from our young men the temptation they now have to quit the uſeful occupations of agriculture and manufactures for the more eaſy labour of domeſtic ſervants. The power given the juſtices to hear and remedy complaints of or againſt any ſervant has been ſo properly exerciſed that no other has been thought neceſſary. This writer recommends a public regiſter of menial ſervants in London and every great town, deſcriptive of their perſons, and aſcertaining their employment and the intervals when they were out of place; and it might enable Government to calculate the number of able-bodied men following one particular occupation therein. All clubs of ſervants, in or out of place, exceeding ſeven, except friendly ſocieties, to be declared illegal; and all diſputes about wages, hiring, and liveries, to be cognizable by the magiſtrate; as alſo drunkenneſs, inſolence, diſobedience of lawful orders, and wilful or malicious injury of the houſe or property of the maſter or miſtreſs.

9. *Some Account of the Proceedings that took Place on the Landing of the* French *near* Fiſhguard, *in* Pembrokeſhire, *on the* 22*d of* February, 1797, *and of the Enquiry afterwards had into Lieutenant-colonel* K——ox's *Conduct on that Occaſion, by Order of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief: together with the official Correſpondence and other Documents. By* Thomas Knox, *late Lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the* Fiſhguard *Volunteers.*

ON the landing of the French at Fiſhguard, Lieut.-col. K.. haſtened to the ſpot, and made what appeared to him the neceſſary arrangements for diſcovering their ſtrength; and finding it inexpedient to attack them with the few men under his command, retreated towards Haverford Weſt, to wait for reinforcements, which were hourly expected. In his retreat he was met by Lord Cawdor, who informed him, that, by the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, he had aſſumed the command of the troops, which, by a recent letter, Mr. K. underſtood had been given to Col. Colby. This put Mr. K. into a momentary dilemma; but Col. Colby having ſtated that he had given up the command to Lord Cawdor, and that the preſent was not a fit time for diſputes, Mr. K. followed his example, and put himſelf under the command of his Lordſhip, and received the thanks of the King for his conduct; but a letter from Mr. Haſſall to Mr. Macnamara, which reprobated, in ſtrong language, the conduct of Mr. Knox, led to an enquiry by an officer ſent from the Duke of York; in conſequence of which, Mr. K. demanded a court-martial, or a public inveſtigation of his conduct; but was refuſed both. The Lord Lieutenant requeſted Mr. K, in the King's name, to reſign his commiſſion, which he did, and ſent a challenge to Lord Cawdor, which was accepted; and when an attempt was made to bring the matter into a civil court, Mr. Macnamara informed Mr. K's ſolicitor that he was ready to fight Mr. K. if he pleaſed. The ſubject is a very delicate one. The officers in Mr. K's corps bear teſtimony to his ſpirit and conduct. Lord Cawdor calls the latter in queſtion.

10. *A Call for Union with the Eſtabliſhed Church, addreſſed to* Engliſh *Proteſtants; being a Compilation of Paſſages from various Authors. Selected and publiſhed by* George-Iſaac Huntingford, *D. D Warden of* St. Mary's *College near* Wincheſter.

THIS little work is prefaced with an affectionate dedication to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe "well-adapted and convincing ſpeech on the propoſed legiſlative union with Ireland ſhews his thoughts to be intent on the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical polity." In order to defeat the pernicious oppoſition

fition to, and undermining of, our faith, which may even in peace be practiſed by thoſe who have imbibed the baneful influence of falſe philoſophy, joined together to overthrow Chriſtianity; Dr. H. recommends *unity* in ſupport of our religion. He aſſerts the character of excellence *in general* which the Liturgy of the Church may juſtly claim, and recommends attendance on the ſervice of the Church for the ſake of the prayers, even though the preaching of ſome one or other miniſter is not at all times, and on all occaſions, preciſely according to our ideas of what a diſcourſe ſhould be. Here, as well as in his remark, that, "if any perſon will attend the ſame miniſter through a ſeries of Sabbaths, it is much more than probable that, in the courſe of not many months, he will hear the whole council of God, as far as it is revealed in Scripture, with reſpect to man's ſalvation, gradually laid open, and duly explained, and the whole body of works which ſhould ſpring from faith, diſtinctly noticed, and properly enforced on Chriſtian motives;" we are ſorry to differ from this excellent writer, who poſſeſſes our good opinion, as we very much doubt if that be ſo general a practice with the clergy, whether incumbents or their curates, and ſtill leſs in academical or cathedral pulpits, to obſerve ſo connected a mode of preaching as is beſt calculated to enforce and explain the great ſyſtem of religion in the two diſpenſations. We have read ſermons for every Sunday in the year, and on the feſtivals; but are not theſe grown unfaſhionable? and is not the modern practice of preaching too flimſy and too elegant for ſuch ſubjects? After all that the clergy can ſay to the laity, more depends on their own example, attention to duty and reſidence, and to good practice, than they, even the higheſt ranks of them, ſeem to be at preſent aware of. We cannot, however, too ſtrongly impreſs the ſhort conſiderations with which the editor concludes his *Call*. "The pureſt conſtitution is ſecretly undermined by party diſtraction. The Chriſtian community is ſadly diſtinguiſhed by religious diviſions. Whoever loves his country will diſcourage the former; whoever would obey the precepts of the Goſpel will avoid the latter evils. For in his wiſdom our Lord hath ſaid, Every kingdom divided againſt itſelf is brought to deſolation; and in his authority he hath given command, Have peace one with another." The ſelections are, on church unity, from Sherlock; church edification, from a diſcourſe by Dr. Haſcard, in a collection of caſes by ſome divines of the city of London*; ſeparation not neceſſary, from Hoadly's Reaſonableneſs of Conformity; compoſed forms of prayer, from Dr. Claget, in the collection of caſes; myſtical interpretation of Scripture, from Beauſobre and L'Enfant; Introduction to the New Teſtament, guarding againſt too general an application of types and allegories; ſermons, from Jeremiah Taylor's Rules and Advices concerning preaching; ſcrupulous conſcience and certainty of ſalvation, from the ſame writer; miſcellaneous paſſages, ſelected and adapted from the works of Bp. Hall: teſtimonies to the Liturgy, from Wilberforce's Practical View; epiſcopacy defended, from the "Apoſtolical Inſtitution" of it by Chillingworth; unreaſonableneſs and miſchief of ſeparation, from one of Tillotſon's and one of Stillingfleet's ſermons; fruit of the Spirit, from a ſermon on that ſubject by Hooper; arguments with ſeparatiſts, drawn from the above ſelections, form the concluſion of this "Call for Union," and references to ſuch "divines of the Eſtabliſhment, who "unequivocally aſſert the doctrine of divine aſſiſtance to the human underſtanding."

* "The London Caſes againſt the Diſſenters, as commonly called." EDIT.

II. *Pleaſures of Solitude, a Poem.* By S. Courtier.

THE ſubject of the enſuing pages will be found to have entered early into the contemplation of the author; it occupied a portion of that little volume which, nearly ſix years ago, he ſubmitted to the judgement of the publick; and it has ſince formed the frequent topick of his meditation, and the ſolace of many anxious hours. Theſe "Poems" we never met with; and of his "Revolutions" we expreſſed our ſentiments in vol. LXVI. p. 1023. We wiſh not to diſappoint Mr. C. in his ambition for "the acquiſition of honourable fame," or "the applauſe of the wiſe and good," or "the only treaſure which ſeems in this age attainable by the efforts of poetical genius." Much

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we fear, by this laſt ſentence, he intends a tranſlation of the old maxim, "*laudatur et alget.*"

12. *The Holy Land: a Poem.* By Francis Wrangham, *M. A. Member of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WE have already borne teſtimony to this writer in our review (vol. LXVIII. p. 1060) of a former publication, now ſo ſcarce that we have not been able to procure a ſecond copy*. The preſent is a ſecond poem, written for Mr. Seaton's prize, and is inſcribed, with much gratitude, to the Rev. Dr. Simmons, rector of Narberth and Lampeter, in Pembrokeſhire, and prebendary of St. David's. The poet invokes the ſpirit of *Couper*, "to caſt his mantle on the pilgrim Muſe," and, after deſcribing the conqueſt of Canaan by Joſhua; the nativity, miracles, and crucifixion, of Chriſt; the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, and the pollution of it by Pagans and Mahometans, and the cruſades, in the firſt of which ſix millions, on the firſt preaching of Peter the Hermit, aſſumed the croſs; proceeds on pilgrimage over France, Italy, and Greece (in the laſt of which he ſtops at Athens, to celebrate Mr. Tweddel, who died there in the midſt of his literary purſuits), to Acre, where he panegyriſes Sir Sidney Smith, who, under its walls, arreſted Bonaparte in full march to Conſtantinople. Arrived at Jeruſalem, he contemplates the preſent unpeopled and unproductive ſtate of Judæa, forms conjectures, alluding to the doctrine of the millenium, about its firſt condition, when her

"— recogniz'd *Meſſiah* ſhall deſcend,
In royal *Salem* fix his central throne,
And rule with golden ſway the central world."

Concluſion:

"O come that day of glory, that bright ſpeck,
Far in the dim horizon's utmoſt verge,
By Propheecy's unerring finger mark'd
To Faith's ſtrong eye — when, with the innumerous good [ſtray
Of every age, the whiterob'd Saint ſhall
Through groves of paradiſe, and drink unquench'd [there,
Th' exhauſtleſs ſtream of Science! SEATON
Who bad to GOD the annual hymn aſcend;
There NEWTON, whoſe quick glance thro' fartheſt ſpace,
Darting in every page of Nature's code,
Saw *Deity* inſcrib'd; and PALEY there,
(For why ſhould Praiſe, ſtill ling'ring round the tomb,
Her torch ſepulchral light but for the dead?)
From whoſe keen ſpear the Atheiſt crew, appall'd, [voice
Shrink to their native night; with all whoſe
And harmonizing life in Virtue's cauſe [ſtars
Their blended rhetorick pour'd, ſhall thine as
Glowing in Heaven's eternal firmament,
With beam unchang'd, while ſuns and worlds decay."

13. *The Anſwer of Mr.* Taunton, *of* Oxford, *to a Letter written by Dr.* Alexander Croke, *of* Studley, *to the Proprietors of the Common of* Otmoor.

THE author, who is clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford, and townclerk of the city of Oxford, and alſo holds many honourable appointments in that city and its univerſity, having been aſperſed in the moſt violent and unprovoked manner; here gives a plain and unaffected reply to four unjuſtifiable charges.

14. *Oratio* Creweiana, *in Theatro* Sheldoniano, Oxon, *habita vii Kal.* Julii, 1800, *à* Gul. Crowe, *LL.B à Coll.* Nov. *Public. Univ. Oratore.*

THE orator having, two years before, enlarged on the praiſes of muſick, has on this occaſion choſen for his ſubject the ſcience of *Poetry*; which gives him an opportunity of paying a well-timed compliment to the military ſpirit of the Univerſity, and an affectionate tribute to the lamented memory of two of her profeſſors of poetry, Thomas Warton the elder, and his ſon and nameſake, as well as his other ſon, Joſeph, and his daughter, whoſe Ode on her father's death was publiſhed at the end of his poems by his brother Joſeph, 1748, whom the Orator celebrates as his inſtructor at Wincheſter. He praiſes the ſucceſſion of poets among us: Chaucer, the Earl of Surrey, Sackville, and Birkead; and paſſes this encomium on Milton: "*Erat enim utpote vir ſapiens et bonus, libertatis quam amavit juſtus æſtimator; erat præterea propter multas ejus et eximias dotes poetarum inter principes cenſendus, in doctrina, elatione animi, et materia operis ſui ipſe princeps: ingenio tantum* Shakſpero *ſoli ſecundus.*" (p. 15.)

He concludes with duly applauding the new ſtatute concerning academical exerciſes and examinations.

* The other, intituled "The Reſtoration of the Jews," never came to our hands. We wiſh ſome of Mr. Urban's correſpondents would favour him with a liſt of theſe prize poems, and their authors. EDIT.

15. *The Friendly Design; containing a Variety of Plans for the Benefit of the Rich and the Comfort of the Poor; or, Practical Methods to reduce the Parish Rates, and, at the same Time, very much increase the Happiness of the lower Orders of the People. Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Inhabitants of all large and populous Parishes in the Kingdom, but more particularly to those of the Town of* Birmingham.

THE principal part of the town of Birmingham is all concluded in one parish, and the poor levies (exclusive of those for the churchwardens, constables, highways, &c.) have usually amounted to very near one-half as much as the rent; and, as the demand is continually increasing, there is the greatest reason to suppose that the levies only (if a reform does not take place) will amount to considerably more than the rent entire. It is proposed to divide the parish into small wards of from 18 to 30 houses, under two or three annual overseers; the poor in the workhouse, now near 700, to be divided into four classes, to be allowed according to their circumstances of age, infancy, sick, and able to work; an aged and infirm poor-house to be established out of town; infants provided for in the asylum. Dispensaries and soup-houses to be established in different parts of the town, and a general lodging-house; coal-balls for fuel; a general annuity society, to be called the "Birmingham provident Annuity Society;" friendly societies or clubs for the benefit of the sick and aged. The number of inhabitants of Birmingham is computed at 100,000; a very considerable part of whom do or ought to pay to the relief of the poor, but have too many ways of evading such contributions. There has been, on an average for some years past, about 650 persons in the workhouse, about 2800 that receive out-pay, besides 271 children in the asylum; but, in consequence of the decline of trade, and the dearness of provisions, there are now about 700 persons in the workhouse, and 3000 who receive out-pay; therefore the whole number of poor of different descriptions to be attended to is about 4000; and the collecting of the levies for their support can never be equitably done without first discovering who are and who are not able to pay them.

16. Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ; *or, The State of the venerable and primitial See of* St. Andrew; *containing an Account of the Rise, Advancement, Dignities, Honours, Jurisdiction, Privileges, and Revolutions, of this antient See, and of the Church Benefices of old belonging thereto, and of late annexed thereto, in the Kirks now belonging to the same; with some historical Memoirs of some of the most famous Prelates and Primates thereof. By a true (though unworthy) Son of the Church.* St. Andrew's, 1797.

THIS account was drawn up by Mr. George Martine, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of secretary, to Archbp. Sharp, to whose successor, Alexander, it is dedicated. It is published from a MS. in the possession of David Martine, of Edenside, esq. the representative of the author, collated with three other copies in the library of St. Andrew's, another in the hands of Dr. Adamson, professor of civil law there, and a third in the Harleian library, the additions from the two first inserted in brackets in their proper places. Views of the cathedral, castle, and the town, are annexed. Bp. Nicolson says this is a finished piece, and that its few mistakes were corrected by Dr. Jamieson, who was a complete master of that place. (British Topography, II. 688.) It may therefore be considered as a valuable addition to Scotish topography.

17. *A seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of* Rome. *By the Rev.* C. De Coetlogon, *M. A. Rector of* Godstone, Surrey, *and Chaplain to the* Lock *Hospital.*

SERIOUSLY alarmed at the progress of the Church of Rome in making converts, "1000 having been invited and many received into Popish seminaries in several parts of Great Britain," Mr. De C. in brief exposes the errors, corruptions, and spirits of that Church, and contrasts it with the Church of Christ.

18. *Epistle to* Peter Pindar. *By the Author of "The* Bruiad."

THE service done by this writer to the publick, by driving away Anthony Pasquin, by public prosecution, to America, where he drives a wheelbarrow chained to his middle, with great credit to himself and great advantage to the community, along the Albany road, will be crowned by this and every succeeding detection of Anthony's worthy companion and associate, the modern *Vatinius*. We should transcribe the whole of this spirited composition, with

with its introduction, to do it juſtice; but ſhall content ourſelves with recommending it to general peruſal.

19. *Remarks on the* Caſſandra *of* Lycophron. *A Monody. By the Rev.* H. Meen, *B. D.*

THE obſcurity objected to Lycophron is here ſhewn to ariſe from the manner in which the poet, one of the literary conſtellations of the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, has profeſſedly treated a prophetic ſubject, in the language of enthuſiaſm and oracle, both ſacred and profane; for it is reaſonable to conclude the ſacred volumes of the Jews had been turned over by the Literati of Egypt, a country famed for judicial aſtrology and the occult ſciences, in which Ptolemy was ambitious of introducing the Greek tongue. Let it not abate our admiration of Caſſandra's rhapſody, that, however deſultory and vague it may ſeem, ſome reſemblance to thoſe illuſtrious archetypes, the poets and tragedians, who have ſo often told the tale of Troy's deſtruction, is ſtill retained, and that, even through the diſguiſe of artificial obſcurity, we recognize theſe excellent originals. (pp. 9, 10.) "Caſſandra's attention is not confined to a ſingle cataſtrophe; event riſes on event in endleſs ſucceſſions—ſhe takes a retroſpective view of events, and turns the reader's attention to tranſactions of earlieſt times and of national importance. Troy, whoſe impending fate had preſented to her imagination only ſcenes of miſery, finally ſupplies her with ſources of conſolation and proſpects of future glory." (p. 11.) Ovid, Virgil, and Horace, have borrowed from Lycophron, whoſe more ſplendid paſſages (for there are in him paſſages of ſplendour) have been deeply impreſſed on their minds. (p. 18.) Every reader of Lycophron will acknowledge his obligations to Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, the latter compriſing the former editions and verſions except the firſt by B. Bertrand. The ſcholia of Tzetzes, however clogged with mythological illuſtrations and allegorical ſcenes, are like the working of an able pioneer through the perplexing wilds, and facilitated the approach of ſucceeding adventurers to this ſeat of prophecy, this turret of Caſſandra, the avenues to which had been hitherto inacceſſible. Scaliger's tranſlation, made up of the moſt obſolete terms in the Latin language, "has wrapt Caſſandra in one ſable ſuit, as if unconſcious of that diverſity of colouring, of that happy intermixture of light and ſhade, which gives to the various parts of the poem relief and life." (p. 17.) The old tranſlation by Barnard Bertrand, which former editors have ſcarcely mentioned, is in ſome inſtances more faithful to the original. (p. 14.) Lycophron has never yet been tranſlated into any modern language. This endeavour to convince the reader that this poem, enigmatical and anomalous as it appears, was not written without *deſign*, leads us to *hope* Mr. M. will be induced, one time or other, to undertake a tranſlation; we ſay *hope*, as not finding in this little tract "any poſitive intention of ſuch an undertaking." In order, however, to explain the deſign of the poem, he has ſhewn how to divide it into parts, and thoſe parts into ſections, and prefixed to each ſection its contents. He has carried it through eight of theſe ſections, or table of contents, in Latin, and then annexed ſpecimens of tranſlation of ten ſections more, and notes, formerly inſerted in the European Magazine. With one of theſe notes we ſhall preſent the reader. "Ptolemy's poets read the Bible both in Greek verſion and original Hebrew. The reſemblance between the ſtories of Iphigenia and Jephthe's daughter, and between the names of Jephthe and Iphi, could not eſcape their obſervation. Iphi is a corruption from Jephthe; and the import of the word annexed from γινομαι is evident; but the familiar currency of common words by no means recommended them to our poet's choice. His language muſt be oracular, for the ſpeaker was Caſſandra. His terms muſt be obſcure and rare, for oracles were ambiguous. He, therefore, in the ſtead of the well-known word Iphigenia, has ſubſtituted Ιφις, which is a *patronymic* noun formed from Ιφι. It is formed by the ſame analogy that regulate the words Σκυλις, Πριαμις, and others. Thus is Ιφις, which means Iphi's, i. e. Jephthe's daughter, uſed as an equivalent for Iphigenia. Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, are ſilent with regard to this word, and the ſcholiaſt's remark upon it is by no means ſatisfactory." (p. 40.) As a ſpecimen of our author's abilities as a poet, take the firſt ſection, deſcribing the

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the alarm of Troy on the landing of Achilles. Ver. 243—257.

"Thee now, Myrinna, martial clamours reach; [beach,
The steed's loud neigh re-echoes from thy
When the grim wolf* with nimble foot shall run [to shun,
To reach that strand which once he strove
Beneath the imprinted soil a fount shall spring, [king†;
And streams long latent own Thessalia's
To battle Mars the nations shall impel,
And wake the bloody conflict with his shell.
My aching sight I stretch o'er all the plain,
Where ruthless War and Desolation reign;
Like waving corn-fields, rough with bearded ears, [spears;
Bends the thick phalanx, bright with bristly
Through yonder towers the cries of Grief prevail, [sail;
Shrill cries, that now my listning ears assail.
The shrieks of females, as their robes they tear,
O'er all the vast aërial void extend; [rend,
To scenes of woe they turn their fearful eyes,
And wail the sorrows that successive rise."

20. *The Essence of* Malone; *or, The "Beauties" of that fascinating Writer, extracted from his immortal Works, in Five Hundred Sixty-nine Pages and a Quarter, just published, and (with his accustomed Felicity) intituled "Some Account of the Life and Writings of* John Dryden!!!"

IF Mr. M. has overloaded the cart of historical criticism, the chemist follows him with a wheel-barrow load of dirt, either to catch the redundancies of his load, or to fling dirt at what remains unshaken off. To those who love *repetition*, either in conversation or writing, this will be a dainty morsel; whether the writer or his publisher will derive any benefit from their *essence* is very doubtful; but that is their own concern; and, if the pursuit of Malone be less profitable than the Pursuits of Literature, Mr. B. must thank himself. But it is time to have done with canons of historical taste or criticism, so different from those of Edwards half a century ago. Carping criticks will never be wanting, whether T. Warton or E. Malone be their object. They are the little wrens that pick the teeth of the lordly crocodile, subsisting on his indolence, and retreating, in every direction, into the desart, where they are soon lost, perhaps at last starved for want of proper nourishment. We might pursue the parallel, and say that the field of literature is like Africa of old, *ferax monstrorum* of all shapes and sizes, some armed with leaden maces, some with puny stings; some that weary themselves out with their own weight, while others fuss their single day, and fall back into the hive of hornets and drones. Our critick has completely exposed his ignorance when he supposes, p. 64, the *ardens verbum*, which denominates record-offices, *sepulchres of literature*, meant *offensively*. As the tomb preserves the body, and some modern philosophers say the *soul* also, for a glorious resurrection and revivification, so are records and registers brought forward into light to illustrate obscurities, by persons qualified to examine and understand them. Such use the critick himself has made of the Prerogative-office (p. 98). Such, we hope, will be the result of that grand examination which the buried treasures of our national history are at this moment undergoing; and that Great Britain will have to boast a collection of her historians elucidated and confirmed from her own records.

If typographical errors were the game, how would *Northeray* stand before us? But enough of this bundle of 120 pages, including 25 on the name of *Sedley* or *Sidley*.

* Protesilaus. † Achilles.

21. *Observations on the Danger of a premature Peace. By* Alexander Annesley.

IT has been a standing remark, that the people of this country have generally failed in the negotiation of peace; either misled by the arguments and rhetorick, or overpowered by the clamours of faction, practising upon the length and difficulties of war. Thus all that war has been so long waged for is lost and thrown away in the hurry of inconsideration, stimulated by the numerous motives that are ever ready to be presented to an inconstant multitude. We fight not for empire, but for independence; and we should never lose sight of that under every increasing pressure; for that once lost is irrecoverable.

22. *The Duty and Happiness of a prudent Attention to the Sick and Poor. A Sermon, preached at* Southampton, August 17, 1800, *for the Benefit of the County Hospital. By* William Kingsbury, *M. A.*

THE expences of this charity greatly exceeding the income, from causes unavoidable, and likely to be of long continuance, the Bishop of Winchester, in a cir-

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a circular letter addreſſed to the Clergy, calls upon, and earneſtly recommends to them, to concur with the governors and himſelf in this meaſure, by preaching a ſermon and making a collection on Sunday, Auguſt 17, whether in churches, chapels, or meeting-houſes.

In chearful compliance with ſo liberal a requeſt, Mr. K. propoſed as the theme of his diſcourſe Pſa. xli. 1, 2, 3, and improved it, by pointing out the objects of attention, the nature of the regard to be ſhewn to them, and the bleſſedneſs of thoſe who compaſſionately conſider, and conſcientiouſly relieve them. The ſermon is publiſhed for the benefit of the charity; Mr. Baker, the printer, having generouſly given up his profits.

23. *A Treatiſe on the* Bath *Waters. By* George Smith Gibbes, *M D. late Fellow of* Magdalen *College*, Oxford, *F. R. S one of the Phyſicians to the* Bath *City Diſpenſary.*

THE ſubſtance of theſe obſervations has already appeared in Mr. Nicholſon's philoſophical journey. The Doctor has repeated moſt of the experiments with teſts of his own preparing, and with others made by Mr. Hume, chemiſt, in Long-acre, whoſe accuracy in every kind of chemical preparation is too well eſtabliſhed to need any praiſe of commendation from him. The reſult of the experiments ſhews in the Bath water carbonic acid, gas, and azotic gas, in very ſmall quantities, iron in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, ſulphate of lime, or ſelenite, in the proportion of 40, of the ſolid reſiduum. Superſaturated carbonate of lime 40; ſilex 15; alum, or ſulphate of alumine, 05; common ſalt and ſulphate of ſoda, 20. The ſolid matter forms about a 660th part of theſe waters. The ſand which is thrown up by theſe ſprings is compoſed of ſilex, ſelenite, carbonate of lime, ſome ſulphur, and ſome particles of iron, which have been found to be attracted by the maguet.

24. *An Elegy, ſuppoſed to be written in the Gardens of* Iſpahan; *dedicated to her Grace the Ducheſs of* Devonſhire. *By* Merwan Ebn Abdallah Malek.

IF the Ducheſs of Devonſhire underſtands this attempt at ſublimity, it is more than Mr. Urban's reviewers can pretend to.

25. Poems, *from the* Arabic *and* Perſian, *with Notes, by the Author of* Geber.

THERE is ground to ſuſpect that the author of Geber, a poem reviewed vol. LXX. p. , is a ſurgeon lately reſident in Warwick, where theſe poems are printed. If the firſt was a production of his own genius, the preſent may be preſumed, from his preface, to be French imitations of Oriental imagery; "and, as theſe tranſlations have afforded *ſome* pleaſure to thoſe who have read them, though perhaps no language is leſs capable than the French of tranſmitting with adequate ſpirit the charm of original poetry, I ſhall heſitate no longer to ſend them on accompanied with my own obſervations."

26. *Ode to the Memory of* Wm. Cowper, *Eſq.*

"THE ſubſequent Ode, of which ſome copies were originally printed for private circulation, is now publiſhed by the deſire of a lady who was nearly related to Mr. C. and cloſely connected with him by the moſt intimate friendſhip." Advertiſement. Thoſe who have read a late abſurd and cruel funeral ſermon for Mr. C. will conclude the lady here alluded to be Lady Heſketh The poet introduces a ſeraph comforting the dying ſervant of God, and announcing his reward.

27. *Anti-revolutionary Thoughts of a Revolutionary Writer, from "The Secret Hiſtory of the Revolution of* France." *By M.* Franſois Page *.

"IT may not be unintereſting to the reader if we bring under his eye the teſtimony *in foro conſcientiæ* of Mr. P. an ardent devotee to French revolutionary principles; one who, under the influence of rapturous enthuſiaſm, nay, in the middle of a climax of democratic rant, that turgid eloquence of the modern Pariſian ſchool, appears as if the Spirit of Truth inſpired him, and like Balaam, who bleſſed them he came to curſe, reprobated his countrymen, whom it was his intention to approve." (p. vii.) Though he ſet out with announcing, in his title, his intention of extending his narrative no farther than the 1ſt of November, 1796 (4th year); he treats of events in the 5th year. "Twelve revolutions within the ſpace of only ſeven years form the eventful hiſtory now before us; the foundation on which treaties during that period between this country and France could have been eſtabliſhed.

* Author of "Travels round the World, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771," 2 vols.

Among

Among the commotions which have taken place since 1796, and which do not come under our present consideration, is the last, and not least, heterogeneous revolution, effected at the point of the bayonet by a *Corsican adventurer.*" (p. xiii.)

Although the usurpation of Bonaparte does not properly come within the limits of this Introduction, yet we cannot refrain from observing, that, for two reasons, this man appears to form an enemy, if possible, more mischievous to the welfare of France, and to the interests of Europe in general, than perhaps any of his Jacobin forerunners. First, he unites in his nature all the ambition, cruelty, hypocrisy, which constituted the characteristic of the several tyrants who preceded him, with more craftiness to conceal, and more boldness to discover, their workings as occasion should require. Secondly, every scattered particle of Jacobin spirit is now, as it were, concentrated; and the people, harrassed by past sufferings, and dreading to incur severer ones by resistance, are forced to stoop under the present yoke.

The reasoning which influences the French nation at this time reminds us of that which guided the old woman, who, when Dionysius hearing that she prayed for the preservation of his life, asked her why she did so, replied, "I have seen the death of several tyrants, and the successor was always worse than the former: then cameſt thou, worse than all the rest; and, if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us if she should have a worse still." It is this mode of reasoning, no doubt, that with the French nation at large proves a motive to a temporary compliance with circumstances. But it belongs not to us, nor would it indeed be possible, to calculate the chances which may ultimately determine the fate of that *gens nata in varios tumultus*; and as for Bonaparte, whether his fate in its vicissitudes shall resemble that of Taliman, Kouli Khan, or Tippoo Saib, it matters not whether we form a conjecture, while we have the satisfactory conviction, that on the firmness only which directs the present councils of Britain, depend the safety, liberty, and peace, of Europe and the civilized world.

28. *Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service, transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. To which is annexed, An Address to Parliament on the Expediency of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn. By* William Renwick, *Surgeon in the Royal Navy.*

MR. R. in these memorials proposed the extension of half-pay to surgeons, and to increase the number of medical officers and medicine-chests. As a preventative of scarcity, he recommends increased agriculture, curtailing the breed of horses, amending the laws relating to the exportation of corn, and establishing a granary for the reservation of two or three months supply.

29. *Why are you a Churchman? A plain Question answered, in a Dialogue between Mr.* Fitz-Adam *and* John Oakley.

THE answer, by Mr. Thomas Drewitt, of Cheddar, is, because the Church is an *establishment*; because its doctrines are true and pure, its discipline on the apostolic model, and its ministers ordained according to the appointment of Christ himself, and lawfully authorized to officiate and act as the true and undoubted embassadors of the Lord Jesus; the mildness and forbearance of the laws of the Church, and the general behaviour of its ministers towards separatists; that separation is dangerous, and destructive of union; and, was there no *preaching* in the church, an attentive consideration of what is spoken in the reading-desk would furnish any man with the means of becoming acquainted with all the doctrines of the Gospel, and, thereby, of being made wise unto salvation.

30. *Concise Thoughts on the Game Laws; in which an Attempt is made to shew what Part of them ought to be retained and what repealed. By a* Leicestershire *Freeholder.*

"WITHOUT indiscriminately condemning the game laws, the author has not failed to mark out such part as might with wisdom be repealed. He has stated his reasons for wishing that the power of dividing the manor and estate be retained, conceiving that, if it be taken away, a most fatal stab would be given to liberty; at the same time that he has advised that every person, on paying for his certificate, should be qualified to kill game, if he had permission from those who had the power of granting it. He has proposed that game should be declared to be private property; and has recommended to attention,

tention, whether, under certain reſtrictions, it might not be diſpoſed of, that thoſe who have neither time, inclination, power, nor money to take out certificates, might procure it by purchaſe at a reaſonable rate. With reſpectful deference and diffidence he ſubmits the plan to the candour of the world."

31. *The Toſin; or, An Appeal to Good Senſe, By the Rev.* L. Dutens, *Hiſtoriographer to his Majeſty, Rector of* Elſdon, *in* Northumberland, *and F. R. S. Tranſlated from the* French, *by the Rev.* Thomas Falconer.

"THIS little work appeared at Rome, for the firſt time, in the year 1769, in French, under the title of the *Toſin*. It has been ſince frequently reprinted at Turin, Paris, and London. The motive has been commended, and the execution approved, by the reſpectable and judicious. To the falſe claimants of ſuperior genius it has been an occaſion of invective againſt the author, becauſe, perhaps, he has unmaſked, with too little reſerve, their abſurdities and their conſpiracies. He now offers this new edition to the publick, with ſome ſlight corrections, hoping that he may ſtill pleaſe the former, and continue to deſerve the cenſure of thoſe whoſe approbation he ſhould bluſh to receive. Some particular reaſons had induced the author to change the title of the *Toſin* to that of *An Appeal to Good Senſe*. He has reſtored the old title of this edition, or, rather, he has combined the two together." The object is, to detect the ſophiſms of philoſophers, and contraſt with them the power and effect of religion. The inconſiſtences of Rouſſeau are particularly expoſed, and characters drawn of his aſſociates. Advice to repel and reſiſt their inſinuations is next given. This advice is certainly good, and deſerving of general attention. The appendix recites the principles of the Chriſtian religion.

32. Chatterton, *and Love and Madneſs. A Letter from* Denmark *to Mr.* Nichols, *Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, where it appeared in the Months of* February, March, *and* April, 1800, *reſpecting an unprovoked Attack made upon the Writer during his Abſence from* England. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart.*

OUR readers are already in poſſeſſion of this letter in the Magazine for the months referred to.

33. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* William Wyndham, *on his late Oppoſition to the Bill to prevent Bull-baiting. By an old Member of Parliament. To which are annexed, ſome Letters and Extracts on the ſame Subject; alſo, ſome Verſes on Hunting; with an Addreſs from a* Salopian *Bull, and the Author's Apology, attempted in humble Rhyme.*

THE dedication is addreſſed to the Speaker's Chair. The inhabitants of the midland counties of Salop and Staffordſhire could not be more ſurprized at the effect of the Secretary at War's oration towards the rejection of a bill, which had humanity to every part of the animal creation for its object, than were we poor humble Reviewers. Did we not know how much humanity and benevolence have been proſtituted to ſerve the purpoſes of modern philoſophy, we ſhould have ſuſpected the orator was of the old ſchool. In every other point he verily is ſo, as far as his repeated arguments againſt peace with terroriſts, infidels, and every faction of the French revolution. In the caſe before us he is ready to grant the loweſt of his countrymen a holiday and recreation as often as they can wiſh, and on what terms they require it. He came forward the champion of every prize-match which every rich madman, who has more money than wit, chooſes to inſtitute; and he certainly will never, in his official capacity, whether as ſecretary of war or juſtice of peace, refuſe his licence to any mob of ragamuffins that ſhall aſſemble to *amuſe* themſelves in athletic exerciſes, or trials of ſkill with beaſts or men. The writer of this letter, with all the freedom of an Engliſhman, tells Mr. W. what he thinks a very exceptionable part of his behaviour in this buſineſs; his interfering at all in an affair which is in a manner local, at leaſt only known and practiſed in ſome particular counties and places. To the repreſentatives of theſe counties and places, eſpecially to thoſe of Shropſhire and Staffordſhire, the bill was intruſted; and petitions in favour of it were ſigned by long liſts of the moſt reſpectable names of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, manufacturers, as well as magiſtrates, within theſe circles; the latter of whom had found all their laudable exertions ineffectual to put a ſtop to the enormity complained of without the aid of parliament. "I call them, Sir, laudable exertions, in oppoſition to their being

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deemed

deemed by you the productions of a *petty meddling spirit*; an idea applicable enough to your own conduct, but in them, as conservators of the public peace, and guardians of the safety, the lives, and morals of the people, all of which are surely, for the same reason, worthy objects of the attention of the Legislature; and, if they are not, I am at a loss to know what may be deemed so." (pp. 6, 7.) "The humane disposition of the amiable Mr. W. drew him one way, whilst the bad cause he wished (for the heat of an inconsiderate moment, and such moments the best and ablest of men may have) to support drew him another. Hence almost every sentence he advanced contradicted that which immediately preceded it. Courage was confounded with cruelty, manliness with ferocity; and a subject, which was unworthy to occupy the House for a single moment, occupied his own time, attention, and abilities, longer perhaps than any national question had done since the commencement of the year 1800. Recourse was had to Pagan games and to the folly of Popish superstitious festivals, as laudable examples for English Protestants; and even the shocking barbarity of Spanish bull-feasts was held up to their imitation, whilst the *driveling* disposition of that cowardly people gave the lie to every thing which could be asserted of the bewitching efficacy of cruelty to inspire manliness and martial courage." (pp. 10, 15.)

When the writer of this letter avows himself not to have been of accord with the Rev. Charles Daubeny as to some doctrinal points of religion, we do not give him less credit for his humanity, or its consistency with a Christian spirit. We cannot, however, but regret, though we give full credit for his vouchers, that he does not give the names of his correspondents *at length*, particularly those who state the preference of a litter of bull-dog puppies to a sucking child and its mother, so far as to oblige a mother to *suckle puppies*. To this letter are subjoined some poetry; among the rest the Salopian bull's address to the Hon. Secretary at War; motto from Ovid, Trist. III. Eleg. XI. l. 30, *Saevior ex tristi Busiride tristior illo*, where the generous heart commits a grievous *bull*, in confounding *Busiris*, who gave all strangers to be devoured by his wild horses, with *Phalaris*, who roasted men alive in a *brazen bull*, not in a *silver ox*. But we must allow those who contemn human learning to misquote Ovid.

34. *Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery.*

THE increase of adultery is here ascribed to the growing wealth and luxury of this great kingdom, and of a course of dissipation, not confined, as formerly, to the Winter season, and within the walls of the capital, but pursued, with unremitting ardour, during the remainder of the year, at watering-places, and other places of public resort. But the circumstance which, while it affords an additional proof that this vice has made rapid strides among us, contributes mainly to assist it in its progress, is the frequency of intermarriage between the adulteress and the person with whom the offence has been committed, and her restoration, in consequence of that event, to society, not indeed to all its advantages, nor with unclouded fame, but to so much of the regard which is only due to virtue, and to such a degree of intercourse with the virtuous as, in the opinion of all who think familiarity with the guilty dangerous, cannot but be attended with the most serious bad effects. Nor, indeed, will any one, who considers that those whom their own vanity or the arts of the seducer have led astray, are not, in general, among the least distinguished of their sex for elegance and accomplishments, treat as matter of trifling importance to the interests of morality, the influence which the conversation and example of such persons may have on the manners, the feelings, the opinions, and the principles, of the young and inexperienced." (pp. 4, 5.) After going over the circumstances of the evil and its remedy, the writer observes, "True compassion to the woman who has thus been led astray will concur with sound policy in a measure to prevent her from being impelled, by the hope of covering her shame, to vow honour and obedience at the altar to a man whom, if ever she should come to have a due sense of what has happened, she will be in danger of regarding with feelings too nearly allied to contempt and indignation. The Legislature will best shew its mercy in taking care to provide the object of its censure with an adequate maintenance for her support. And it would,

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would, I think, be no improper exercise of its power to make the adulterer contribute, in proportion to his ability, to her means of comfort; which, while it would secure her against all temptation to look towards him in future for assistance, might, perhaps, have as salutary an operation, in the way of penalty, to check the practice of seduction, as any punishment which it will be found in the power of law, without inconvenience, to carry into effect." (p. 26.)

Since this was written, the remedy proposed by Lord Auckland, for preventing the intermarriage of the offending parties, has been rejected in the House of Commons, June 10, by a majority of 39. [See vol. LXX. p. 1246.]

35. *Substance of the Speeches of Lord* Auckland, *in the House of Lords, May 16 and 23, 1800, in support of the Bill for the Prevention of the Crime of Adultery.*

THESE speeches, given more at length than our limits for the parliamentary debates allow, are worth perusing and preserving, in proportion as their subject is interesting.

36. Beaumaris Bay, *a Poem, with Notes descriptive and explanatory; particularly of the* Druids, *Founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of* North Wales, *the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards. With an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of* Beaumaris *in* 1648; *and the Taking of the Castle.* Chester.

"THE subject of the following sheets is a Summer day's tour, commencing and terminating on the island of Saint Sevriol, and including the circuit of the bay of Beaumaris. The author was induced to prefer verse to prose, because it admitted of occasional deviations into the regions of poetical imagery, and, at the same time, served as a vehicle for the introduction (by way of note) of a variety of historical and other matter, now scattered in obsolete or expensive books, to be found only in the collections of the curious, yet necessary to throw light on past times and the events of a district peculiarly inviting in the variety of its combinations, and the sublimity of its features." Advertisement, sufficiently expressive of its contents. The battle of Beaumaris was one of the risings in favour of the royal cause, which terminated, like the rest, in defeat. Subjoined is a letter from the Dublin papers, 1799, recommending a new and shorter road, in North-Wales, for the Irish mail.

37. *A brief History of epidemic and pestilential Diseases, with the principal Phenomena of the physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the Facts stated. By* Noah Webster, *Author of Dissertations on the* English *Language, and several other Works, Member of the* Connecticut *Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, in the State of* New York, *of the* American *Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding Member of the Historical Society in* Massachusetts. *In Two Volumes.*

MR. W. does not not deny that infectious fever may be communicable by contact, or intimate commerce with the sick, but contends that diseases so communicated can never become general. That, previous to the appearance of an epidemic, the constitution of the atmosphere must be vitiated, and rendered less fit to support animal life. But he goes farther. From a careful examination of the registers, histories, or casual accounts, of the pestilences that have, from time to time, desolated the earth, and examining the accounts of the appearance of the heavenly bodies, particularly of comets, the state of the atmosphere, of earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, tornados, &c. he found, he says, in numerous instances, such coincidences, as led him to believe they depend upon some common cause.

This curious work is certainly of sufficient importance to demand the most attentive consideration of physicians.

38. *Des Prisons de* Philadelphie, *par un* Europien.

OF the reform in the harsh and severe system of imprisonment in Pennsylvania, under a criminal legislation which bordered on cruelty, the Duke de Liancourt, who has been traversing America, and published an account of it in an odious comparison with this country, where he has received so much kindness and protection, and since returned to France, here treats, and wishes to try the experiment of mild imprisonment in that country, where, he confesses, "the obstacles to the success of this trial are *enormous*. They were great in America, and were believed to be so. All prejudices were against

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against this innovation, and the perſevering courage of ſome zealous citizens has triumphed over them. There wants only men who will perſeveringly apply to this important experiment; and ſuch will be found in France. If that country before the Revolution preſented more corruption perhaps than many others; *if, ſince the Revolution, it has ſhewn more atrocities and more horrors than can hardly be conceived*; there have always exiſted, there ſtill exiſt, and there ever will exiſt, in the midſt of this corruption and theſe crimes, men of pure enterpriſing courageous virtue, ready to undertake every thing for the good of mankind, and who only wait to ſhew themſelves to advantage, till a wiſe government gives them, or permits them to find, the means." If the Duke could eſtabliſh this wiſe and temperate government, he would be a *reformer* indeed!

We underſtand he has formed a ſociety, by ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of introducing the inoculation for the Cow-pox, the matter to be furniſhed from London and Hamburgh; and Dr. Woodville, by permiſſion of both governments, is gone to Paris, for the expreſs purpoſe of introducing the new method into France. Other Engliſh phyſicians are gone to Italy, and other parts of the Continent. Dr. Jenner's treatiſe on it has been tranſlated into Latin, in 4to.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The learned Profeſſor Munter, at Copenhagen, is engaged in publiſhing the reſult of his reſearches on the inſcriptions and other Antiquities of Perſepolis. Sir W. Ouſely, after two years application, has nearly completed his great map of Perſia, and the adjoining region in the Eaſt and Weſt, on a ſcale capable of admitting many hundred names not to be found in any other map, and all written in the Arabic or Perſian character, Sir William intending to preſent it to the Perſian monarch in perſon, preſerving, we hope, for publication in his own country, a copy, with the names written alſo in European letters.

We may expect from Sir William Ouſely an account of the antient coins, in Dr. Hunter's collection, of the Perſian kings, called the *Saſſanides*, who reigned from the beginning of the third to the 17th century. They are repreſented on theſe, and on the reverſe an altar with the ſacred fire; and the inſcriptions are in the Pehlavi, or antient Perſic. The "Tranſactions of the Oriental Society," conſiſting of various eſſays and memoirs, communicated by its members, will be publiſhed under his direction early in the Spring.

We barely, and with caution, mention a work ſaid to have been lately diſcovered among the Bramins of Benares, of which a tranſlation is preparing by the Aſiatic Society of Calcutta, being an antient account of the Britiſh iſles before Cæſar's invaſion, in which Britain is called by a name equivalent to the *holy iſland*, an appellation hitherto confined to *Ireland*, unleſs we ſuppoſe the Indian voyager intended both iſlands, and put the leſs for the greater. The Thames, Iſis, and other rivers, are called by names very ſimilar to the preſent; and *Stonehenge* is deſcribed as a grand *Hindoo temple*. Of this laſt circumſtance we muſt deſire fuller evidence, having never before heard of an *open* temple among the Hindoos, or indeed of ſtone circles in the Eaſtern quarters of the globe.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

THEITΩN was received too late to add the ſignature to his communication; which, excellent as we really think it to be, ſhould not have been uſed if we had not conſidered that it was his own particular *wiſh* that it ſhould be printed.

It would give us much pain were the omiſſion alluded to by our reſpectable friend at RIEGATE to ſubject us to the bare ſuſpicion of ſerving the cauſe of Infidelity; but he little knows the extent of venomous malignity to which *ſome* perturbed ſpirits are carried; and, in the preſent inſtance, the firſt attack in our Miſcellany was made from the oppoſite quarter.

A CONSTANT READER aſks, What is the beſt method of preventing and deſtroying the worms which perforate and eat pictures painted upon wood, as alſo wooden furniture, without damage to the article for which the remedy is required? He has ſomewhere heard that bitter apple will anſwer the purpoſe; if ſo, how is it to be applied? Are the worms which injure wood, books, and paper, the ſame? or will the like remedy anſwer for the deſtruction or prevention of each?

A CONSTANT READER (who aſks when Col. Hall, who lived in Paradiſe-row, Cheſſea, about 1718, died, and whether he left a will) ſhould ſearch the Cheſſea Regiſter and the Prerogative-office.

SENEX in our next; with the Plan of the Temple of DIANA; Mr. WALKER on the UNION FLAG; Remarks on the ROYAL ARMS; F. S.; D. I. V.; &c. &c. &c.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1801.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

FROM delug'd Earth's uſurp'd domain,
When Ocean ſought his native bed,
Emerging from the ſhrinking main,
Rear'd many a mountain iſle its head,
Encircled with a billowy zone, [own:
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her
"Let the vaſt Continent obey,
A ruthleſs maſter's iron ſway,
Uncheck'd by aught from pole to pole,
Where ſwol'n Ambition's torrents roll;
Thoſe ſeats to tyrants I reſign, [be mine."
Here be my bleſt abode, the iſland reign

Hating the fane where Freedom ſat enſhrin'd, [kind,
Graſping at boundleſs empire o'er man-
Behold from Suſa's diſtant towers
The Eaſtern Deſpot ſends his mighty powers;
Grecia, thro' all her rocky coaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd views the giant hoſt;
Not the fam'd Strait by bleeding heroes barr'd, [guard;
Nor Cecrops' walls, her hallow'd altars
While each bold inmate of the Iſles
On inroad's baffled effort ſmiles,
From every port, with chearing ſound,
Swells the vindictive Pæan round,
And Salamis, proud from her ſea-girt ſhore,
Sees o'er the hoſtile fleet th' indignant ſurges roar.

Fiercer than Perſia's ſteept'red Lord,
More numerous than th' embattled train, [rivers drain,
Whoſe thirſty ſwarms the ſea-broad
Lo! Gallia's plains diſgorge their maddening horde!
Wide o'er Europa's trembling lands
Victorious ſpeed the murderous bands;
Where'er they ſpread their powerful ſway,
Fell deſolation marks their way;
Ruin, amid a warring world, alone
Britannia ſits ſecure, firm on her Iſland Throne.

When thunders roar, when lightnings fly,
When howling tempeſts ſhake the ſky;
Is more endear'd the ſheltering dome,
More ſweet the ſocial joys of home;
Fondly her eye, lo! Albion throws
On the tried Partner of her weal and woes.
Each tie to cloſer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled laws;
Then turns averſe from Gallia's guilty field, [her ſhield.
And bears with generous pride the lilies from

Albion and Erin's kindred race,
Long as your Siſter Iſles the ſeas embrace;
Long as the circling tides your ſhores that lave, [wave;
Waft your united banners o'er the
Wide thro' the deep commercial wealth to ſpread, [head!
Or hurl deſtruction on th' oppreſſor's
May Heaven on each unconquer'd nation ſhower
Eternal concord, and increaſing power;
And as in Hiſtory's awful page,
Immortal virtue ſhall proclaim
To every clime, thro' every age,
Imperial George's patriot fame,
That Parent care ſhall win her warmeſt ſmiles,
Which rear'd 'mid Ocean's reign the Empire of the Iſles.

Viro pluſquam octogenario, et Etonæ Matris Filiorum omnium ſuperſtitum Ætate jam grandiſſimæ, JACOBO BRYANT, S.

NOMEN honorati ſacrum mihi cùm ſit amici,
Charta ſit hæc animi fida miniſtra mei:
Nè tamen incultis veniant commiſſa tabellis,
Carminis ingenuâ dicta laventur ope.
Quem videt, è longâ ſobolem admirata catervâ, [gis?
Henrici * à ſuperis lætiùs umbra plaQuem pueris ubicunque ſuis monſtrare prorem
Principe alumnorum mater Etona ſolet?
Quem cupit eximiæ quiſquis virtutis amator,
Serîùs ætherei regna ſubire poli?
Blande Senex, quem Muſa fovet, ſeu ſeria tractas,
Seu facili indulges quæ propiora joco;
Promeritos liceat Vates tibi condat honores,
Et recolat vitæ præmia juſta tuæ: [las,
Præparet haud quovis lectas de ſtirpe coroSed benè Neſtoreis ſerta gerenda comis.
Scriptorum ex omni ſerie numeroque tuorum,
Utilitas primo eſt conſpicienda loco:
Gratia ſubſequitur; Sapientiaque atria pandit
Ampla tibi, ingeniis ſolùm meunda piis.
Aſperitate carens, mores ut ubique tueris!
Si levis es, levitas ipſa docere ſolet.
Quo ſtudio errantes animos in aperta reducis!
Quo ſenſu dubios, quâ gravitate moneſ!
Si fontes aperire novos, et ſtumine docto
Elicere in ſcriptis quæ latuere ſacris,
Seu Verum è fictis juvet extricare libellis,
Hiſtoricâ et tenebris reddere lumen ope,
Aſpice conſpicuo lætentur ut omnia cœlo,
Et referent nitidum ſolque jubarque diem!
Centauri, Lapithæque, et Tantalus, atque Prometheus,
Et Nephele, veluti nube ſoluta ſuâ,—
Hi pereunt omnes; alterque laboribus ipſe
Conficis Alcides Hercule majus opus.

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* Henry VI. Founder of Eton and King's College, in Cambridge.

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Tendis in hostilem soli tibi fisus arenam ?
Excutis hæretici verba minuta Sophi * ?
Accipit æternam vis profligata repulsam,
Fractaque sunt validâ tela minæque manu.
Cui Melite non nota tua est ? atque impare nisu
Conjunctum à criticis Euro Aquilonis iter ?
Argo quis dubitat ? quis Delta in divite nescit
Quâ sit Josephi fratribus aucta domus ?
Monstra quot Ægypti perhibes ! quæque Ira Jehovæ !
Quàm propriè in falsos arma parata deos !
Dum fœdis squalet Nilus cum fœtibus amnis,
Et necis est auctor quels modo numen erat. [lemus
Immeritos Danaûm casus, Priamique do-
Funera, nec vel adhuc ossa quieta, senis ?
Fata Melesigenæ querimur, mentitaque facta
Hectoris incertas ad Simoëntis aquas ?
Eruis hæc veteris scabrâ è rubigine famæ,
Dasque operis vati jusque decusque suis.
Magna tuis affers monumentaque clara triumphis, [erit !
Cum Trojâ æternum quòd tibi nomen
Ah ! ne te extremâ cesset coluisse senectâ,
(Aspicere heu ! nimiæ quem vetuere moræ,) [amicum,
Qui puer, atque infans prope, te sibi sensit
Eque tuis sophiæ fontibus hausit aquas !
I magis, et, puræ quæcunque aptissima vitæ
Præmia supplicibus det Deus ipse suis,
Hæc pete rite seni venerando, Musa ; quod ille
Nec spe, nec famâ, ditior esse potest.
Innumeris longùm gratus societur amicis,
Inter Etonenses duxque pateraque viros :
Felix interfit tertis : superûmque beato
Paulisper talem fas sit abesse choro.

* Dr. Priestley, on Philosophical Necessity.

LINES, ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

PRIDE, and the pomp of heroes, and the deeds
Of high ambition and superior fame ;
Chieftains that conquer, and the wretch that bleeds, [claim ;
Let other bards in lostier verse pro-
Parade and splendour be their gaudy themes,
Who love to flatter what the world calls great :
Thither direct they their poetic dreams,
In all the idle pageantry of state.
Let me in soberer, discreeter mood,
To unobtrusive worth a structure raise ;
Commend the gentle,—elevate the good ;
And give to peaceful aims a juster praise :
To merit's modest unassuming call, [own ;
Just let me be—where merit all must
Give him his due, who stands confest, to all
A friend approv'd ;—the enemy of none.
Say, Muse, in these degenerate later days,
Where hop'st thou so much antient worth to greet ?
Where find a claim to such remoter praise ?
In whom does so much kindred virtue meet ?

To yonder little hermitage confined, [care,
His trees, his books, his studies, all his
There dwells he—to Philosophy resign'd ;
And wooes the willing maiden—Science fair.

None deeper skill'd in various mystic lore,
Antiquity's dark import to express ;
Medallions, vases, coins, none able more
By tokens to demonstrate—or to guess.

Relics, inscriptions, emblems, let him see ;
Celtic, Egyptian, Roman, he can trace ;
An Orus, or Osiris, if there be,
'Tis ten to one he knows the very face.

There, Nature's powers sagacious to disclose,
He speaks of petrefaction's secret cause ;
Fossils, and minerals ;—and well he knows
Electric wonders, and the magnet's laws :

Loves of the sky's prognostics there to tell,
Rain to record, and tempests, heat, and snow ;
Transmitting to posterity what well
It boots us mortals here on earth to know :

Or oft his pencil's tasteful art he tries
In some neat sketch, or fancy, for a friend ;
Bids temples, arches, grottos, pillars rise ;
Or hints suggestions for some public end :

Proud, if at all,—when hills he undermines ;
And deep for urns and bones in ruins pokes ;
Or dates to Sherwood's leafy pride assigns,
And hails King John amidst the Birkland oaks *.

His pastimes these ;—to solace thus his age
With letter'd ease and innocence combin'd ;
To make th' historic, scientific page [mind.
The grace and comfort of his happy
No idle tales of evil to believe ;
No gossip neighbour's scandal to admit ;
No sly insinuations to receive,
From mere ill-nature, imitating wit :

Serious, yet cheerful ;—firm too, yet polite ;
Truth, with sincerity, may there be seen
In liberal bounty prudence to unite ;
And mark the true benevolence within ;

The wish, at least, within his placid sphere,
To make his constant efforts kindly tend
The weak to succour, and the good to cheer ;— [man's friend.
The rich man's pattern, and the poor
Proceed, good man ; at threescore years and ten [tread :
Too old, too wise, in newer ways to
Proceed ; long mayst thou ! — while my artless pen [head.
Bids peace and honour flourish o'er thy

* Alluding to the oaks discovered there, with the initials and crowns of Kings, as far back as King John.

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Muse,

Muſe, as the favoured object of your praiſe,
Tell us, to whom you now would have us look? [ſays,
Know ye not Woodhouſe then?—ſhe ſmiling
Know ye not there too—good old Major Rooke? I. P.

Written extempore on the 9th of January, 1801, being the Birth-day of William Perfect, M. D.

RESPONSIVE to the ſwelling lyre,
As to the ſoft-ton'd thrilling wire,
Mirth, pour thy ſweeteſt lay;
And let the dulcet ſtrains reſound,
While varied joys trip lightly round
To hail his natal day.

Apollo's bard and favourite rare,
The laurel'd chaplet blooming fair,
His temples ſhall entwine:
Hygeia ſmil'd upon his birth,
And choſe him for her prieſt on earth,
Impatting ſkill divine.

Lo! where pale Sickneſs droops his head
On weeping Miſery's cheerleſs bed,
Without a fee—his feet are led
To ſearch the ſufferer's door:
Such virtuous warmth in Nature's cauſe
Shall bleſs him, when the poor applauſe
Of man ſhall be no more.

And whilſt life lingers thro' my heart,
And ſhall ſenſations ſoft impart,
My votive reed ſhall ſound,
To praiſe him for his native worth,
And hail the day that gave him birth,
Till Time ſhall run his round.

Let dove-ey'd Peace light on his breaſt,
And fold him in her heav'nly veſt,
Nor let a care intrude;
Expand her ſhield—that baleful woe
His gen'rous boſom ne'er may know,
For he is truly good.

And may the gracious power ſupreme
(Who ruleth life's eventful dream),
From whom all mercies ſpring,
Still bleſs him with a lengthen'd date
Of happy years—till, very late,
His gentle ſpirit yields to fate,
Borne on an angel's wing.

Woolwich.

ODE TO FORTUNE.

THOU, whom all ſtates and tribes adore,
Whoſe altars ſmoke on ev'ry ſhore;
In Life's ſad wilderneſs, O be my friend!
Beneath thy ſhining ſkies, O let me live!
Awhile the courſe of deſtiny ſuſpend,
And to a bard a little ſunſhine give.

Great Goddeſs! if thou wiſh the Muſe's lays [praiſe,
Should fill the world's wide circuit with thy
Her notes will be more bold, her voice more clear;
If, by thy leave, the roſy god of wine,
Whoſe ivied ſhrine the wanton joys ſurround,
Bring to her cell a bumper of his cheer;
For, when nectareous ſtreams divine
Roll, in ſoft current, o'er poetic ground,
All Fancy's native ſcions thrive,
And, like the evergreen, are ſtill alive;
And many a ſcene of brighteſt hue,
As if by magic, ſtrike the view;
While to the caves of Darkneſs fly,
Like ſhades before the morning's glare,
Pale Melancholy, Spleen, and moping Care,
Each imp that from the boſom rends the ſigh.

Yet, tho' with a capricious hand thou deal
Thy various favours to mankind;
Though honours often crown the knave and fool, [to rule;
—And by thine arm the weak are raiſ'd
Though, from thy frowns, the wiſe and virtuous ſteal
To ſolitude and ſhade,
Still, ſtill ſome latent wiſdom we may find, [play'd;
Something of juſtice in thy freaks diſ-
For, thoſe of Folly's thoughtleſs brood
Who reach, with haſty ſtep, thy peak,
Chacing ſome viſionary good,
Some trifle, gilded by thy ſmile;
Leave undiſturb'd the low and meek,
To till, with unambitious toil,
In Life's ſequeſter'd vale, the mental ſoil;
To bid, in this ſad pilgrimage below,
Where'er the ſteps of Innocence have trod,
The flow'r of peaceful pleaſure blow,
And with its fragrance cheer the tedious road.

Say, Goddeſs, while to thee our wiſhes roll,
While from thy ſhrines whole clouds of incenſe riſe, [ceive?
What are thy greateſt favours we re-
Are they not evils in diſguiſe,
That bid us joy an hour, a ſeaſon grieve;
That ſteal from Virtue and from Heav'n the ſoul? [night,
Oft, 'midſt the darkneſs of Diſaſter's
We ſee the mind ſerene;
And gleams of Grandeur's genuine light,
In boldeſt colours, gild the human ſcene:
Amidſt Life's adverſe ſtrokes
The ſoul, collected, ſtands ſecure,
Like a firm range of mountain rocks
That braves the wint'ry tempeſt's pow'r.
But if, O Fortune, from thy golden urn
A copious ſtream of favours ſhow'r around; [frown'd,
Or to the ſhade, o'er which thy anger
If thou a radiant face of ſmiles ſhould turn,
The ſtructures raiſ'd by Virtue melt away,
Like beauteous froſt-work to the ſolar ray!

Cumberland. Crito.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

SOFT attendant on the ſpring,
Bearing incenſe on thy wing,

When

When thou go'ſt thy fragrant round,
O'r the roſe-enamel'd ground,
Stealing perfume, in thy flight,
From each flow'r of purple light,
Call at Laura's lone retreat,
Where the Loves and Graces meet;
Breathe, O! breathe a gentle air
O'er the ſhade that hides the fair,
She, 'midſt foreſts dark and lone,
By the Thruſh's muſic drawn,
On the marge of murm'ring ſtreams,
Brighten'd by the lunar beams,
Wanders, at the ev'ning hours,
From her wood-encirc'l'd bow'rs;
Arm'd with beauty, walks unſeen
O'er the valley's ſhaded green,
Like ſome modeſt flow'ret's ray,
Shrinking from the eye of day!

When thy wanton gales have ſtray'd
O'er the boſom of the maid,
Pilfer'd from ſo ſweet a flow'r,
Bear its fragrance to my bow'r;
Then to her O! take a part
Of the ſorrows of my heart;
Bear a portion of its ſighs,
That from hopeleſs love ariſe.
If no pity fill her eye,
And her anſwer bid me die,
Whiſper to the thoughtleſs maid,
That the roſe of youth will fade;
That the ſoul-enthralling form,
Broke by age, will ceaſe to charm;
That the hours of Beauty's ſpring
Urge their flight on rapid wing;
That their path, ungilt by love,
Like the frozen zone will prove;
Where no ſunny radiance glows
O'er a lengthen'd waſte of ſnows.

Cumberland. CRITO.

PINDARIC ADDRESS.

UPON the mountain's rugged brow
Awhile the murky tempeſt lours;
Thence, ruſhing to the vale below,
With uncontroul'd deſtruction pours;
Fell Ruin ſpeeds its vengeful courſe,
Confuſion mocks the Swain's diſmay,
And, far and wide,
Th' infuriate tide
Drives onward with redoubl'd force,
And bears or cot, or fold, away!

But ſee—amid the howling ſtorm,
Secure in maſſive ſtrength, ariſe
Some yore-built tow'r, whoſe giant form
The fury of the wave defies:
Unmov'd, it braves the fierce aſſail,
And ſtands—the glory of the vale!

Happy Britain! great and free!
Long in dire contention's flood
Thou, a bulwark firm, haſt ſtood;
Thus for ever ſhalt thou be.

Though the brazen trump of War
Dare thee near, or threat afar;
Though, around thy ſea-beat coaſt,
Anarchy's vindictive hoſt
Point the lance, and claſh the ſhield,
Never—never! ſhalt thou yield.
Secure, if Heav'n benignant ſmile;
O happy Britain! favour'd iſle! H. D. B.

THE ROSE. *An Ode.*

From the ROSÆ *of* AUSONIUS.

WE weep, O Nature, when the doom
Of ſhort-lived flow'rs you ſhew;
Ah, why diſplay their beauteous bloom,
Then ſnatch them from our view?

A day their life. In *morning* pride
The ROSE ſalutes the ſight;
Full-blown at *noon* it opens wide,
And droops in age at *night*.

The ſtar which ſaw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve, when lo, forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life ſo ſhort a ſpace,
Its paſſing days ſo few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roſes in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know, O faireſt maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the roſe. T. A.

TO MY WIFE ON HER BIRTH-DAY,

After having read Mr. BISHOP'S *Poems, and an Account of his many valuable Gifts to his Wife on her Birth-days.*

POOR I, who, alas! have no gems to beſtow,
Like Biſhop each year on his wife;
How muſt I contrive my affection to ſhow,
And prevent matrimonial ſtrife?

A Pearl Necklace, Gold Thimble, and ſuch pretty toys,
It is not in my power to impart;
But I bring what, I truſt, will enſure both our joys;
To my Julia, a conſtant true heart.

Then let each-coming year ſmoothly run its ſhort round,
And tho' one it muſt add to the ſcore;
Yet, whilſt faithful, contented, and happy we 're found,
What couple could wiſh for much more?

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLI.

THE Britiſh iſles no more by contraries
Shall execute their acts, but mutual traffic
Be now admitted; no name of oppoſition,
Or jealouſy be known: commerce, ſhipping,
And uſe of ports, cuſtoms, contracts, ſucceſs,
Church, law i' th' land, arts, ſciences—the ſame.
One Parliament; the men all active, rich,
Proud in the boon of virtuous women's ſmiles;

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One

One Sovereignty; one gracious King o'er all;
But common hate the Union shall produce
To France and her endeavours;—treason, treachery, [tongues
Plots, pikes, mutiny, sedition-stirring
Hence are no more—Loyalty and Freedom,
As their own fruits, with peace and happiness [vernment
Shall bless the people—such perfect go-
Now greets the new-born Century.

TEMPEST, II. 1.

ENGLAND, Hibernia, Scotland, happy three! [empire:
Have with their councils created one grand
Three in ONE senate, sitting on ONE throne;
A full chord touch'd on Harp, in sweetest key
And truest harmony; blended together
Like to the rainbow colours, seeming parted,
And yet a union in partition: [entwin'd
The Shamrock, Rose and Thittle, each
Like three fair flowers molded on one stem;
Blue, Red, and White, new cast in heraldry [standard.
Due but to ONE, emblazon'd on ONE

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, III. 2.

SONG.

Under the great Oak-tree,
Who loves to be full free,
And strain his merry throat
To Liberty's sweet note;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here shall he see
No enemy,—
But Union and fair weather.

Who would from slavery run,
And live i' th' open sun;
And, with a hearty cheer,
Serve King and Country dear;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here shall he see
No enemy
But friends—and friends together.

If it do come to pass
That any man turn ass,
Leaving, for better chance,
Old England for new France;
Go thither, go thither, go thither,
There shall he see
Gross fools as he
Gold barter for a feather!

AS YOU LIKE IT, II. 5.

MASTER SHALLOW.

LINES, *written in* Minorca *during a Tertian Fever, in the Year* 1771.

(BY Dr. CRANE.)

——"*Esse quid hoc dicam, tantus tremor occupat artus!*"

WHENCE is it, that before the morning dawn [breast?
An anxious horror thus invades my
At frequent intervals a-liftless yawn [guest.
Betrays the presence of no welcome
Scarce can I breathe—my pulse with languor creeps, [flows;
Pale as the limpid stream my water
Three tedious hours the cold due measure keeps, [knows.
My head confus'd, no moment's respite
Not all the blankets in friend Alcock's * store,
Heap'd on my body up to Toro's † height,
Wou'd satisfy me; I should call for more
To warm my carcase in this piteous plight.
Burnt brandy is like water now to me:
Pour quickly down my throat some liquid fire;
Unless, my friends, it is your wish to see
A frozen wretch in agonies expire.
The chill goes off—a glow succeeds in turn—
I feel a parching heat, before unknown!
My pulse beats high, with raging fire I burn; [throne.
My brain distracted, Reason quits her
Not all the water-melons of this isle,
Drain'd of their juice, would gratify my thirst;
No saline mixture would allay this bile,
Though I shou'd drink it till my stomach burst.
And now a change of circumstance once more [scorching flames;
Takes place, in time to quench the
A briny fluid flows from every pore,
Nature's great effort to relieve my frame.
A balmy sleep next gently coming on,
Recruits again the lamp of life with oil;
The period is compleat—the work is done—
The body render'd fit once more for toil.
A second time can I endure this ice;
A second time can I support this fire;
This swelt'ring bagnio can I suffer twice,
Exhaust my spirits still—and not expire!
"That's in yourself," sedate Monro ‡ replies [hand),
(Displaying Cleghorn's Treatise § in his
"This work, you know, each remedy supplies,
Our trusty guide in this colonial land.
"Its doctrines you to numbers have apply'd;
Why then suspect that they should fail in you?"
I felt at once the kind reproof with pride,
Yet blush'd with shame; for well its truth I knew.

I. C.

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* William Alcock, the *Store*-keeper.
† Toro, a mountain of the island.
‡ Dr. Monro, Physician to the garrison.
§ Dr. Cleghorn, on the Diseases of Minorca.

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PAR-

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, *(Continued from* Vol. LXX. p. 1103.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Nov 13.

LORD *Sheffield* moved that there be laid before the Houſe an Account of the quantities of grain imported from the 4th of January to the 4th of October, 1800.—Ordered.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the uſe of Corn in Diſtilleries, and alſo the making of Starch,—a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the Exportation of Rice, and indemnifying perſons for not making good agreements made for ſuch Exportation;—and a Bill to authoriſe his Majeſty to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions; which were ſeverally read the firſt time.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* brought up the Report of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was read the firſt time, and, after ſome debate between Meſſrs *Grey*, *Pitt*, *T. Jones* and *Wilberforce*, a ſecond time, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Mr. *Ryder* then moved the following Reſolutions, which were ſeverally adopted and bills ordered thereupon.

For every quarter of Wheat of 424lb. imported before the 1ſt of October, 1801, a bounty was granted equal to the difference between the average price ſtruck three weeks after importation, and the ſum of 100s. ſhould ſuch price fall below that ſum.

For every quarter of Barley of 352lb. imported under the ſame conditions, the price at which the Bounty was fixed is 45s. per quarter.

The quarter of Rye of 408lb. was fixed at 65s. per quarter; Oats, of 280lb. per quarter, at 30s. per quarter.

Superfine Wheat Flour, of 196lb. per barrel, and ſold at public ſale by auction two months after importation, was fixed at 70s. per barrel. Fine Flour, imported under the ſame conditions, at 68s. per barrel.

Rice, imported from the Eaſt-Indies, at 60s. the cwt. Rice from America, at 35s. per cwt.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 14.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a variety of documents relative to the importation and exportation of corn; and propoſed a ſelect committee of fourteen Peers, for taking into conſideration the preſent ſcarcity, and ſuggeſting remedies.

The Duke of *Norfolk* approved of thoſe Peers propoſed by the Noble Secretary, and propoſed alſo the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Biſhops of Chester and Durham, which were agreed to. The Duke of Bedford's name was added, on the motion of Lord Darnley.

Lord *Holland* entered into a variety of calculations and arguments to prove the fallacy of Mr. Brand's ſtatements, and to evince that a ſtate of war had a natural tendency to increaſe ſcarcity and augment the prices of proviſions.

The Earl of *Warwick* entered into ſome details to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation of the labouring poor in many parts of the country; and hinted at a propoſition in the particular article of corn, which was ſuppoſed by the Houſe to mean a *maximum* price.

Lord *Grenville* deprecated all previous diſcuſſion of the ſubject, until the Committee had digeſted the information before them, and made their report. He inſiſted on the exiſtence of ſcarcity, and obſerved, that the late crop would, on the average, be found a deficient one. The other Houſe were buſy in perfecting a meaſure reſpecting the great article of importation; and he entered his proteſt againſt the idea of fixing a *maximum* price, as a meaſure pregnant with incalculable evils.

The Earl of *Moira* cordially agreed with the Noble Secretary in his laſt propoſition; but that ſome immediate means of relief muſt be had for the poor in thoſe parts where the crops were but ſmall.

Lord *Holland*, after contending for the inſufficiency of the papers laid before the Houſe yeſterday, reſpecting the negotiations for peace, and inſiſting that further information was neceſſary to enable the Houſe to judge of the conduct of Miniſters on that important occaſion, moved, "that there be laid before the Houſe copies of all ſuch communication between Auſtria and the French government as might have come to the hands of his Majeſty's miniſters ſince the firſt of June, 1800;" which was negatived without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 17.

The Order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the high price of proviſions; Lord *Darnley* moved to have that order diſcharged, but at the ſame time begged to ſay a few words reſpecting his reaſons for having originally given notice of the motion; and declared it was his opinion, that the average crop of the country, though not perhaps abundant, yet was a fair one; and that, aided by importation, together with the other means for reducing the conſumption, the prices muſt neceſſary fall. He felt no ſort of anxiety for the latter part of the ſeaſon, becauſe he was convinced that we ſhould find abundant means to ſupport us until the next harveſt; but he thought that the country required ſome immediate remedy for the reduction of the preſent prices. It was with that view he gave notice of his motion on Friday laſt; thinking that ſomething ought to be done, before the Committee could have digeſted their plan, or formed any effectual reſolutions

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resolutions to effect that desirable object. From the thinness of the House, however, he saw that he was not likely to be supported, especially as it had also been hinted to him, that, instead of accelerating his object, it was feared it might retard it, by throwing impediments in the way of the Committee. These considerations induced him to abandon his proposed motion, and to wait the deliberations of the Committee, who were now investigating the causes, and searching a remedy for the present high price of provisions. His Lordship then adverted to his opinion of last year upon this subject, when, he confessed, he thought that the remedies for diminishing the consumption were not likely to be adequate to their proposed object; he admitted, however, that at the present he coincided with administration upon the subject; and concluded by moving, "that the order should be discharged."

The Earl of *Warwick* agreed with the Noble Lord that the country required some immediate relief, and he apprehended serious consequences would ensue if they did not find it. The other night he used the word *maximum*, and he understood it was considered as a very alarming proposition. He was sorry for the use of that word; but what he meant was, that corn should be brought to market, and the growers compelled to sell it at a certain price. He had endeavoured to get the best information of the quantity of the crops in his own county, and the result of his enquiry had been a full conviction in his mind that the average of the crop was a fair one. His Lordship proceeded to state several cases where farmers had kept their corn from market, when they could have afforded to sell it at a reasonable price. His own farmer, he said, paid him one pound an acre for land which produced him thirty:—he thought, in such cases, the Legislature would be justified in interfering, and compelling the farmer to accept of a reasonable profit. In fact, many farmers in his county had assured him, that they would rather sell at 10s. the bushel, than 20s. His Lordship then proceeded to state cases of particular hardships, of Clergymen and half-pay Officers, who were driven from their rank in society, and no longer able to support the appearance of gentlemen, which, from their rank, character, and the long habits of their life, they were justly entitled to. All these considerations, in his opinion, would warrant the immediate interference of the Legislature, with a summary redress in the manner he had hinted.

Lord *Hobart* desired, because no answer was given to the Noble Lord, that it might not be considered none could be given.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the woolsack to be observed, that the Noble Lord, in apologising for the word *maximum*, had afterward proceeded to recommend the thing itself. The word, considered abstractedly, had in it neither good nor evil, but it was the thing itself that was baneful. In a society where the laws were so settled, as thank God they were with us, he trusted that he should never see the boundaries of property broken down. What did the law of the *maximum* propose? arbitrarily to compel the growers of corn to bring it to market, and sell it at a certain price. How was this to be done? An inquisition must be taken of the stock of the farmer, and, as a necessary consequence, the law must be enforced by a military power; for such laws could not be executed by the mere force of civil authority. If the Noble Lord did not recall to mind instances of the baneful effects of such laws, he would refer him to what had passed in a neighbouring kingdom. The law of the *maximum* had there converted scarcity into absolute want, and many had died of hunger. The farmers were pillaged, and almost total desolation ensued. In our own country, during the earlier period of our history, when the state of society had not advanced so near perfection as in modern days, experience had taught the same lesson. In Edw. II. there was a law of the *maximum*, and all contemporary historians were full of the dreadful consequences which ensued from that measure. The Noble Lord had told the House that several farmers had assured him they would rather sell at 10s. than 20s. the bushel: it was good and laudable in them, if they did so to the poorer classes; but the law of the *maximum* destroyed all benevolent intentions. It cut away manly beneficence and the desire of serving the poor; the farmer had all forced from him; nothing was left to him by which he might exercise his friendly desires. The learned Lord deprecated the idea of such a remedy, which he considered as fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

The Duke of *Clarence* observed, that every constitution had its forms, and the Committee was proceeding as fast as the forms of our constitution would permit. There was a stronger argument against the proposition of the Noble Lord; it tended to embarrass the proceedings of the Committee, and consequently to delay any remedy they might propose.

The question for withdrawing the motion was carried.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Rose* moved, in a committee of supply, that 120,000 men, including 22,695 marines, be voted for the sea service for three lunar months, commencing on the first of January, 1801; which was agreed to, as were also the following,

The sum of 666,000l. being at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the pay of

of the aforesaid seamen. The further sum of 684,000l. for victualling, being at the rate of 1l. 16s. per man per month. The sum of 1,800,000l. for the wear and tear of the ships, being at the rate of 3l. per man per month. The sum of 90,000l. for ordnance.

The *Secretary at War* presented the army estimates, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of rice, as likewise a similar bill for prohibiting the exportation of provisions in general, were severally read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 18.

Their Lordships received from the Commons the bills prohibiting the exportation of rice and provisions, both of which were read the first time.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Jones*, adverting to a motion he had made last session for papers relative to the convention of El Arisch, moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order the letter of the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean to Gen. Kleber to be laid before the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* apprehended it would be hardly possible to comply with the object of the present motion; and as the letter alluded to was printed, and universally known in July last, he could conceive no new ground or argument whatever in which the Hon. Mover could support the necessity of the production of that paper, even were it possible so to do. For these reasons, he gave his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Tierney* contended, that there had been a most flagrant breach of contract; and as Sir Sidney Smith was in some degree implicated therein, the production of the paper alluded to was of the highest degree of importance.

Mr. *Pitt* said, Sir Sidney Smith had no power to sign the treaty for the evacuation of Egypt; but, the moment it was known that he had agreed to the convention, Government consented to ratify it.

Mr. *Perceval* insisted that the French themselves were the first who broke the treaty.

Mr. *Jones*, in reply, asserted that the treaty was not only agreed to by the British Commanders, but that it provided they should grant passports to the French forces.

The House then divided; for the motion, 12; against it, 80. Majority 68.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 20.

The Rice Exportation Prohibition Bill, and the bill to empower his Majesty from time to time to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions, were read a second time.

In the Commons the same day, the Distillery Prohibition Bill passed through a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Rose* brought up a bill for shortening the period of steeping barley, previous to its being made into malt; which was read the first time.

Sir *John Mordaunt* brought in a bill for explaining an act of the 22d of the King, for the relief of the poor; which was read the first time.

The bill for encouraging the importation of corn, and various other articles, at reduced duties, was read the first time.

Mr. *Manning* moved, that an account of the quantity of coals imported since the first of Jan. 1790, to the first of Jan. 1800, be laid before the House. Agreed to.

Mr. *Abbott* obtained leave to bring in a bill to ascertain the population of Great Britain, in order more effectually to compute whether there was a sufficiency of grain in this country for its support, and to how great an extent the bounty on importation was expedient.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. A letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following, which is addressed to Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

His Majesty's Hired Cutter Nile, Dec. 11.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the vessels you signalled us to chase, on the 6th inst. never came through the passage, but rowed up along-shore again, and went under Fort Lomara. I watched for them all night; but in the morning, seeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your farther orders. On that day I saw a convoy coursing round Croisiq, of 15 or 16 sail, but was in no hurry to chase, rather permitting them to get nearer to St. Gildas, and in the evening stood out, and made the necessary signals to Mr. Forbes. It fully answered my expectations; as he, being to windward, turned them all, and they made for the Villain, just where I was. About 8 we took a small one, just as the battery of St. Jacques was hailing us; which I immediately manned, and sent her, with our own boat, along-shore, and by 4 A. M. found ourselves in possession of five more: this is all they could attempt, as the whole coasts were then alarmed; and the battery of Notre Dame, at the entrance of the river Penerf, kept up so brisk a fire as to send three shot through the last vessel;

veſſel; but the ſpirit of our people was ſuch, that they were determined to have her out, and, unluckily, one man was ſlightly ſcratched with a ſplinter. On joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found ſhe had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expreſſed in the adjoined liſt: the four largeſt are decked, and very capable of going to England, but the others cannot. Since the 7th, Mr. Forbes has been continually on the look-out; but not a ſingle veſſel, I believe, has ſtirred ſince.

I am, &c. GEORGE ARGLES.

[Then follows a liſt of ſix veſſels captured by the Nile Cutter, laden with proviſions, for Breſt; and three by the Lurcher Cutter, bound to Yaunes.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Rowley Bulteel, of the Belliqueux, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated at Rio Janeiro, Auguſt 24.

On Monday, Auguſt 4, ſoon after daylight, four ſail were diſcovered from the maſt-head in the N. W. quarter, and apparently ſteering about N. by E. At ſeven A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and ſtood towards us; upon which I bore down with the whole of my convoy. At noon the enemy perceived our force (which was greatly exaggerated, in their opinion, by the warlike appearance of the China ſhips): they bore up under a preſs of ſail, and by ſignal ſeparated. I ſtood for the largeſt ſhip, and, notwithſtanding the ſlight and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chace-guns, and a partial firing for about ten minutes, at half-paſt 5 in the afternoon (Tueſday) ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, 18-pounders, and 444 men, commanded by Citizen Jean Françoiſe Landolphe, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau, and Chef de Diviſion. At 7 the ſame evening, the French frigate La Medée, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Goudein, ſtruck her colours to the Bombay Caſtle, Capt. John Hamilton, and the Exeter, Capt. Henry Meriton. The above frigates were of the ſquadron which ſailed from Rochefort the 6th day of March, 1799, and, having committed great depredations on the coaſt of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruizing on the coaſt of Brazil. La Françoiſe, of 42 guns, and 330 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurieu, eſcaped by throwing a part of her guns overboard, and alſo her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did alſo an American ſchooner, their prize, fitted as a cruizer. On this occaſion I hope their Lordſhips will permit me to bear teſtimony of the ſpirit of the officers and ſhip's company of the Belliqueux; and I have peculiar pleaſure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr. Erdon, my firſt Lieutenant, to whom I only do juſtice in recommending him to their Lordſhips' notice and favour. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Captains, officers, and crews, of the different ſhips under my convoy, for their ready obedience to my ſignals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Capts. Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly purſued and captured the aforeſaid frigate La Medée; and alſo to Capt. Torin, of the Coutts, and Captain Spens, of the Neptune, who, with great alacrity, purſued La Françoiſe, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reaſons above aſſigned; and my beſt thanks are due to the whole of the Commanders of the ſhips under my convoy, for their aſſiſtance in taking a number of priſoners on-board their reſpective ſhips. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tueſday the 12th of Auguſt.

[This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture of the Spaniſh privateer lugger San Joſef, of ſix guns, and 40 men, by the Concorde, Capt. R. Barton; and of a French ſloop, bound to Breſt, with proviſions, by La Magicienne]

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 20. This Gazette contains an account of the Favorite, Captain Joſeph Weſtbeach, having captured Le Voyaguer cutter privateer, of Dunkirk, of 14 carriage-guns, and 47 men; ſhe had taken the Camilla, belonging to Sunderland, the day before.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 24. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Leviathan, Martinique, Oct. 27.

Sir, Having directed the Gipſey, of ten four-pounders and 42 men, tender to the Leviathan, under the command of Lieut. Corydon Boger, to carry the Charlotte merchant ſhip (in which my late Captain, Carpenter, took his paſſage), to the Northward of the Iſlands, I am to beg you will inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 7th inſtant, in paſſing near Gaudaloupe on the above ſervice, he chaſed and brought to action a French ſloop of very ſuperior magnitude, and manned with double his number of ſelect troops of Guadaloupe. For the particulars of this very handſome conteſt I ſhall refer their Lordſhips to Lieutenant Boger's letter; but I ſhould not do juſtice to his Majeſty's ſervice, from the knowledge I have of this valuable officer's character, and from the unanimous voice of his crew, if I did not ſay his modeſt recital of his gallantry does him as much honour as the action itſelf; and I flatter myſelf he will be honoured with their Lordſhips' protection.

I am, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. Since the concluding of the above I find three more of the wounded have died.

Gipſey,

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Gipsey, in St. John's Roads, Oct. 8.

Sir, at eight A. M. off the North-end of Guadaloupe, I chased and came up with an armed sloop. On firing a shot at her she hoisted French colours, and returned it; an action instantly commenced; we remained at very close quarters for an hour and an half, when, finding that her musketry did us considerable damage, I hauled a little farther off and kept up a sharp fire of round and grape; and at half past ten I had the satisfaction to see her strike. She proved to be Le Quiproquo, commanded by Tourpie, formerly a Captain de Frigate in the service of the King, and was charged with dispatches from Curacao to Guadaloupe: she mounts eight guns six and nine pounders, and had on board 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs and cannoneers. I am sorry to add that our loss is considerable, having had one killed and 11 wounded: among the latter I include Mr. Clarke and myself. Finding it necessary to get medical assistance as soon as possible, I put into this port, and have got all the wounded into an hospital. The loss on the side of the enemy was the Captain and four killed, and eleven wounded. Both vessels have suffered much in sails and rigging; but I am happy to say his Majesty's schooner has not suffered in her hull. I cannot omit, Sir, mentioning the great assistance I received from the Charlotte merchant ship under my convoy, both in securing the prisoners, and giving every assistance to the wounded that lay in their power. The petty officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved extremely well on the occasion. Two men have since died of their wounds. CORYNDON BOGER.

Rear-admiral Duckworth.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of La Venus French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 36 men, by the Jason, Capt. Yorke.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, January, 1801.

WE hazarded little in our conjecture last month, that the Emperor of

GERMANY

would be compelled to accede to a separate treaty with France, notwithstanding his engagements to this country. The unfortunate event of the battle at Hohenlinden on the 3d ult. convinced the Court of Vienna of the policy, and indeed the necessity, of replacing the Archduke Charles in the actual, supreme, and uncontrolled command of the armies: but the measure had then been too long procrastinated to have the desired effect. The Archduke joined the army at Schwanstadt on the 17th ult and endeavoured to take a strong defensive position behind the river Traun; but, before he could accomplish this, Moreau's army, in five divisions, attacked the Imperialists near Vockbruck, and defeated them, taking 600 cavalry and 400 infantry prisoners: this was on the 18th. On the 19th the French again attacked the Imperialists on the heights of Lambach, defeated, and forced them to retreat to Lintz. The next day Moreau fixed his head-quarters at Wels, and formed his army into three columns; of which the right, under Lecourbe, made for the mountains south of Steyr, on the Ens; the center, commanded by Moreau himself, set out direct for Steyr; and the left, under Grenier, which had marched along the south banks of the Danube, and forced the Austrians to retreat from Lintz across the river, proceeded on the high road towards Vienna. On the 24th Richepanse, with the advanced guard of the center column, entered Steyr, in which he found 17 pieces of cannon, and made 4000 prisoners. On the 25th the French were proceeding onward to the next river (Erlaph), and the Austrians were retiring behind the Trasen (the last river of any note on the way to Vienna); when an officer arrived at the head-quarters of Moreau, from the Archduke Charles, bringing proposals for a new Armistice; and announcing, that the Emperor had sent directions to Count Cobentzel at Luneville to sign a separate treaty of peace. Within the last twenty days, it seems, the Austrian army in Germany had lost 76 leagues of country, 25,000 prisoners, from 12 to 15,000 killed and wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines of stores and provisions. An armistice, under these circumstances, seemed indispensably necessary for the preservation of the capital: and, accordingly, the French set a high price on their forbearance; for, on condition of a cessation of hostilities for 30 days (with 15 days notice of rupture), they demanded and obtained possession of a triangular portion of territory, whose base rests on Chiavenna and Wurtzbourg, and whose point is on the Danube, within 17 leagues of Vienna, including the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and the other points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Fientlermentz and Naudert, with the fortress of Wurtzbourgh in Franconia, and Braunau in Bavaria.

The same kind of ill-fortune has attended the Emperor's arms in

ITALY,

where the campaign opened on the 26th ult. on which day General Brune attacked the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and forced the passage of that river at Monzambano and Molino, with a loss to the Austrians of 4000 killed and wounded, 8000 prisoners, 24 pieces of cannon, and several standards. The next day another dreadful battle

battle took place, in which the Auſtrians were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 5000 men, and 4 pieces of cannon. On the 1ſt inſt. the enemy croſſed the Adige at Becelingo, forced the Imperialiſts to evacuate Colona and Verona, inveſted Peſchiera, and blockaded Mantua, the Auſtrians retreating towards Vicenza. Since that time the enemy's army has continued to advance, and, having paſſed the Brenta, fixed its head-quarters on the 12th at Caſtel Franco, near the banks of the Piave, the preciſe ſituation in which Bonaparte commenced the campaign of 1797. With troops now much inferior in number to the French, and diſpirited by ſucceſſive defeats, General Bellegarde can ſcarcely retain a hope of oppoſing any effectual reſiſtance to the further progreſs of the enemy; and Brune, it ſeems, refuſes to grant any armiſtice in Italy, unleſs the fortreſſes of Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara, and Ancona, are ſurrendered. It is not improbable, however, that the Emperor will be obliged to accept even theſe hard conditions; for we obſerve, that in reply to a Deputation from the States of Upper Auſtria, complaining of the preſſure of the war, Count Lehrbach aſſured them, that peace was on the eve of being concluded.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA,

we underſtand, in anſwer to a remonſtrance from our Court, has refuſed to make any ſatisfaction for the detention of our ſhips and men, or to give any explanation whatever of the cauſes which induced him to adopt that meaſure. He has, however, inſtituted a Board of Commiſſioners to diſpoſe of all Britiſh effects under ſequeſtration, and to receive all balances of accounts, the produce of which is to be thrown into a maſs (as in caſes of bankruptcy), and from this fund all debts due to Ruſſian ſubjects are to be paid.—A moſt ſingular ſtory was publiſhed in the Hamburgh papers toward the end of this month, which, if authentic, betrays ſtrong ſymptoms of inſanity. We inſert it without comment, and leave our readers to form their own judgements.

"The Peterſburg Court Gazette contains the following article:

"*Peterſburg, Dec.* 30.

"It is ſaid, that his Majeſty the Emperor, perceiving that the European Powers cannot come to an accommodation, and wiſhing to put an end to a war which has raged eleven years, has conceived the idea of appointing a place to which he will invite the other Potentates to engage, together with himſelf, in ſingle combat, in liſts which ſhall be marked out; for which purpoſe they ſhall bring with them, to act as their Eſquires, Umpires, and Heralds, their moſt enlightened Miniſters, and able Generals, as Thugut, Pitt, and Bernſtorff. He will bring, on his part, Counts Pahlen and Kuruſoff."

On this article the Hamburgh Editor obſerves, that,

"It is not known whether this rumour is to be depended upon; meanwhile it does not ſeem to be altogether without foundation, as it bears the mark of what has often been imputed to him *."

A ſerious diſpute happened at

CONSTANTINOPLE

on the 10th ult. between a part of the crews of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian fleets in the harbour; during the continuation of which ſome officers of the latter nation are ſaid to have loſt their lives. The Divan offered any kind of ſatisfaction to the Ruſſian Miniſter; who, however, refuſed to accept of any conceſſion till he ſhould receive inſtructions from his Court.

The Neutral Convention was ſigned at St. Peterſburg on the 16th ult. by the Miniſters of

RUSSIA, DENMARK, and SWEDEN;

and the moſt vigorous preparations are making by thoſe Powers for a Naval war with Great Britain; who, no doubt, will exerciſe a dreadful retaliation for whatever meaſures of hoſtility they may adopt.

PRUSSIA

is ſaid, by the French Journaliſts, to have taken part in the above treaty; not, indeed, as a principal, but an acceſſary power. There are letters, however, in the German prints, that encourage us to hope, that the Court of Berlin will not renounce the many advantages that ſhe muſt derive from a ſtate of perfect neutrality.

The life of the Chief Conſul of

FRANCE

has been again endangered at Paris by a combuſtible machine, which was intended to have been fired at the inſtant of his paſſing it in his way to the Oratorio on Chriſtmas Eve. Fortunately for the Conſul, the exploſion did not take place till his carriage was paſt. It then killed ſeveral perſons, wounded others, and ſhattered the windows of all the houſes round. The ſenſation felt by the inhabitants in that quarter is ſaid to have been ſimilar to that excited by an earthquake. Some men have been tried and executed as principals in this and the former conſpiracy in October; and a much greater number of diſtinguiſhed jacobins have been tranſported, on ſuſpicion of being implicated in plots againſt the Government. On the proſpect of a Continental Peace, the French funds, called the *Tiers Conſolide*, which about a

* While this ſheet was in the preſs, certain explanations reſpecting the above extraordinary paragraph were given in the German papers; but theſe being contradictory of, and wholly irreconcileable to each other, we ſhall leave it at reſt till next month; by which time, no doubt, the matter will be correctly aſcertained.

twelve-

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welvemonth ago were at 9 francs, had risen, by the last accounts, to 54½. The Consulate are making great preparations for maritime expeditions, which, it is insinuated, are destined against various parts of the English and Irish Coasts.

News from America, &c.

Towards the latter end of November an earthquake was felt at *Philadelphia*, and generally through the States of *Pensylvania*, *Delaware*, and *Maryland*. The following article, on this subject, is taken from a *Baltimore* paper of Nov. 27. The earthquake which was felt at *Lancaster*, *Wilmington*, &c. and of which an account was published yesterday, was felt here nearly about the same time; though as it is not unusual to hear a similar noise in the city, from the driving of carriages, waggons, &c. all hours of the night, it created very little enquiry. A person who paid some attention to the shock was awakened by it between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he stood upright in his bed, which appeared to rock like a cradle; the concussion and noise gradually decreased till it subsided. In the neighbourhood of the city, we understand, it was felt much more sensibly.

East and West India, &c. News.

An university, upon the most extensive and liberal plan, has lately been established at *Calcutta*, by the Marquis Wellesley, with the concurrence of the East-India Company. It is to contain Professors of all the antient and Eastern languages, and of every branch of science and literature.

The waters of the *Nile* rose, in the inundation of last year, to the height of 24 feet 8 inches, a height unexampled for the last 37 years. The taxes imposed for the present year, on the native inhabitants, amount to 25,000,000 livres: the expence of collecting them is estimated at 750,000. The principal source of public revenue to the French is from the produce of the harvest.

During a late storm at *Jamaica*, the topmast of the York, of 64 guns, was struck by lightning, and, falling on the deck, killed five men, and severely wounded 4 others.

Scotland.

Dec. 31, 1800. At 7 this evening, was seen a very fine and brilliant meteor, at *Camborne*. It appeared in the South, and passed, with incredible velocity, the horizon, illuminating its tract with an immense glare of light, equal to the most vivid lightning, being in shape round, and emitting sparks in its progress: when it disappeared it seemed to explode in a vast variety of scintillations, like a sky-rocket, and presented to the spectators a most beautiful and magnificent effect. Its appearance seemed to impress the beholders with a sentiment of greater awe, as it happened on the evening which concluded the last day of the last year of the 18th century.

Edinburgh, *Jan.* 6. During Sunday night, and all yesterday, it blew a tremendous gale from the S. W. A number of houses have been unroofed, and otherwise damaged. In the Castle-hill a stack of chimneys was blown down, and, forcing its way through the roof of his Majesty's printing-office, severely hurt one of the compositors. We learn that several other unfortunate accidents have occurred in different parts of the city.—At *Glasgow* also the storm was equally violent. A great many chimney tops suffered from the severity of the gale. One of the oldest trees in the green, and the temporary wooden building in Ingram-street, containing the panorama of the burning of the Boyne, were blown down.

Country News.

A short time since, the Three Tuns Inn, at *Huntingdon*, with some adjoining tenements, were destroyed by fire.

Some workmen, digging in the front of Major Mansel's house at *Cosgrove*, near Stony Stratford, in Northamptonshire, found, one foot and a half under ground, an urn, containing 60 silver denarii, very old, but in good preservation. A few weeks before, they dug up a human skeleton near the same place.

Stafford, *Jan.* 1. About 11 this day, a dreadful circumstance took place in this prison. It may be recollected that some months since a reward of 10 l. was advertised, for the apprehension of Mr. Theophilus Smith, a respectable Manufacturer in this neighbourhood, for having attempted to murder a Mr. Wainwright, a gentleman of Liverpool, with whom he was extremely intimate, and whom (it is supposed, prompted by a fit of jealousy), he, under pretence of taking a walk, got into the fields, where he suddenly attempted his life; but Mr. Wainwright escaped, with some severe wounds, none of which proved mortal; and Mr. Smith absconded, but was some time after apprehended by the Bow-street officers, in Market-lane, St. James's, and committed to the county-gaol in this town for trial, under the Black Act, but put his trial off at the last assizes. During his confinement his wife has frequently visited him; and this morning, about 11 o'clock, she went to see him, but had not been in his room long before the keeper heard the reports of two pistols, one immediately after the other, and, on going into the room, discovered Mr. S. with his brains blown against the wall, and Mrs. S. on the floor, with a desperate wound in her back. It appeared, the horrid deed had been done by two double-barrelled pistols, which Mr. S. procured by some unknown means, and had first

first shot his wife and then himself. Little hopes were at first entertained of the unhappy lady's recovery. An infant daughter is left to lament this rash and dreadful act.

Jan. 1. This day a pear, weighing nearly a pound and a half, was gathered in the garden of Mr. Thomas Young, nurseryman, at *Hartfield*, Suffex; supposed to be the heaviest, as well as the earliest, gathered during the nineteenth century.

Jan. 1. This day the following testimony of respect was presented to Mr. Dennis Chandler, of *Stowmarket* (accompanied with a silver punch-bowl), who in the year 1797 was a bankrupt, and paid his creditors 10s. in the pound, for which they signed his certificate. Since that time (with the assistance of a few friends) his trade, prompted by his industry, has crowned his honest endeavours, and enabled him to pay the full sum of 20s. in the pound, which he most faithfully performed, to the amount of nearly 3,000l.!—"Mr. Dennis Chandler—Though your modesty hath convinced us that you never could think of accepting the smallest trifle, in return for paying us the full amount of 20s. in the pound; yet, Sir, as men, we cannot pass it over in silence. We, who were your creditors, and others, as a tribute of our gratitude, and wishing to mark so honourable an act, beg you will please to accept this silver bowl, not doubting it will, with the deed that occasioned it, be handed down to posterity."

A poor man at *Barking*, in Essex, in removing one of the hatches, in order to turn the water in the low grounds into another direction, some of the work unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated headlong into the pool, where he was drowned before any assistance could be procured.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleased to visit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessaries of life; moreover, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, for the maintenance of the independence of our Crown, for the defence of the commerce, and of the rights and liberties, civil and religious, of our subjects; and trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, that, notwithstanding the sore punishment which he hath laid upon us and our people, he will, if we turn to him in due contrition and penitence of heart, not only withdraw his afflicting hand, but moreover graciously bless our arms, both by sea and land; have therefore resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public fast and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Friday the 13th of February next; that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins; and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for the removal of those heavy judgments which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and under which we at this present time labour; and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms, and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety, and prosperity, to us, and our dominions: and we do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship; and to take care the same be timely dispersed through their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 1st day of January, 1801, in the 41st year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[A similar Proclamation is issued for a Fast in Scotland on Thursday, Feb. 12.]

Saturday, Jan. 3.

This day the Members of his Majesty's Council, took the oaths as Privy Councillors for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Majesty received the Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor, and, causing it to be defaced, presented to him a new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Majesty was also pleased to appoint by Proclamation, that "The Royal Style and Titles shall henceforth be accepted, taken, and used, in manner and form following; "that is to say, the same shall be expressed in the Latin tongue by these words: "Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratiâ, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor:" And in the English tongue by these words:—"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." And that the Arms or Enfigus Armorial of the said United Kingdom shall be quarterly,

terly, first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. And it is Our will and pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the Arms of Our Dominions in Germany enfigned with the Electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleasure that the standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same quarterings as are herein-before declared to be the arms or enfigns armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the escutcheon of pretence thereon, herein-before described; and that the Union flag shall be, Azure, the croffes-saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter-changed, Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the crofs of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

This morning, between 1 and 2, a man was found dead on the Western steps, on the Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge. From the appearance of the body, it was thought that he had been in a state of intoxication, and falling had stunned himself, and perhaps been suffocated. His head, both on the back part of it, and on his temples, was much bruised. A surgeon who attended attempted to bleed him, but without success. It is supposed he had lain in the place where he was found some hours, the night, till the rising of the moon, having been very dark. The deceased seems, from his dress, to have been a working-man, probably a porter.

Wednesday, Jan 14

This day a proclamation was issued, for laying an embargo on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels in the several ports of this kingdom; which has since been effectually put in execution.

Monday, January 19.

This being the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, the accustomed display of ceremony and splendour took place on the occasion. The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and the Union flags were displayed from the steeples of the several churches. The younger branches of the Royal Family paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen, at Buckingham-house. At one o'clock, her Majesty held a Court at St. James's Palace, when the Ode for the New Year (see p. 65) was performed in the anti-chamber adjoining the drawing-room, and a congratulatory oration delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. On this occasion, a new crimson velvet canopy and throne were put up in the Great Council Chamber, the Royal Arms of the Union being beautifully embroidered, and decorated with diamonds. The Court was numerously and brilliantly crowded; and at night the illuminations were general through the town.—The Union Club met for the first time this day at Cumberland House. The design of this society is, to serve as a point of consolidation of the leading interests of both countries; and from it eminent advantages to the empire at large may be expected.

Tuesday, January 20.

We are sorry to record that the Islington Volunteers have disbanded themselves, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Lord Lieutenant of the county; who, it appears, did not judge it expedient to approve the Gentlemen as Officers whom the Committee of the Corps had recommended. They are 300 in number, and have always behaved in the most exemplary manner.

Thursday, January 22.

A great æra in the history of our country commenced this day, and under circumstances of the highest public importance, the meeting of the United Parliament; in which the following List will shew the representation of Ireland:

PEERS ELECTED. 28 *Temporal*, 4 *Spiritual*.

Armagh, Primate	Derry, Bishop of	Lucan, E.	O'Neill, E.
Bandon, Earl	Donoughmore, E.	Limerick, V.	Rossmore, B.
Clanrickarde, E.	Erne, E.	Londonderry, E.	Roden, E.
Conyngham, E.	Glandore, E.	Landaff, E.	Sligo, M.
Carleton, Visc.	Headford, Marquis	Longueville, V.	Somerton, V.
Cahier, Baron	Kildare, Bp. of	Meath, Bp. of	Tyrawley, B.
Callan, B.	Longford, E.	Northland, V.	Westmeath, E.
Dysart, E.	Leitrim, E.	Oxmantown, V.	Wicklow, V.

[For the Peers of Ireland, who are also British Peers, see Vol. LXX. p. 743.]

The Representatives for Ireland *in the House of Commons are,*

Agheson, Hon. A.	Browne, Rt. Hon. Denis	Cooper, Joseph-Edward
A[illegible]s, Wm. Cong.	Burton, William	Coote, Charles Henry
Alexander, Henry	——— Hon. Fran. Nath.	Cope, Robert-Camden
Bagwell, John	Butler, Sir Richard, Bart.	Corry, Lord Visc.
——— Richard	——— Hon. James	Crosbie, James
Beresford, Rt. Hon. John	Castlereagh, Lord Viscount	Daly, St. George
——— John Claud.	Chinnery, Sir Brodk. Bt.	——— Denis-Bowes
Boyle, Lord Viscount	Clements, Lord Visc.	Dawson, Richard
[illegible], Henry Vaughan	Cole, Lord Visc.	Delaway, Noah

Duigenan,

Duigenan, Patrick
Falkiner, Fred.-John
Fetherſton, Sir Thos. Bt.
Fitzgerald, R. Uniacke
——— Maurice
Fosteſcue, Wm.-Charles
Foſter, Rt. Hon. John
French, Arthur
Gorges, Hamilton
Grady, Henry-Deane
Hamilton, Hon. A. Cole
——— Hans
Handcock, William
Hardman, Edward
Hatton, George
Hume, William-Hoare
Hutchinſon, Hon. G. J. H.
Jackſon, Col. George
Jones, Rt. Hon. Theo.
Jones, Watts
Keane, Major John
Kearing, M. B. St. Leger
Knox, Hon. George
Knox, Hon. John
La Touche, John
Lee, Edward
Leigh, Robert
——— Francis
Loftus, Lord Viſc.
Longfield, Col. Mountiford
——— Capt. John
Mahon, Hon. Col. Thomas
Martin, Richard
Maſley, Hugh-Dillon
Mathew, Lord Viſc.
May, Edward
M'Naghten, Edm.-Alex.
Moore, John
——— Arthur
Newcomen, Sir W. G. Bt.
O'Dall, Lieut.-Col. Wm.
Ogle, Right Hon. George
O'Hara, Charles
Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt.
Parſons, Sir Laurence, Bt.
Ponſonby, Rt. Hon. W. B.
Power, Richard
Prittie, Henry-Sadler
Ram, Abel
Rochfort, Guſt.-Hume
Rowley, William
Rowley, Clotworthy
Saunderſon, Francis
Savage, Francis
Smyth, William
Sneyd, Nathaniel
Somerville, Sir Marcus, Bt.
Staples, John
Stewart, James
——— Hon. Charles W.
Sudley, Lord Viſc.
Talbot, William
Trench, Hon. Richard
Vandeleur, John-Ormſby
Waller, John
Weſtenra, Warner-William
Wynne, Owen

H. OF LORDS, *Jan.* 22.

At 2 o'clock their Lordſhips met in the new Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion by commiſſion. The Lords Commiſſioners were, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Saliſbury, and the Duke of Portland. The Lord Chancellor, purſuant to the power veſted in him by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, then deſired that the Uſher of the Black Rod ſhould wait upon the Commons, and requeſt their attendance in that Houſe. Shortly after, a conſiderable number of the Commons attending at the Bar; the Lord Chancellor informed them, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and attend with the perſon elected, at the bar, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown of Ireland next preſented at the Bar a roll, containing the names of the Peers choſen to repreſent that part of the United Kingdom in Parliament; which being read by the Clerk at the table, all the Peers preſent of the United Kingdom, beginning with the Royal Dukes, were ſworn, at the table.

[The Chamber is a noble one; and the old tapeſtry, which has been cleaned and ſurrounded with a dark-coloured panneling, well calculated to give effect to the lights in the reſpective repreſentations of the different views of the Engliſh and Spaniſh Fleets in the ever memorable defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, lends an air of ſolemn dignity to the room, which is extremely commodious, but, we fear, not the moſt happily calculated to render the human voice diſtinct and audible. The Houſe was this day as hot as a warm bath; but in a few weeks a proper degree of temperature will doubtleſs be aſcertained.]

H. OF COMMONS.

The whole morning till half paſt 2 was employed in ſwearing in the Members. About that time Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, entered the Houſe with the uſual formalities, and required the attendance of the Commons in the Houſe of Peers, where ſeveral Lords, in virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, were to open the Seſſion in his Majeſty's name. The Members, in obedience to this ſummons, immediately went up to the Houſe of Peers, and remained there about a quarter of an hour.

A few minutes after their return;

Mr. *Pelham* ſaid, that, in riſing to propoſe the election of a Speaker, he was happy to fix on a man to whom, he was perſuaded, the general ſentiment of the Country and the unanimous opinion of the Houſe pointed, as eminently qualified to diſcharge the duties of that important ſtation; a man who had already, by a firm attachment to the Conſtitution, great aſſiduity, and extenſive knowledge, given the moſt ſatisfactory evidence of his capacity to ſupport the privileges, to promote the intereſts, and advance the character, of the Houſe; a man who poſſeſſed that happy temper of mind, which was capable of the ſtricteſt impartiality under all circumſtances, which tended to moderate debates, and to preſerve in diſcuſſion a proper degree of decorum and dignity. Mr. Pelham concluded a very animated panegyric with moving, "That the Right Hon. HENRY ADDINGTON be elected to the Office of Speaker."

Mr. *Yorke* ſaid, that he had the utmoſt ſatisfaction in coming forward to ſecond the motion of his Right Hon. Friend. He was proud and happy in the elevation of a man whoſe private friendſhip was to him the higheſt ſource of gratification. When all that was noble and elevated in the Britiſh character ſhould be exerted, it was grate-

ful

ful to have the Chair of that House—the centre of the collective wisdom of the Empire—occupied by a man not less admired for the extent of his information, than esteemed for the urbanity of his manners.

Mr. *Addington* said, a motion so made and supported must have an effect upon his mind which he was wholly unable to express. The House was now about to confer one of the most considerable dignities in the State, to the duties of which the highest importance was attached. In what manner he had fulfilled these duties whilst he had the honour of presiding in the Chair, the House was to judge; he could only say, he had endeavoured to execute them with an unbiassed and unprejudiced mind, and with a perfect veneration for our free and admirable Constitution, the result of accumulated experience. To the indulgence of the House he had been much indebted whilst in the Chair; and if he should again be honoured by an election to the same situation, to that indulgence he must again appeal.—There was now a loud cry of "Chair! Chair!" when Mr. *Wilberforce* said, the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the motion had omitted something which ought to be adduced in praise of the Right Hon. Gentleman who was about to be re-elected to the Chair; his assiduous attention to private Acts of Parliament; by means of which numberless individuals and many Corporate Bodies had been very materially and essentially benefited.

There being a very loud cry of Chair! Chair! Mr. Pelham and Mr. Yorke conducted Mr. Addington to the Chair.

The *Speaker* then addressed the House; and, in a very few words, begged leave to return his most grateful thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him; which, he assured them, would make a deep and lasting impression upon his mind.

Lord *Hawkesbury* congratulated the Speaker upon his election to the Chair. He said, he congratulated him with the more ardour and sincerity, since the House had not been guided in their choice by any partial motives, but had acted upon the experience of twelve years, of the judgement and ability with which he had filled that situation.

[The unanimous re-election of a gentleman, whose character is in every respect so truly meritorious, to the highest honour in which a Commoner can be placed, gives universal satisfaction. In his speech, which was manly and candid, he declined all common-place; and, whilst he ably explained the duties and difficulties of this office, he convinced the House that his powers were fully adequate to the due exertion of the important trust with which he has been so judiciously invested.]

Monday, Jan. 26.

The case of the journeymen taylors, who have stood out so long for an increase of their wages from 25s. to 30s. a week, came on to be heard before Alderman Brook Watson (as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor), the Recorder, Sir Wm. Anderson, and three other Aldermen.

Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the journeymen, called several master-taylors, who stated, that, in consequence of a general *strike* in 1795, the wages were raised to 25s. a week, which has been the general rate since; but that, owing to the present pressure, that sum was not enough now.

The Common Serjeant, on behalf of the masters, replied to the evidence without calling witnesses; but the Court, conceiving the evidence incomplete, proceeded to examine three of the principal taylors on behalf of the masters, and three of the principal workmen on behalf of the journeymen. The masters all swore that they considered 25s. a week a fair, just, and reasonable allowance, considering all the circumstances of the times. They were also of opinion that the trade had increased since 1795, as also the number of workmen.

The three workmen, on the contrary, deposed, that they could not live in comfort, and support their families decently, under 30s. a week: they also gave a very satisfactory account of their houses of call, and their general system of proceeding. Every house of call had three books, on which the workmen were rated, according to the length of their residence in London; and those who were on the last or third book could not procure employment until all those on the preceding books were served. Each member paid 2d. a week at his particular house of call for this privilege; which sum went to create a fund for the support of the sick and infirm, and no others. Those who struck, and would not work under 30s. were called *Flints*: they were also called the *Honourable Men*, and would not work on the same board with those who should take less than 30s. and who were called *Dungs*.

The Court having consulted for some time, the Recorder proceeded to give judgment. He then ordered, that the journeymen should be allowed 27s. a week, which is a rise of 2s.; and double that sum, or 54s. in case of a general mourning.

Saturday, January 31.

The sale of fine wheaten bread is prohibited from this day; and brown bread will consequently now be generally used.

The deplorable situation of the French prisoners of war in this country has been for some time known. To efface any unfavourable impression which may have thus been made against the English Government in this country or on the continent of Europe, a long correspondence on the subject has been published by ministry;—from which it appears that the Chief Consul refuses to supply the prisoners with clothes, although we have paid for the clothing all our countrymen prisoners in France.

Vol. LXVI. p. 165. The following inscription has been lately placed on a small, plain, oval monument in All Saints church, Northampton, immediately under that of the Baronet's first wife:

"Sacred to the memory
of her affectionate husband
Sir James Stonehouse, Bart.
Doctor of Physick;
the projector, friend, and physician,
of the County Infirmary,
established in the year 1743;
where the lame walk, and the sick are healed.
Afterwards
he was for many years
rector of Great and Little Cheverel, Wiltshire,
and exemplary as a minister.
But, in that immortal state
on which he is now entered,
how dim is human excellence!
Reader,
it is his superior honour at this period
that he was partaker with her
in the Christian character
with whom he was united
in the conjugal relation.
He died the 8th day of December, 1795,
in the 80th year of his age."

Vol. LXX. p. 1110. The Rev. Thomas Breeks was a native of Cumberland, where he was born in 1744. He was chosen scholar of Queen's college, Oxford, at an early age, where, after some time, he was admitted fellow. He proceeded M. A. 1770; and, on Jan. 9, 1786, was presented, by the provost and fellows of his college, to the united though distant rectories of South Weston and Hampton Poyle *, in Oxfordshire, on the death of Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, having before been presented, by Mr. Hind, to the neighbouring donative of Hampton Gay. For some years previous to his death he had been sadly afflicted with a dropsical complaint; but, having obtained a cure about two years back, he seemed to live with greater comfort. He was faithful in his duty, much beloved, and very hospitable to his parishioners.

Births.

1800. *Dec.* 19. At Slawston, co. Leicester, the wife of Mr. William Warner, of Cranoe, a son.

Lately, the wife of Richard Chute, esq. of Chute-hall, co. Kerry, Ireland, a daugh.

The wife of J. King, esq. of Belfast, a son.

In Capel-street, the wife of Francis Fox, esq. high sheriff of Dublin, a daughter.

In Antigua-street, Mrs. Duncan, of Stoneywynd, Edinburgh, her seventh son.

At his lodgings in York, the wife of Benjamin Agar, esq. of Stockton, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. John Anderson, of Whitby, merchant, a son.

At Daventry, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twisleton, a daughter.

In Arundel-str. Strand, Mrs. Bree, a son.

The lady of Sir Francis Wood, bart. a son.

The lady of Sir Frederick Eden, a daugh.

In Palace-yard, Lady Auckland, a daugh.

Lady of the Bp. of Carlisle, her tenth son.

In Old Palace yard, the wife of W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Jan. 1. At his house in Jermyn-street, the wife of John Tarrane, esq. a daughter.

Mrs. John Schneider, of Finsbury-square, a still-born child.

2. At Sydling-house, co. Dorset, the lady of Sir John Smyth, bart. a still-born daugh.

At Monymusk, in Scotland, Lady Grant, a daughter.

5. At his house in Upper Charlotte-str. Fitzroy-square, the wife of the Portuguese Consul-general, a son.

The wife of Job-Matthew Raikes, esq. a daughter.

6. At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. C. Tinling, of the royal navy, a dau.

7. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Wm. M. esq. a daughter.

Near Southampton, the wife of J. Sydney Yorke, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Jason, a son.

9. At Harston, the wife of John Mosley, a labourer, three daughters. This poor woman has four other children, one of whom is an ideot.

11. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Sampson Sober, esq. a son.

12. In Manchester-street, the wife of Major Gilpin, of the Bedfordshire militia, a son and heir.

13. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Cornwall, a daughter.

14. At Barton Cliffe cottage, Hants, the wife of Isaac Dennithorne Harris, esq. of Hague, Devon, a son and heir.

15. At Brownsea castle, Lady Mary-Anne Sturt, a daughter.

The wife of Gen. Avernie, commander of the marine forces in Portsmouth garrison, a daughter.

17. Mrs. Grant, of West-square, a daugh.

18. At the lodge in Bushy park, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a daughter.

20. At Northaw, Herts, Mrs. Stephen Thornton, a son.

21. Mrs. Anstruther, a daughter.

22. In New-street, Spring gardens, the wife of William Manning, esq. M. P. for Lymington, a daughter.

At Salisbury, the wife of Col. Slade, two sons.

At Cleland, the wife of Marton Dalrymple, esq. of Fordel, a son and heir.

24. In Harley-street, Lady Charlotte Lenox, a son.

25. The wife of James Tilson, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, a daughter.

Countess

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* These rectories, though usually held together, were not actually made an united presentation of till 1728.

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Countess of Westmoreland, a daughter.

27. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Aug.* 9. AT Fort St. George, in the East Indies, Mr. John Locke, of the Marquis Wellesley Indiaman, to Miss Cullen, dau. of Colonel C. of the Scots brigade, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Hope, bart. of Pinkie.

Dec. 25. Mr. Rich. Shepherd, woollen-draper, of Cloth Fair, to Mrs. Skyse, Fleet-st.

Lately, Richardson Turkington, esq. of Armagh, in Ireland, to Miss Rigby, daugh. of Mr. R. of Suffolk-street, Dublin.

At Wexford, Capt. Lindsey, of the Sligo militia, to Miss Johnston, daugh. of Dr. J.

At the lady's house in Dawson-street, Dublin, Francis Drew, esq. of Drewsborough, co. Clare, to Miss Eyre, sister of Col. E. niece to the late Lord E. and first cousin to Lord Visc. Dunlow, with above 20,000l. including landed property.

At Cork, the Rev. Edward Spread, to Miss Hyde, daugh. of the Rev. Arthur H.—The Hon. Frederick Millins, to Miss Croker, of Johnstown.—Luke White, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Forteseue, da. of Hen. F. esq.

At Dublin, Mr. Anthony O'Brien, eldest son of D. T. O. esq. an eminent merchant in that city, to the fourth daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Connor, merchant there.

At Arbroath, in Scotland, the Rev. Andrew Ferguson, to Miss Elizabeth Bruce.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Dallas, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Haldane, of Gleneagles.

Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, to Miss Brook, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. of York.

Mr. Wm. Scott, an eminent farmer, to Miss Margaret Falkener, both of Clint, near Ripley, co. Surrey.

At Penzance, Mr. Joseph Batten, attorney, to Miss Bolitho, of Chyandour.

At Bushbury, Mr. W. Baker, of the Ford houses, to Mrs. Pooler, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. John White, jun. of Salisbury, to Miss Judd, of Petersfinger.

Mr. Pike, farmer, of Broadway, near Marlborough, to Miss Maton, eldest dau. of Mr. Joseph M. corn-chandler, of Salisbury.

Mr. Walter, of Lyndon, Rutland, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of the Rev. Mr. F. late rector of that place.

John Turner Hales, esq. to Miss Squire, eldest dau. of W. S. esq. of Peterborough.

Rev. Martin Sheath, to Miss Kenrick, both of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Bridlington, Mr. H. Mozley, of Gainsborough, to Miss Jane Brambles.

At Bruton, co. Somerset, Mr. Charles Woollam, of Ely-place, to Miss Ward.

C. Chitty, brewer, of Lewes, Sussex, to Miss E. Molineux, daughter of J S. M. esq. banker.

Joseph Arundel Sparks, esq. of Bridgenorth, late a captain in the Antient British light dragoons, to Miss Best, of the Lodge, near Worcester.

At Gloucester, Mr. Benjamin Henderson, of London, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of the Rev. Rice J. rector of Harescomb, co. Gloucester.

At Fulham, Mr. George Hyde, of Old Burlington-street, to Miss Da Costa, daughter of the late Benjamin Da C. esq.

Mr. John Taylor, of Hatton-street, to Mrs. Hepworth, of Cecil-street.

Jan. 1. At Clumber park, by special licence, Col. Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Salusbury C. bart. of Cumbermere abbey, Cheshire, to Lady Anna-Maria Pelham Clinton, sister of the Duke of Newcastle.

At Christian Malford, Peter H. Lovell, esq. of Cole-park, Wilts, to Miss Charlotte Willes, 4th dau. of the Archdeacon of Wells.

At Bath, W. Butler, esq. of Ireland, to Miss Chappell, daughter of Mr. James C. of Exmouth, Devon.

Mr. Chadwick, attorney, of Bath, to Miss Leman, dau. of James L. esq. of Chew Magna, co. Somerset.

John Brooks, esq. of Great Queen-str. Westminster, to Miss H. S. Egerton, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Charles E.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Rand, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Lancaster, dau. of Joseph L. esq.

At Heythorp, co. Oxford, Mr. Thomas Slatter, of Pembroke college, to Miss Pearson, dau. of the Rev. John P. curate of that place, and a lineal descendant of the venerable prelate of that name.

At Leeds, the Rev. Lorenzo Granger, of Wintringham, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Mary Whitaker.

Mr. James Taylor, sadler, &c. of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Collins, of Wincanton.

Mr. Chas. Ashbee, of Poole, Dorset, to Miss Matters Butler, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

2. At Manchester, Edmund-Hem. Lushington, esq. of London, to Miss Phillips, dau. of Falkner P. esq of Manchester.

3. At Birmingham, Mr. Jas. Pendleton, brass-founder, to Mrs. S. Davies, of Great Charles-street.

Mr. M. Wappert, of St. James's, to Miss P. Blane, of Great Ryder-street.

5. Charles Poole, esq. to Miss Henrietta-Octavia Lutwidge, sister to Charles L. esq. and niece of Admiral L.

At Edmonton, Rev. Jas. Dashwood, of Dowuham, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Lloyd.

Mr. Proctor, of Bedford-str. to Miss Baylis, of Red-Lion-street, Red-Lion-square.

Rev. Clement Leigh, to Miss Miles, eldest daughter of the late S. M. esq. both of Leicester.

At Chidecoch, near Bridport, Mr. Tho. Perret Hayes, solicitor, to Miss Horred, only dau. of —— H. esq.

6. At

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6. At Bath, Edw. Denman, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Grant, of Gay-str.

Mr. Jones, of Foster-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Mary-Anne Cooke, eldest dau. of Mr. C. statuary, Portland-road.

Mr. S. Ella, hosier, to Miss Barry, both of Leicester.

Mr. Oliver, bookseller, to Miss Corrall, both of Lutterworth.

7. Mr. John Ridson, bookseller, of Exeter, to Miss Jones, dau. of Mrs. J. mercer, of Bideford, Devon.

J. F. Bower, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Highatt, 2d dau. of Rich H. esq. of Bristol.

8. Mr. J. Westbrook Michael, surgeon, to Miss Wilson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Nathaniel Hudson, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at law, and L L. B to Miss Mattocks, only daughter of Geo. M. esq. of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Lord Downe, to Miss Margaret-Jean Ainslie, eldest daughter of Sir Philip A. of Pilton.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr. Geo. Beghie, of Queenston-bank, to Miss Agnes Allan.

11. At Whitehaven, Mr. Ware, printer of the Cumberland Packet, to Miss Wildman.

12. Mr. T. Brewitt, lace-manufacturer, of Nottingham, to Miss Bellamy, of Basford.

13. Rob. Jenner, esq. of Winveau castle, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Lascelles, eldest dau. of the late General L.

At Camberwell, Robert Bayly, esq. of King's Bench walk, Temple, to Miss Joules, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. of Winchester.

At Alnwick, Northumb. Capt. Hutchinson, in the service of the East India Comp. to Miss Lambert, day. of Anthony L. esq.

14. Rev. Charles Millard, jun. of Bracondale, to Miss Barry, sister to Sir Edw. B. captain in the royal navy.

15. Mr. Geo. Trower, of Old Broad-str. to Miss Stonestreet, of Clapham, dau. of the High Sheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Godwin, to Miss Sophia Merryweather.

Mr. Hopkins, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to Miss Frowd, of Downton.

16. T. Fewster, esq. of Thornbury, near Bristol, to Miss Lackington, of Charles-str. St. James's.

Patrick Scrymsoure, esq. of Tealing, to Miss Coutts, dau. of the late James C. esq. of Hall-green.

17. Mr. Jas. Hume Sprv, of Aldersgate-str. to Miss Robinson, of Charter-house-squ.

Capt. Hen. Bazely, of the royal navy, to Miss Ruddle, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Worthing, Sussex, Mr. Rob. Holden, of Little Eastcheap, eldest son of Rob. H. esq late of Jamaica, to Miss Anne Kellerman, third dau. of Jacob K. esq. also late of that island.

Mr. John Evans, of Lime-street, to Miss Bartrum, of Chester-place, Lambeth.

Capt. Wallis, to Miss Oliver, youngest dau. of J. B. O. esq. of Leicester.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hayter, eldest daughter of J. H. esq of Old Cavendish-street.

19. Mr. Chas. Allen, surgeon, of Weldon, to Miss Freeman, eldest dau. of Geo.-Augustus F. esq. of Long Buckby, Northamrt.

Mr. Dethick, grocer, of Derby, to Miss Ellen Clay, of Etwall.

20 Mr. King, master of the royal foundry at Woolwich, to Miss Burge, of Shepton-Mallet, co. Somerset.

22. Mr. Abraham Bridle, of Whitchurch Canonicorum, a capital farmer, to Miss Mary Veryard, only dau. of Mr. R. V. of Hawkchurch

George-Rob. Stoney, esq. captain in the 22d foot, to Miss Ellis, only dau. of Major-general E. of Kempsey, co. Worcester.

Tho. Wright, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Preston, of Miles's-lane.

Mr. Humby, of St. Alban's-street, to Mrs Inwood, of Hounslow.

23. Jas. K. Watson, esq. of Hull, to Miss Hall, daughter of Francis H. esq.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Moore, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Hasleden, of Little Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

DEATHS.

1800. *March* 7. AT Bombay, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Lieut.-col. Callendar, of the 18th regiment, Lieut. Edward Maxwell Gilchrist, of the 1st battalion 16th regiment of native infantry on the Madras establishment. This gentleman, though only 24 years of age, was present at seven engagements, without receiving a wound, and at the sieges of Fort Nugar, Simoga, and Seringapatam.

June 15 At Fatty Ghur, in the East Indies, Major Davis Birrell, of the East India Company's service.

Oct. 20. At Morsendue, Grenada, in the West Indies, Simpson Strachan, esq.

26. At Martinico, whither he had removed from Tobago for change of air, his Excellency Richard Maston, esq. governor of Tobago.

Nov. 6. At Trinidad, James Maxtone, esq. of Colequhey, captain in the 57th regiment of foot.

7. At the same place, Major Richard Neave, of the 57th foot, eldest son of the Rev. Richard N. of Whetstone, Middlesex. He was disbanded in 1791, and, after repeated offers of service, was appointed to a company in the 57th regiment by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with orders to proceed directly to Waterford, under the command of Gen. Johnston, whence he took in charge several hundred men destined for the West Indies This important service being executed to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief, he joined his regiment at Trinidad, and, after an illness of four days only, fell a sacrifice to the yellow fever. He had served

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at Gibraltar, under the late Lord Heathfield and Gen. O'Hara; and has left a widow and seven infant children to lament his loss.

Dec. 5. At Gibraltar, Walter Partridge, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th foot.

12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Joseph Robertson M'Gregor, many years minister of the Gaelic congregation there.

16. Suddenly, at Hartshorn, co. Derby, aged 29, William Bailey Cant, esq.; who has left his estate and manor there, and other estates at Wartnaby, co. Leicester, of the supposed value of 25,000l. to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, subject to some legacies, as shall appear more fully in our next; with other curious circumstances relating to his will, &c. which have already appeared in the Leicester and other papers, not much to the credit of a young man naturally better inclined.

22. Of a dropsical complaint, at the free-school of Edmonton, of which he was chosen master, as also vestry-clerk, aged 65, Mr. John Adams; who, from a common sailor, had, by his various voyages to Brazil and other parts of Spanish America, acquired such a knowledge of mathematicks and navigation as to have had the instructing a number of pupils, in the naval line, of all ages and ranks. Strong natural sense in him supplied what education gives to others; and, if his worldly prudence did not, in the outset of his life, always preserve him from the reverse of fortune, his latter days were spent in comfort and tranquillity; and his son, who kept a school for the same kind of instruction, has been unanimously elected his successor in both situations. Mr. A. was a meteorological observer, and an occasional correspondent of Mr. Urban. His collection of curious books and instruments have been sold by auction since his decease.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Townley W. esq. and daughter of the late John Hucks, esq. of Knaresborough.

24. At Long Cromarsh, co. Oxford, in her 109th year, Mary North.

27. At Edinburgh, in his 83d year, Hugh Blair, D. D. professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in that university, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, honorary member of the Highland Society of London, &c. and author of some of the most popular works on subjects of piety, taste, and morals, which have ever appeared in Europe. This eminently virtuous, learned, and ingenious writer, was born at Edinburgh in April 1718, being the son of a merchant, who was younger brother of the antient family of Blair. After a course of liberal education at the schools, and in the university of his native city, the son took the degree of M. A. and entered into holy orders, in the year 1742. He was presented, that same year, to the rural benefice of Colleſie, in the county of Fife. From Colleſie, the fame of his preaching, which even so early as that time began to spread, procured him, a few months after he was ordained, a translation to the Canongate Church at Edinburgh, in which he remained till 1752, when he was chosen one of the ministers of the city, and in 1758 was preferred to be first minister of the High Church. About this time he opened a class for rhetoric and belles lettres, to which he read the first sketch of those "Lectures" which were afterwards given to the publick in 2 vols. 4to 1783. and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo; and, in consequence of the high approbation which these met with, he was created (1761) the first Regius Professor of rhetoric and belles lettres, then just instituted on his account, in the university of Edinburgh. Dr. B.'s first publication, we believe*, was (1763) a "Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," originally delivered in his rhetoric lectures, prefixed to Macpherson's translation; in which, from internal evidence, he supported the opinion of the antiquity of that work, being among those who promoted the collection, translation, and English publication, of those poems. In 1777, appeared the first volume of his "Sermons," of which three more have at different periods been published, (II. 1780†; III. 1790; IV. 1794;) and have experienced a success unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence, but justly merited by their purity of sentiment, justness of reasoning, and grace of composition. A short time previous to his death, Dr. B. had delivered, in a perfect state of preparation, a fifth volume, which is now passing through the press. Dr. Johnson's opinion of these sermons, which induced their first publisher to alter his opinion of them, was brief, but strong: "His [Dr. B's] doctrine is the best limited, the best expressed: there is the most warmth without fanaticism, the most rational transport."

* While he and his cousin George Bannatine were students in divinity, they wrote a poem, intitled "The Resurrection," which was handed about in MS. till, no author claiming it, it was published, 1747, in folio, with the name of *Wm. Douglas, M. D.* He also selected English poets for an edition in 42 small volumes; and prefixed a short memoir to the third volume of sermons by Mr. Robert Walker, one of the ministers of the High Church at Edinburgh; and a character of him prefixed to the 4th.

† The last sermon in this second volume was originally published singly. The Doctor published another single sermon, preached before the Society for the Sons of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, May 20, 1796, of which see our Volume LXVI. 324.

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port." Of his sermon "on Devotion," Johnson says, "A noble sermon it is indeed." The first volume procured Dr. B. a voluntary testimony of the Queen's approbation, who settled on him a pension of 200l. per annum; which, when he ceased to lecture on rhetoric, was augmented to 300l. We have heard, but do not know the precise fact, that the sermon "on the Death of Christ" was that which above all others attracted the favourable notice of her Majesty. These sermons have been reprinted, we believe, almost to a twentieth edition, by the London proprietors of the copy-right. In Ireland also and America they have passed through various editions. In 1782 were published his "Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres," which are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, refined taste, and, above all, by that *lucidus ordo* which always proves a writer to be master of his subject. In short, this work may justly be said to have established an unequivocal and sure standard of taste. He was permitted to retire from the official exercise of his duties as Professor of Rhetoric; still continuing, however, to enjoy the salary of that appointment, and to retain the character of *Professor Emeritus*. Temperance, exercise, and the advantages of a constitution of body naturally sound and healthful, preserved him, to within a few years of his death, in full ability to discharge the clerical duties of his office. He had survived his wife, who died a few years since, and his only child, a lovely daughter, who was suddenly snatched away by a fever, in the flower of her age. To the last he remained equal to the duties and the sober enjoyments of domestic life. His emoluments, at first moderate, were gradually increased. As a minister of Edinburgh he had a stipend of 200l. a year; as Professor of Rhetoric he had an annual salary of 70l. The purchase of his first volume of sermons was 100l.; the second 300l.; the third double. The copy-money of his works, received at different times, might amount in all to nearly 4000l. His style of living was comfortable and respectable; he entertained his friends with elegant hospitality; divided his year between the town and its rural environs; and kept his carriage. His expences were carefully regulated; and he has, it is said, left a fortune of between 15,000l. and 20,000l. Dr. B. lived in constant habits of friendly intimacy with the late Drs. Robertson, Adam Smith, and Ferguson; the late Lord Kaims, and other characters of eminence, also were among his particular friends, who, as men of virtue themselves, could not fail of being warmly attached to a man who had employed his life in diffusing through his country a taste for polite literature, maintaining the peace and justice of its establishment, and enforcing the divine precepts of Christianity, not more by the power of his eloquence than by the purity of his manners. To sum up all, (in the words of an anonymous writer,) Dr. B. "has purchased immortality to himself, while he has been useful to the world; and will continue to please and instruct mankind, as long as they possess either taste or virtue; that is, as long as they are worthy of being pleased, or capable of being instructed. If the merits of an author may be estimated by the popularity and usefulness of his writings, it will be impossible to deny Dr. B. as a man of taste and judgment, almost the very first rank among his contemporaries. His Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian combines the philosophy of Aristotle with the eloquence of Longinus: mingles the metaphysical criticism of the Scots with that criticism of mere taste and erudition which is preferred by the English; displays, above all, a soundness of judgment, and a delicate sense of propriety, which are scarcely rivalled by any other critical production either in antient or modern times. At the period when his sermons were first offered to the world, this species of writing had lost almost all its former power over the minds of the publick. Mere elegance and propriety of style could have had but small effect to make sermons so suddenly popular and so eminently fashionable. It was the skill with which they were adapted to the very tone of the public taste, humour, and judgment; it was the union which they exhibited of mild religion, and of pure and liberal philosophy, with discriminating observations on the modes of human conduct, and the fortunes of human life. It was, in conjunction with such qualities, that epic unity of composition, that luminous beauty and justness of arrangement, that spirit of propriety and discretion pervading them in every part, to which his Sermons owed that sudden but still rising popularity, which they have, ever since their first publication, enjoyed. They present a system of Peripatetic and Christian philosophy, happily applied to regulate the conduct of man in every important condition of life. His eloquence is vigorous, lively, splendid, always correct, but rarely rising to the highest pitch of vehemence, or sublimity. The style is pure, and abounds in those felicities of expression which are named by the Roman critics "*Ardentia Verba*;" by Gray, the "*Words that burn*." His eloquence is always ornamented to the very limits of classical propriety; never beyond these. A singular clearness of both thought and expression every where remarkably appears throughout his discourses. He is often solemnly sublime; more frequently tender and softly pleasing; sometimes meltingly pathetic. Such perfect correctness

was

was never before united with a fire ſo pure and vivid. His Lectures, after having, in their deliverance from the Academical Chair, operated in an extraordinary degree to correct and refine the taſte of his countrymen, have been confeſſed, ſince their publication, to afford the beſt ſyſtem of the principles of taſte and the laws of literary compoſition, which has been offered to the world ſince the age of Quintilian. Superficial readers have fancied and affirmed, that, while ſo popular, his writings wanted depth and originality of ſentiment. Never was there a more egregious miſtake. He ever ſeizes his ſubject with a maſterly graſp; views it on all ſides; penetrates with keen diſcernment through its moſt ſecret obſcurities; diſcovers relations hitherto unknown; exerciſes the happy art to illuminate the obſcure, to dignify the familiar, to beſtow upon the new every eaſy and natural charm. His Sermons have been tranſlated into the French, Dutch, German, Sclavonic, and Italian languages. His Lectures have been lately tranſlated, among other languages, into the Spaniſh. He has left ſome poſthumous works; and we hope ſoon to announce them for the publick. His conduct, as a Chriſtian and a man, was worthy of every praiſe. Dr. B. diſcharged with earneſt fidelity the duties of every office he held, and every relation in which he was placed. He was modeſt, juſt, charitable, forbearing, never apt to violate the laws of propriety and diſcretion; ready to make every reaſonable allowance for the failings of others; a zealous patron of literary genius whenever it appeared in perſons needing his protection. He was the laſt ſurvivor of that great ſchool of philoſophers and men of letters, who have done ſo much honour to Scotland in the progreſs of the eighteenth century. With the merit of Dr. B.'s collection of Sermons, the principal ſource of his reputation, all our readers are acquainted. It has experienced a ſucceſs, unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence; and the two firſt volumes procured the author a penſion from her Majeſty. The prominent feature in theſe diſcourſes is their happy talent of convincing the judgment, and at the ſame time affecting the heart. Subjects of the higheſt importance are diſcuſſed in them, neither with the frigidity of abſtract ſpeculation, nor with the falſe glare of puerile oratory; but they are treated with that manly and impreſſive eloquence, which can only be the reſult of the moſt happy union of good ſenſe, correct taſte, a lively imagination, and a heart deeply tinctured with religious ſentiment. In the enjoyment of unlettered fame, there are other men who participate with Dr. B.: but in the application of talents and of learning, to render mankind wiſer or better, there are few literary characters who can claim an equal ſhare; and, however we may be diſpoſed to conſider his ſermons as the productions of genius and of taſte, when we regard them in this more important light, we feel them entitled to that ſtill more honourable fame, which is the portion of the wiſe and good alone, and before which all literary ſplendour diſappears. The Lectures of Dr. B. have alſo found many readers and admirers. He has collected a great maſs of excellent materials in theſe diſcourſes; and in a general view appears to great advantage in this inſtance alſo as an author. Upon a critical diſcrimination, however, his credit will be found to ſuffer ſome diminution. He arrogates to himſelf too much the honour of originality, when he ought to have contented himſelf with the price of labour. His work is a valuable tiſſue; but neither the cloth, nor the gold, nor the ſilver, are his own. He is a pioneer, not an inventor; a ſervant, not a maſter; and in the character that belongs to him, and with the qualifications which he poſſeſſes, he has done much, and is worthy of applauſe. His induſtry is very diſtinguiſhed; and from rhetoric and the belles lettres he removes much rubbiſh and many obſtructions. Had he been leſs ambitious in his plan, and brought his matter into a narrower compaſs, we muſt acknowledge, that, in our opinion, he would have done a more conſiderable ſervice to his country. His averſion from refinement and ſcepticiſm, his good intentions, his reſpect for received opinions, his induſtry, and his experience in the art of teaching, would have enabled him to have preſented to young men an introductory treatiſe on the ſtudies of compoſition and eloquence, which might long have occupied a place in our ſchools and univerſities, and have ſpread his reputation in the line that is moſt ſuited to him. The clergy of Scotland have long been divided into two parties: the one has ſought for popular favour, by cherißing thoſe ſentiments of bigotry and fanaticiſm, to which the people there are ſo unhappily diſpoſed: the other has uniformly endeavoured to check or to eradicate thoſe ſentiments, and to eſtabliſh the principles of rational and moderate religion in their place. In this party Dr. Robertſon many years took the lead; and, by his abilities and eloquence, contributed more than any one to the effecting of their great object. Although Dr. Blair was never a ſpeaker in the national aſſemblies of the church, he always acted in conjunction with his learned and reſpectable friends; and has maintained a character ſo truly moderate, that, though poſſeſſing the full confidence of his friends, he has been very little obnoxious to his opponents. He can moreover boaſt a ſucceſs, proportioned to the ability and diligence which he has exerted,

erted, in diffusing taste and the love of elegant literature through his country; in maintaining the peace and justice of her ecclesiastical establishment; and in enforcing the precepts of Christianity, as well by the power of his eloquence as by the purity of his manners.

29. At his seat at Shaw place, near Newbury, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, cheerfulness, and resignation, Sir Joseph Andrews, baronet; of whom it has been often remarked no one ever spoke ill; and of whom every one, that knew his disposition, had something to say, either of his integrity, prudence, generosity, conciliatory temper, benevolence, or charity. Very happily combining the manners and the dignity of the old country gentleman with great attention to the public institutions in London; his life and fortune were devoted to relieve the wants, and cheer the distresses of his fellow-men. Of his public spirit, the many societies in the metropolis, formed for the purposes of utility to the state, or the relief and comfort of families and individuals, bear ample testimonials. He was a vice-president of the Marine and Royal Humane Societies, of the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, and of the Literary Fund. All these useful institutions were greatly indebted to his bounty and attentions; and to almost every other useful establishment of public charity he was a constant contributor. There was scarcely any one but he belonged to, and gave some of his time and attention to the management of its affairs. Of one in particular it is said that he was offered to be made a vice-president, whose several noble vice-presidents had too just cause for withdrawing their names; but Sir Joseph very resolutely and honourably declined accepting the offer. Wherever he appeared, he claimed great respect. He said but little, but that little was always to the purpose; and, while he had the command of his own temper, he maintained some influence over those, whose violence of temper was to supply the place of reason, and who may think that a man's arguments are strong, because his voice is loud. A deference was paid to him by men whose only worth is their money. His conversation breathed a spirit of fervent and benign philanthropy, such as the most enlightened philosophy, and the purest of religions, might with pride acknowledge. Of literary genius he was also a distinguished judge and patron. He lived in friendship with many of the most excellent persons of the age: among these, Mr. Pye, whose erudition, taste, and genius, do honour to the laurel, cannot but deeply feel the loss of a friend so truly good, and so sincerely revered. With his brother, the late James Pettit Andrews, Sir Joseph lived in the happiest fraternal intimacy. To the poor of his neighbourhood, on all those occasions which produce an endearing intercourse of charity and confidence, he was of all men the kindest. His loss, at the season of their annual festivity, will be severely felt by the objects of his wonted bounty. The death of such a man is a loss to the community not easily repaired. To his relatives his memory will be ever dear; and among his numerous friends and acquaintance, his name will be held in veneration, while there remains a regard for private worth and public virtue. Sir Joseph Andrews married in 1762 Miss Elizabeth Phillips, a lady of family and considerable fortune in Hertfordshire; this lady survives. He was created a baronet 1766; but, having no issue, he is succeeded in title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Joseph A. the only surviving son to the late amiable and well-known James Pettit Andrews. He was interred, Jan. 7, in the chancel of Shaw Church, in a manner as private as was consistent with his rank and character; he having always expressed great dislike to the vanity of funereal pomp. The estate and manor at Shaw was purchased, by the late Sir Joseph A.'s father, of the representatives of Mr. Daleman's ancestor, an eminent clothier, who built it upon retiring from business on a good fortune. While in that family, it was secured in the civil war with a high bank or rampart of earth still remaining; and served the king for a temporary retreat; and, in a bow-window of the library, is still shewn a hole made by a bullet discharged at his Majesty while dressing there.

The following very elegant lines are from the pen of his friend the Laureat:

As Heaven's ambrosial gales and genial showers [flowers,
Deck Nature's smiling face with vernal
So shall, lamented ANDREWS, o'er thy tomb
The flowers arise of amaranthine bloom:
By those blest gales and showers matur'd that blow
The sighs of virtue, and the tears of woe.

And these by his young friend J. J. S.:

Though the fell tyrant, with relentless arm,
Number'd thy years as silver deck'd thy brow,
And Virtue's mould, in thee, could not disarm [draws low,
Th' uplifted dart which laid our ANYet, not terrific was th' impending spear,
To Heaven he bow'd, and drop't a joyous tear.
Long shall thy virtues, when this tottering frame, [mould,
Dust sunk'd to dust, assumes its native
Long shall those virtues to thy honour'd name
Raise a huge pile of monumental gold;
Which shall one lesson to our minds impart,
Virtue's Memorial is each grateful heart.

30. At

30. At Hertford (which town he repreſented in parliament till the laſt election, when he reſigned his ſeat in favour of his ſecond ſon (Baron Nathaniel D.), aged 89, greatly regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, the Hon. Baron Thomas Dimſdale, M. D. F. R. S. body phyſician and actual counſellor of ſtate to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias. Such was his ſtyle during the life of the late Empreſs, whom he, though of independent fortune, and 50 years old, conſented and ventured to inoculate in 1768, and who went through the diſeaſe in a favourable way. [The particulars of this event, and of the inoculation of the Grand Duke, which formed ſo conſiderable an epoch in the life of Baron D. ſhall be given in our next.] He afterwards opened a banking-houſe in Cornhill, in the city of London, in partnerſhip with his ſons and the Barnards. He was engaged in a controverſy with Dr. Lettſom, in which he oppoſed the plan for eſtabliſhing a general diſpenſary for inoculating the poor at their own houſes; and he opened an inoculation-houſe, under his own direction, for perſons of all ranks in the neighbourhood of Hertford, which was reſorted to with ſucceſs. Notwithſtanding this diſcrepancy of opinion, we ſhall hope the publick may be favoured with intereſting memoirs of a brother in the profeſſions of religion and medicine by the ſurviver. The Baron, when only a ſurgeon at Hertford, married, July 13, 1739, a daughter of Nathaniel Braſſey, eſq of Roſwell, M.P. for Hertford, and by her had ſeveral children. He publiſhed "The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small Pox, 1766," 8vo; 6th edit. 1772; "Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation, 1776," 8vo; "Obſervations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Diſpenſary for general Inoculation, 1778," 8vo; "Remarks on Dr. Lettſom's Letter on general Inoculation, 1779," 8vo; "A Review of Dr. Lettſom's Obſervations on Baron Dimſdale's Remarks, 1779," 8vo; "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, printed and liberally diſtributed in 1781, but not *ſold*. It is from this laſt work that we ſhall extract an account of the Ruſſian inoculations, and of the honours and emoluments Baron D. ſo deſervedly derived from them. His remains were interred in the Quakers burial-ground at Bishop-Stortford.

In her 77th year, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law (Mr. Boone, bookſeller), in Swallow-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, Mrs. Jane Arnold, formerly of Hanover ſtreet.

31. At Henley in Arden, of an aſthma, in her 42d year, Miſs Louiſa Oliver, formerly of Boſton, in North America.

Aged 41, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H. engraver at York.

A lad, about 13 years of age, ſon of Mr. Davis, engineer, by ſome means got entangled in the works of the ſteam-engine at Luia's-mead, Briſtol, by which his arms, legs, and ribs, were broken in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in an hour.

Lately, at New town, Cuddalore, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the country ſervice, but better known by the name of the Old Commodore. He was born at Fort St. David about 1724, which place he left in 1735, and went to England. He was a ſenſible old man, of plain and blunt manners, ſtrongly characteriſtic of his profeſſion. In his will he directed his body to be interred in a particular ſpot in his garden, without ceremony or ſervice. His coffin had lain many years in his godown, and was occaſionally made uſe of as a liquor-cheſt, or a receptacle for horſe-grain.

At Liſbon, much lamented by the people, but particularly the Engliſh, to whom he was a decided friend, the Conde Da Lima, prime miniſter of Portugal.

At his ſeat at Kilboy, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Henry Lord Baron Donally. His title and eſtates devolve on his eldeſt ſon, Henry Sadleir Prittie, eſq. M.P. in the Imperial parliament for Carlow.

At Drumreamy, co. Weſtmeath, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumreamy, a Roman Catholic peer.

At Tullamore, Capt. Baldwin, of the Royal Iriſh artillery.

At Waterford, Lieut. Boekouwer, of the ſecond battalion of the Dutch brigade, now quartered there.

At Skibbereen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

At Cuper of Fife, in Scotland, Mrs. Dalgleiſh, relict of James D. eſq. late of Scotſtarvit, advocate.

At Melroſe, John Martin, beadle of that antient village, and famous for exhibiting the beauties of its venerable abbey.

Mr. John Alexander, printer, many years editor of the Strabane Journal.

Duke Gordon, M. A. upwards of 37 years aſſiſtant librarian of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Andrew Hay, merch.

At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, Mr. Archibald M'Brair, ſen. merchant.

At Dumfries, the wife of Mr. Robert Neilſon, merchant.

At the family manſion near Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, Lady Manſel.

At her ſon's houſe in Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Lewis, late of Hay, co. Brecon.

At Brolely, co. Salop, aged 86, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly rector of Cumberton, co. Worceſter.

The wife of Capt. Norman, of the navy.

At Barmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

At Bawtry, co. York, Mrs. Bixby, widow of Mr. J. B. formerly an eminent ale ſeller at Hull.

In

In an advanced age, Mr. Nathanael Binns, bookseller at Halifax.

In the garrison of Hull, aged 84, John Urquhart, one of the invalid pensioners. He was a native of the highlands of Scotland; enlisted into the 42d or Old Highland Watch, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where being wounded, he soon after, with others, was sent to Hull garrison, of which he remained an inhabitant to the day of his death, a period of about 56 years.

The wife of Mr. Samuel Atkinson, of Shipley, near Bradford.

The wife of Mr. Stephen Priestman, of York, woollen-draper.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, aged 82, Richard Moorsum, esq. a patent customer of the customs at the ports of Hull, Scarborough, &c.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. T. Thomas, late a merchant in Grenada.

Mr. Richard Coe, sen. a respectable farmer at Milford, near Salisbury.

S. O. Hunt, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, late deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick.

Mrs. Tidmas, of Wareham, Dorset.

At Weymouth, Mr. Joseph Wilkins, one of the ministers of the Protestant Dissenters in that town.

At Arrington, co. Cambridge, Mr. Meyer, of the Hardwick Arms inn.

At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Clements, shoemaker.

At Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, Mr. Jn. Baxter, collar-maker, clerk to the commissioners of Waterbeach level, and preacher to a Dissenting congregation.

Aged 91, Mrs. Whittred, relict of John W. esq. late an alderman and in the commission of the peace of Cambridge.

Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter, of Cambridge, formerly a lieutenant and quarter-master in the Cambridgeshire militia.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Gaches, wife of Mr. Daniel G. a reputable farmer at Upwell, in the Isle of Ely.

At Beccles, aged 58, Col. Collett, who, early in life, was governor of Fort St. John, in America, where he raised a regiment for the service of Government.

Mrs. King, wife of Mr. K. of Winterslow.

At East Harnham, Mrs. Payne, widow of Mr. P. formerly of Salisbury.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, aged 18, Mr. Obadiah Flower.

The son of Sir T. Roberts, of Glastonbury.

Miss Nevill, eldest daughter of Cosmas N. esq. of Holt, co. Leicester.

At Bristol, John Collyer, esq. of the Pottery bank at Hanley, co. Stafford.

At Cherington, co. Gloucester, J. Leversage, esq.

Mrs. Huffe, of Kilby, co. Leicester, relict of the Rev. Mr. I.

Mr. White, solicitor, of Fordingbridge.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, aged 72, Mrs. Salt, relict of Mr. John S.

Aged 54, about an hour after eating an hearty dinner, Mr. William Mitchell, of Postwick.

At Bath, Mr. Perry, one of the Shepton Mallet volunteers.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, T. Foley, esq. formerly postmaster of Bath.

At his father's house, greatly lamented, the Rev. John Hey, B. A. 1799, fellow and lecturer of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and son of Wm. H. esq. of Leeds.

Rev. George Buckley Bower, M.A. 1770, archdeacon of Richmond, in the diocese of Chester, rector of Great Billing, co. Northampton, and late fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, in whose gift that rectory is.

At Chuteham, the Rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Saintbury, co. Gloucester; the former in the dean and chapter of Gloucester, and the latter in three trustees.

Rev. William Wynne, 25 years curate of Dennington and Saxted, Suffolk.

Rev. Arnold Carter, a minor canon of Rochester cathedral.

At his seat near Wimbledon, Surrey, Thomas Robertson, esq. of Winterton, in Scotland.

In London, Mr. Hambury Pettingall, formerly silk-mercer at Bath.

At his house in Leicester-square, Mr. Naish, an eminent miniature-painter.

In Southampton-place, of a decline, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Jn. L. of the India-house.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, the dowager Lady Leigh, widow of Sir Egerton L. bart. formerly in considerable employments in South Carolina, which he lost by the American war.

After a long illness, aged 32, Mr. Samson Lowe, printer, Berwick-street, Soho.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland place, after long suffering under a paralytic affection, which had materially injured one side, and so much impaired his organs of speech that he was of late hardly intelligible, Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. secretary to Earl Macartney in his embassy to China; F. R. S. and a proprietor of the Royal Institution. He was born in Ireland, and became, very early in life, acquainted with Lord Macartney, from whom he experienced such a continuance of friendly patronage as essentially contributed to promote his fortune. He was bred to surgery and physic, which he practised for some time; but, upon going to the West Indies, he soon exchanged the medical profession for that of the law, and then acted as an attorney. The principal event of his life was his concern in the arrest of Gen. Stewart, in India; an event in which his presence of mind, spirit, and

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and judgement, were effectually manifested in supporting the government of his noble patron. His Account of the Embassy to China is rather to be considered as a proof of learning and observation than of genius and reflection. The subject itself was highly interesting, but it is certainly not rendered very much so in the relation. However, it is, on the whole, a valuable work, and creditable to his character for knowledge and diligence. Sir George was favourable to the French Revolution at its origin; and during its progress he was thought to be somewhat partial to the principles upon which it was founded. We have, however, reason to believe, that he was latterly alarmed by the mischief which those principles had produced, and apprehensive that they would shake the foundation of the civilized world. By his death 500l. per annum, granted to him as a pension by the East India Company, reverts to their treasury. His son, a very able and intelligent young man, is now in China, where his talents will probably enable him to acquire an opulent fortune. He accompanied his father on the embassy, and was favoured with particular notice from the Emperor, in consequence of his being able to speak the Chinese language.

Jan. . . . At Great Ealing, Middlesex, in his 73d year, Robert Orme, esq. formerly one of the servants of the East India Company, and author of a much-admired "History of the military Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan, from the Year 1745," in two vols. 4to; the first published 1763, the second 1778, and both reviewed vol. XLIX. pp. 35, 253. To these he added, in 1782, "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire," in a duodecimo volume. He was blind some years before his death, on which account his library was sold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, 1797.

In Sloane-street, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Hill, formerly a silk-dyer in Pulteney-street; whose life was a continued scene of rectitude, benevolence, and piety.

1. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, the infant daughter of Lord Bagot.

At his house in Bentinck-street, Mrs. Riou, widow of Stephen R. esq.

In Orchard-street, Portman-square, Miss Ruxton, eldest daughter of John R. esq. of Navan, in Ireland.

Aged 55, Mr. Adam Dennis, of Clement's lane, Lombard street.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Cerne Abbas, in her 96th year, much respected, Mrs Meech, relict of Mr. M. many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary there.

Suddenly, Mr. A. Fillingham, shopkeeper at Crowland, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Nesbit, salt-merchant at Hull.

2. At Pentonville, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Francis T. esq. Windsor herald.

In Charlotte-str. Bedford-squa. Eardley Wilmot, esq. youngest son of the late Sir J. E. W. one of the clerks of his Majesty's signet; and brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley; esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, particularly by his inferiors and dependants, whom he considered and treated with unbounded friendship and humanity. He had long laboured under a painful disease, which he bore with true Christian patience.

At Camberwell, Surrey, William Reade, esq. of the Custom-house.

At Bath, the wife of Tho. Ahmuty, esq.

Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, late of Lad-lane, Cheapside.

Mrs. Vowles, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Freshford.

At Yatminster, Dorset, greatly lamented, Mr. William Warry.

At Stourton, Wilts, aged 82, Mrs. Lloyd.

3. At Kensington, in his 65th year, John Phillipps, esq. many years resident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Chatham, William Carley, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Invincible, and son of the late Sir George C. bart.

At Iwerne, near Shafton, Dorset, Mr. Jn. King, maltster.

At Exbury, Mrs. Eleonora Tasker, widow of the late Rev. Wm. T. who died Feb. 4, 1800 (LXX. 283).

At Brechin, in Scotland, Miss Symmer Blair, daughter of Mr. David B. late one of the ministers of that place.

In Dublin, Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, Viscount Amiens, Baron of Baltinglass, governor of the county of Wicklow, and F.R.S. He married, first, Barbara, daughter and sole heiress of the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, who dying without issue in 1787, his Lordship married, secondly, May 24, 1788, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hill, and Stratford-house, Kent, knt. He is succeeded by the Hon. John Stratford.

At Berne, of the wounds he received from the French soldiers many months since, on their irruption into Switzerland, Lavater, the celebrated physiognomist; of whom a more particular account shall be given next month.

4. At his house in Axford-buildings, Bath, advanced in age, Simon Crook, esq. formerly an alderman, and more than half a century a respectable medical practitioner, of that city.

Most sincerely and deservedly lamented, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of Somerton.

At Milverton, co. Somerset, in his 64th year, Mr. John Granger, late steward to the Earl of Portmore and Bennet Langton, esq. at Weybridge, Surrey.

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At

At Honiton Cliff, near Exeter, Miss Beavis.

At Market Raisin, Charles Tatham, esq. late captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Bath, Miss Williams, sister of Sir Robert W. bart. M. P. for Carnarvonshire.

At his house in Somerset-place, Miss Henrietta Hope, second daughter of Commissioner H. of the navy.

In Wilderness-row, in his 30th year, Mr. Thomas Meredith, surveyor.

At her brother's house in the Strand, Mrs. Mary Bird.

At his seat at Wilton, Wilts, Lieut.-gen. Philip Goldsworthy, colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons, equerry and clerk-marshal to his Majesty (in which he is succeeded by Gen. Manners), and M. P. for Wilton.

5. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Charles Maddox Hardey, esq.

At Blackheath, in Kent, Paul Patrick, esq. of London, merchant.

Henry Black, farmer on Sir James Dalzell's estate. Returning home from Borrowstoness, in Scotland, on horseback, he and his horse fell into an old coal-pit, about 14 fathoms deep, and both were killed on the spot. His body was got up with much difficulty by six of the miners, and buried at Kirkliston. He has left a widow and eleven children.

Suddenly, while talking with his son, Mr. Barnard Gregory, of Wax-chandlers hall, and a solicitor of much eminence.

At Falmouth, on his passage to Madeira, Mr. Edward Home Scales, eldest son of Edward S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Alderwasley, co. Derby, very sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, aged 47, Francis Hurt, esq.

In his 100th year, Mr. Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, Lincoln.

The wife of Mr. John Shore, an opulent farmer at Hanworth, Middlesex, was found lifeless on the carpet near the bed, laying on her right side, and her head on her right arm. There was a kind of bloody froth issuing from her mouth, and she had the marks of several bruises on her face and body. On the finding of the coroner's inquest, Mr. S. has since been tried at the Old Bailey, on a prosecution by the officers of the parish, and found Not Guilty; it having been proved in the court that the deceased was in frequent habits of intoxication; and that, though her death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, and that rupture, no doubt, by external violence, it could not be determined with certainty whether or not it might have been produced by falling out of the bed. Mr. S. is a very respectable-looking man, apparently near 60 years of age; was dressed in black, and appeared very deeply affected during the course of his trial.

6. At his house at Hampstead, in his 68th year, John Peter Blaquiere, esq. one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At the house of Noah Le Cras, esq. in Pulteney-street, Bath, Mr. Thornborough, son of Admiral T.

At Thurlow-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Franks, relict of Moses F. esq.

At Uffington, aged 79, Mr. Robert Tymperon, late a capital burgess, and many years a respectable tradesman, of Stamford, Linc.

After a short illness, aged 50, Mr. Isaac Perrings, of Manchester, engine-worker; a man who to a lion like strength of body united the disposition of a lamb. He will be remembered by our distant readers from the circumstance of his having fought (for a very considerable sum) the late well-known Johnson the pugilist; a battle that engaged the attention of the amateurs more than any other ever fought in this kingdom. He fell (by the hand of that prime pugilist, Death) much lamented, another sacrifice to cold and fatigue, brought on by over strained exertons at the late dreadful fire there.

7. At his elegant villa at Chelsea, in his 86th year, George Aufrere, esq. formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Stamford, and many years a merchant of eminence in London. He married Miss Arabella Bate, who survives him, by whom he had only one child, Sophia, who married Mr. Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, afterwards Lord Yarborough, who died in 1786, leaving several children.

Aged 86, at the house of his nephew, Mr. Seaton, in Bridge-street, Westminster, Capt. James Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia. He had served in the army 66 years, and was no less distinguished for his valour and conduct as an officer than admired and beloved by a large circle of friends for his good qualities.

At Clapton, Mrs. Webster, widow of Geo. W. esq. late of Bucklersbury.

Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of Bartholomew close, West Smithfield.

At Bath, the wife of Henry Cricklow, esq. late of Barbados.

At his lodgings in Bloomsbury square, William Schaw, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Horseley-house, near Dudley, in his 44th year, Joseph Amphlett, esq. an acting magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter.

At Brampton, in her 100th year, Eleanor Liverick, widow.

8. At Ringwood, Hants, Henry Oake, esq. town-clerk and coroner of the neighbouring borough of Christchurch, and major of the Ringwood volunteers, to the raising of which his loyalty, zeal, and the general estimation in which he was held, were highly instrumental. In a part of the country not remarkable for disinterested lawyers, and repeatedly censured, many years ago, by an eminent judge, for the official attitudes, he discharged the duties of that

that profession, in a respectable line, and on a large scale, with diligence, integrity, and humanity. His patron, George Rose, esq. of the Treasury, his partner, Mr. Baldwin, a number of gentlemen whose property he superintended as steward, and his poor neighbours, have lost a valuable and faithful friend. A widow and large family, handsomely provided for, survive him.

At the house of Oliver Colls, esq. at Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Pye, wife of Lieut.-col. P. of the 3d dragoons.

At Boston, aged 54, a victim to excessive grief, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of Alderman M. late of Lincoln.

9. At Brompton, the wife of William Lowndes, esq. jun. of Chesham, Bucks.

Rev. John Brownrigg Leake, rector of Naughton and Nettlestead, Suffolk, the latter in his own patronage from 1749; the former in the Stubbin or Danvers family. He was of Peter-house, Camb.; B.A. 1743.

Hugh Jamieson, esq. late chief magistrate of Paisley, in Scotland.

10. At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mrs. Rudd. Sitting by the fire, a flask flew on her gown, which immediately caught fire, and burnt her in so terrible a manner that she expired in a few hours.

At Knightsbridge, Wm. Barret, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 77, Mrs. Owen.

In York-place, Portman-squa. Harriet, youngest daugh. of Thomas Chandless, esq.

Much lamented, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Edwards, relict of the Rev. Samuel E. and sister to the lady of the Bishop of Dromore.

At Leith, in his 76th year, Mr. James Anderson, surg. in the late Scotch brigade.

At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, Mr. Andrew Blair, tide-surveyor of the customs.

At the house of his daughter Mrs. Parr, aged 70, John Cudrington, esq. of Bradninch, Exeter, eight months after the death of his excellent and much-lamented son Samuel C. esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister (see vol. LXX. pp. 493) 585), and within two months after the death of his amiable daughter, Sarah C. Mr. C. had for some years retired from an active profession, that of an apothecary, to enjoy a life of literary leisure; and was no common proficient in the modern languages and the belles lettres.

At Pwll-y-pant, near Carphilly, in Glamorganshire, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, deeply lamented by those who intimately knew him, William Price, esq. late of Watford, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. He had passed some years of his youth in the army, and retired early on a small parental estate; where his study and attention to the laws as a magistrate, and his humane disposition towards the poor and the oppressed, had a beneficial effect on the magistracy of the county, and the order and peacefulness of its inhabitants, which will long be felt, when the author of them may be forgotten, and even the misfortunes which sunk him to the grave.

11. At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 82, John Rigg, esq.

At Bath, Alexander Gordon, esq. of Belmont, in the island of Tobago, younger brother of the late Baron G. of the Exchequer in Scotland.

At Stour Provost, Dorset, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

After a painful illness, which he had suffered many years with extraordinary and becoming fortitude, Anthony Goode, esq. of Cruxton Kyriel, co. Leicester.

12. Charles Harris, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Tamworth, aged 85, Mrs. Brown.

At the seat of John Morris, esq. at Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Lucretia Venables.

At the house of Robert Broff, esq. in Upper Gower-street, Major Ayers, of the Bideford sensible corps, formerly a captain in the East India Company's service at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. George Barnard, of Cranmere, near Bath. Returning from Wells, owing to the extreme darkness and tempestuous weather, he strayed 300 yards from the path, fell over a projecting rock 60 feet deep, and was killed on the spot.

Aged 71, Mrs. S. Wife, of Wansford.

Rev. Thomas Hall, rector of Westborough cum Dodlington, co. Lincoln.

13. Mr. Carr, master of the St. James's subscription-house in St. James's street. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes, deservedly esteemed.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, aged 52, William Perkins, esq.

At Greenwich, Martin Ware, esq. late master shipwright in the royal dockyard at Deptford.

Mr. Richard Rawson Camm, a respectable grocer at Newark.

In Carmarthenshire, Edward Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Madainnam.

At Stockport, aged 24, Robert Farren Cheetham, B. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford; an ingenious young man, a volume of whose poems we have noticed in vol. LXVIII. p. 973.

At Meriden, while on a visit to his brother, aged 69, Mr. William Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

At Exmouth, Devon, Miss Susan Smyth, eldest daughter of the Hon. David S. of Methven, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Mr. Barclay Pyfe, merchant, and late one of the magistrates of Leith.

14. At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 37, Mrs. Compton, widow of F. C. esq. late of Liskeard, in Cornwall.

Aged 82, Mrs. Arundel, of Huntingdon, relict of Alderman A.

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At

At Southampton, Mr. John Garland, a merchant, and one of the corporation of that town.

At Loughborough, Mr. Thomas Clarke.

In Worcester, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Wigley, of Pensham in Pershore (son of Edward Wigley, M. D. of Ullesthorpe, and father of Edward Wigley, esq. an eminent barrister of the Middle Temple, and M. P. for Worcester). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1750, M.A. 1754.

At Wootton-Underedge, co. Gloucester, in his 71st year, Clewer Morris Burland, esq. younger brother of the late Sir John B. one of the barons of the Exchequer.

In Harley-street, Maximilian Western, esq. of Colethorpe park, near Witney, co. Oxford. A poetical excursion to Cockthorp park, on Sept. 3, 1769, with verses written after seeing the garden of Park-place, near Henley, was published 1769.

Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer, on Snow-hill.

15. Mr. Gardner, apothecary at Hoxton. After visiting his patients, he fell down in a fit in his shop, and died in two minutes.

Mr. David Oliphant, one of the tellers of the Bank of Scotland.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. esq. of Beltwood park, near Nottingham, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtois, of Branston.

In London, Mr. Robert Noake, brother of Capt. N. of Sherborne, Dorset, and formerly a brewer at Bath.

Aged 38, William Gascoigne, esq. of the Admiralty.

At Shrewsbury, aged 65, Mr. Isaac Wood, whose life was an uniform scene of enlightened, active, and useful benevolence. The honourable state of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, to which, from its establishment, he devoted with true paternal zeal the best of his time and talents, and to the earnest solicitude for its benefits and interest, during the present calamitous season, he fell a sacrifice, being seized with a fever which raged there. His merits and virtues were not, however, circumscribed. He was pious, upright, generous, and disinterested; a sincere friend of peace and order; a true lover of his country and its constitution; ever cheerful; and most happy when he had the power of alleviating distress, or assisting, by able advice and unwearied exertion, all who applied to him. His remains were interred, agreeable to his desire, in a private manner in St. Almond's Church-yard. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Richard De Courcy; who, in addition to the sacred service, and in a strain of grateful and pathetic eloquence, highly honourable to himself, and no less so to the deceased, addressed his auditory on his many virtues; his disinterested, useful, and intelligent services; on public undertakings in that town, particularly in the rebuilding of St. Almond's Church; his zeal for the support of the Infirmary; his unwearied activity in the cause of suffering humanity on all occasions; and on his zealous support of the House of Industry, in the cause of which he might be truly said to have fallen a sacrifice; in death, as in life, resembling his friend and prototype, the benevolent Howard. He published, 1791, "Some Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, its Establishment and Regulations, with Hints to those who may have similar Institutions in View; to which is added, the second Edition of the Bye-laws, Rules, and Ordinances of the said House;" and "An Appendix to this Account, containing a Correspondence with the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex, Author of several Essays on Population, and of an Enquiry into the Mortality of Country Houses of Industry." See our vol. LXI. p. 1209.

16. At Hampstead, in her 39th year, after a few days illness (at the house of her father, Mr. Henry White), Mrs. Mortimer, wife of H. W. M. esq. gunmaker to his Majesty, in Fleet-street.

The infant son of Mr. Burkitt, of Fleet-st.

In Spring-gardens, Charing cross, aged 75, John Devaynes, esq. apothecary to his Majesty. He has left 400l. per annum to the Marchioness of Townshend, who was his great patroness. His remains were interred on the 24th, with great funeral pomp, in the family-vault at Putney, Surrey. He was the eldest of the two sons of a French gentleman, of good family, by Mary, only surviving child of —— Barker, esq. who was, in the early part of the last century, city-remembrancer. His surviving brother is Wm. Devaynes, esq. M. P. late the worthy chairman to the East India Company, to whom he has left 50,000l. Mr. D. was appointed household apothecary to the Queen in 1761, on her arrival in England, to which he was promoted by the favour of Dr. Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury. By his lady, who died in 1795 (LXV. 172, 437), buried also at Putney, he left no children.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

Mrs. Fisher, of the Little Cloisters in Westminster abbey.

At her mother's house in Grafton-street, Miss Beachcroft.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Miss Steward.

At Walton, near Lutterworth, aged 85, Thomas Scott, gent.

Mr. Moses Mitchell, fuller, of Exeter.

At York-house hotel, in Albemarle-str. in his 46th year, George-Edward-Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Powis of Powis castle, and Baron Herbert of Cherbury and Ludlow, recorder of Ludlow,

low, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum and colonel of the Montgomeryshire militia. He succeeded his father, the first earl, in 1772, and has died unmarried. His only sister was married to Lord Clive in 1784, by whom she has issue one daughter. In the evening his body was removed to his Lordship's house in Portland-place.

18. Mr. Charles Sinclear, of Mile End, many years a stationer in Lombard-street.

At her lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in her 88th year, Mrs. Broughe, relict of the Rev. Benj. B. of Bridgewater.

Rev. W. Emanuel Page, vicar of Overton, near Frodsham, Cheshire.

19. In a stone-pit at Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Joseph Pulford. Though repeatedly cautioned not to undermine the ground, he persisted in doing so, and was found by some passengers, who were drawn to the spot by his groans, buried in the ruins, and died before they could extricate him.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson, owner of two vessels in the trade from that port to Hull. He died in the night, after eating a hearty supper, and going to bed in good health.

In Free-school-lane, Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Huckings, formerly scholars' butler of St. John's college.

In Cecil-square, Margate, aged 17, Miss Elizabeth Baker.

In Upper Church-street, Bath, the wife of Andrew Brine, M. D.

Mr. Lane, sen. a respectable farmer at Newton St Cyres, Devon.

20. Mr. Jeremiah Gilbert, late landlord of the Saracen's Head inn at Peterborough.

At his house in St. James's place, aged 70, Richard Maddock, esq.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn-square, Bennet Clare Webber, esq.

21. At Myton-hall, co. York, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart.

At Bristol wells, Mrs. Edmund Turnor, wife of Edmund T. jun. esq. of Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln.

22. After a few days illness, Mrs. Edwards, of Took's-court, Cursitor-street, relict of Mr. E. formerly an eminent law-stationer in the Temple.

23. Of a deep decline, aged 34, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. Matthew L. farmer, at Enfield highway, and only child of the late Mr. Rd. Connop, tanner, of Waltham abbey.

25. At his house in Soho-square, Edward Furr, esq. merchant.

26 At Clay-hill, Enfield, Mr. Draper, an eminent plumber in Coleman-street.

At Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Steevens, cousin of the late George S. esq. to whom he left the bulk of his property. (See vol. LXX. p. 748.)

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. Pizarro—The Mock Doctor.
2. The Jew—Harlequin-Amulet.
3. King Lear—Ditto.
5. Pizarro—The Liar.
6. Inkle and Yarico—Harlequin-Amulet.
7. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
8. King Lear—Ditto.
9. The Inconstant—Ditto.
10. King Lear—Ditto.
12. Pizarro—Who's the Dupe?
13. The Rivals—Harlequin-Amulet.
14. King John—Ditto.
15. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
17. King Lear—Ditto.
19. Pizarro—The Doctor and Apothecary.
20. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
21. The Inconstant—Ditto.
22. King John—Ditto.
23. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
24. King Lear—Ditto.
26. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
27. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
28. The Rivals—Ditto.
29. Jane Shore—*The Veteran Tar.*
31. King Lear—Ditto.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Life—Harlequin's Tour.
2. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
3. *The School for Prejudice*—Ditto.
5. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
6. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
7. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
8. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
9. Macbeth—Ditto.
10. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
12. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
14. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
15. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
16. Othello—Ditto.
17. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
19. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
20. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
21. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
22. Speed the Plough—The Poor Soldier.
23. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
24. Life—Ditto. [Tour.
26. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
27. The Stranger—Catharine and Petruchio.
28. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
29. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto. [Tour.
31. The Stranger—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 23, 1800, to January 27, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.			Between			
Males 982	1805		Males 960	1910		2 and 5	203	50 and 60	166
Females 823			Females 960			5 and 10	66	60 and 70	163
						10 and 20	52	70 and 80	139
Whereof have died under two years old 539						20 and 30	141	80 and 90	50
Peck Loaf 7s. 1d.; 7s. 1d.; 6s. 8d.; 7s. 6d.;						30 and 40	165	90 and 100	8
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. per lb.						40 and 50	228		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	138	5	93	8	70	7	46	11	69	3
Surrey	138	8	00	0	74	8	44	4	73	0
Hertford	131	6	00	0	72	8	44	10	67	4
Bedford	137	10	00	0	82	0	43	5	64	10
Hunting.	144	6	00	0	87	0	35	8	57	8
Northam.	131	2	88	0	80	3	37	9	78	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	83	0	43	0	74	0
Leicester	131	3	00	0	85	4	43	8	84	8
Notting.	130	6	00	0	81	4	44	8	82	6
Derby	132	0	00	0	79	2	46	0	90	2
Stafford	154	0	00	0	99	1	58	5	87	11
Salop	147	3	114	6	106	1	50	7	00	0
Hereford	145	0	96	0	92	9	44	3	87	4
Worceft.	169	4	96	0	106	9	48	7	99	8
Warwick	160	9	00	0	109	4	56	0	93	10
Wilts	146	8	00	0	80	4	45	4	83	4
Berks	140	11	00	0	71	3	40	4	80	0
Oxford	139	2	00	0	78	8	44	2	79	4
Bucks	136	4	00	0	75	0	40	6	71	1
Montgo.	128	0	00	0	89	7	41	2	00	0
Brecon	136	0	99	2	87	11	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	00	0	97	8	37	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136	10	93	2	81	1	43	3	78	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114	8	71	6	60	5	45	10	81	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8	69	6
Kent	133	8	00	0	70	8	46	2	67	6
Suſſex	137	4	00	0	64	10	41	6	56	0
Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5	68	3
Cambrid.	131	0	00	0	68	1	34	9	61	7
Norfolk	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	9	69	10
Lincoln	123	7	100	0	74	7	40	5	00	0
York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11	87	2
Durham	121	6	90	11	75	2	39	5	00	0
Northum.	123	7	86	0	66	10	44	4	90	0
Cumberl.	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	136	5	110	0	78	6	52	4	00	0
Lancaſh.	144	7	00	0	88	11	59	10	89	0
Cheſter	135	0	00	0	00	0	53	4	00	0
Flint	145	2	00	0	106	11	45	11	00	0
Denbigh	145	2	00	0	98	0	49	0	96	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	123	0	70	0	70	6	39	0	00	0
Merion.	136	5	00	0	87	10	39	0	0	0
Cardigan	116	2	80	0	62	8	30	1	00	0
Pembroke	117	2	00	0	65	10	36	0	00	0
Carmar.	124	3	00	0	69	4	30	0	00	0
Glamorg.	141	8	00	0	89	4	37	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	169	5	00	0	95	4	46	5	96	4
Somerſet	150	9	00	0	86	5	42	10	00	0
Monm.	151	5	00	0	93	1	41	5	00	0
Devon	137	11	00	0	76	7	40	9	00	0
Cornwall	113	9	00	0	66	11	33	6	00	0
Dorſet	149	1	00	0	81	4	42	0	00	0
Hants	150	1	00	0	77	5	43	4	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	134	4	102	5	68	0	45	4	73	6
2	135	2	105	6	66	1	40	6	66	9
3	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	7	59	10
4	122	11	100	0	73	5	42	7	80	0
5	122	7	87	7	68	0	42	4	90	0
6	131	7	96	4	78	1	50	7	78	3
7	142	2	93	2	88	11	58	9	89	0
8	135	1	70	0	89	6	43	7	56	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	123	9	82	0	68	3	32	9	78	2
10	157	7	93	2	92	4	43	6	96	4
11	125	10	93	2	71	3	37	8	78	3
12	149	8	93	2	78	11	43	0	74	4
13	121	5	70	6	59	5	47	1	78	2
14	114	10	72	6	70	5	44	6	80	0
15	128	0	74	6	61	11	45	4	89	9
16	92	1	71	6	55	3	44	11	77	2

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 26.

Fine	115s. to 120s.	Middling 120s. to 180s.	Horſe Pollard 21s. 0d.
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard 36s. to 40s.	Bran 21s. 0d.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto 24s. to 28s.	

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 78s. 0d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 2s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0es. to 19l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 16s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 12s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 5s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 21, 1801, is 84s. 3d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 7d ½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 0os. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 0os. 0d. to 0os. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 0cs.—Mottled, 0os.—Curd, 0os.

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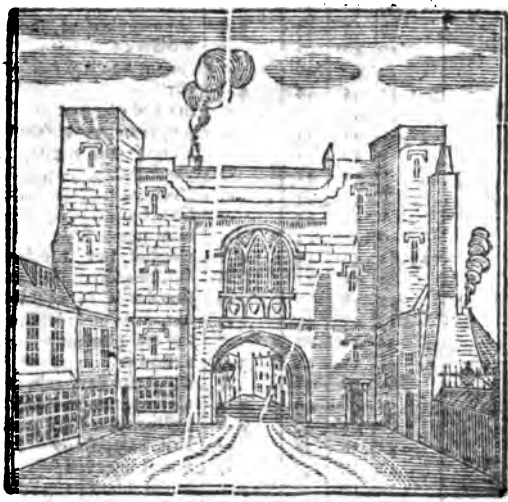
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt 3½ Red.	3 per Ct Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday																			
29		61⅝	61⅜	78¼		93⅜	18⅛		205					1 dif.			60¼	89	17 3 0	
30	161¾	61⅜	61⅛	79		94⅛	18⅜	5⅜	205¼							91¼	60⅜	88	17 3 0	
31		61⅜	61⅜	79		94⅛	18⅛	5⅛						1		91	60¼	85	17 3 0	
1																				
2	161¾	61⅜	61¾	78⅞		94⅜	18⅛	5⅛	204¾					1 pr.		92	60¼	85	17 3 0	
3		61⅜	63	79⅛		94⅜	18⅛	5⅛	205						1 pr.	92¼		85	17 3 0	
4	Sunday																			
5	161¾	61⅜	63⅛	79⅜		95⅛	18¼	5⅛							1⅞	92⅞		85	17 3 0	
6		61⅜	61⅜			95⅛		5⅛							1⅞			85	17 3 0	
7	161¾	61⅜	63⅜	79⅞		96⅛	18⅜		205¼					1 dif.	1⅞	93⅛	61⅞	85	17 3 0	
8	162	61⅜	63⅛	80⅛		97	18⅜								2	93⅞	61⅞	85	17 3 0	
9		61⅜	63⅛	80⅛		96¾	18⅜							1 pr.	2	93⅞	61⅞	85	17 3 0	
10		61⅜	63⅛	79⅞		96⅜	18⅜	5⅛						1	1⅞	93⅛	61	85	17 3 0	
11	Sunday																			
12	162¼	61⅜	63⅛	80⅛		96⅜	18⅜	5⅛						1	1⅞	94	61⅞	85	17 3 0	
13	161⅞	61⅜	63⅛	80⅛		96⅜	18⅜	5⅛	205⅞					1	1⅞	94	61⅞	85	17 3 0	
14		61⅜	63⅛	80⅛		96⅜	18⅜	5⅛	205½			62⅞		1	1⅞	93	61	85	17 5 0	
15	160⅝	61⅜	62⅛	79⅞		95⅜	18⅜		205½					1	¾	91	60⅜	85	17 5 0	
16	159	60⅜	61⅞	78		94	18	5⅛	205					1	½ dif.		59⅞	85	17 5 0	
17		60⅜	61⅜	79		94	18	5⅛	203					1	⅜	93	59⅜	84	17 5 0	
18	Sunday																			
19		59⅝	60⅛	77⅛		93		5⅜	203					1	1⅛			84	17 5 0	
20	157⅝	59	60⅜	77		92⅜	17⅜	5⅜						1	2⅛	91	58	84	17 5 0	
21	156	59	60	77		92⅛	17⅜	5⅜				57¼			3	90	57⅛	84	17 5 0	
22	155⅝	58⅝	59⅝	76⅝	90⅜	92	17⅜	5⅜							3	89	57	84	17 5 0	
23	154½	57⅞	58⅜	76⅛	90	91⅛	17⅜	5⅜						1 dif.	3⅛	88⅛	57	84	17 5 0	
24	154	56⅞	56⅜	75½	88	89	17⅛	5								88¼	56½	84	17 5 5	
25	Sunday																			
26	151⅛	55⅛	54⅜	74	86⅛	87⅛	17	5⅛								86	54	83½	17 5 0	
27	149½	56⅛	54½	73⅞	88⅛	90	17⅛	5⅛								86½		84	17 5 0	

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford



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Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exete-, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
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Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
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OXFORD
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1801.
1	S	29,39	40	36	14 2.6	showers
2	SW	77	43	43	3.9	sun and pleasant, showers at night
3	SW	50	46	46	.6	showers
4	SW	50	40	40	.7	after a fine day rain at night
5	SW	32	45	44	4.5	fair
6	SW	70	38	39	.2	fun and pleasant
7	S	30,00	36	38	3.4	sun, clear and pleasant
8	SE	6	38	39	.4	gloomy with fog
9	SE	6	39	41	.2	gloomy
10	SE	6	42	43	.1	gloomy
11	SE	6	42	43	.0	little sun
12	SE	0	42	43	.3	little sun
13	SE	29,81	42	43	2.7	pleasant, but little sun
14	NW	84	41	41	.8	sun, clear and pleasant
15	S	57	36	38	.9	fine day A. M. cold with rain P. M.
16	SE	55	43	43	.7	sun, mild and pleasant
17	S	35	42	42	.7	sun and pleasant
18	S	52	37	38	3.7	a shower
19	NW	80	36	38	2.7	delightful day, rain at night
20	SW	54	48	49	3.4	gloomy, sun at intervals
21	SW	80	42	42	4.0	brilliant sun from twelve till four
22	SW	52	38	38	3.8	hail, rain, snow
23	NW	40	35	36	4.1	sun at intervals
24	NW	70	30	31	.2	sun at intervals
25	SE	64	28	30	3.8	brilliant sun
26	SW	54	39	37	.2	foggy
27	NW	60	40	41	2.6	after rain very pleasant
28	SW	50	43	44	.6	showers
29	SW	44	45	46	3.0	foggy A. M. clears up P. M.
30	SW	80	39	40	.0	fair and pleasant
31	SW	58	45	45	.8	slight showers, sun at intervals

4. A very tempestuous night.—9. The sea, although apparently without motion, yet very noisy.—17. The blades of crocus and daffodil appear.—19. The buds of sycamore turning green. Sea gulls in land.—21. A pansey in flower.—28. The sea very noisy. 30. Black willow puts forth bud.

The season continues remarkably mild, in consequence of which vegetation is forward, and that not less than a month at the same period last year.

Fall of rain this month 1.62 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1801.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1801.
Jan.	0	0	0			*Feb.*	0	0	0		
27	37	42	40	29,62	cloudy	12	26	30	28	29,65	cloudy
28	39	47	46	,60	cloudy	13	27	29	28	,66	snow
29	45	50	41	,56	fair and windy	14	27	29	29	,60	fair
30	39	44	43	,83	fair	15	29	34	31	,46	cloudy
31	40	50	46	,73	cloudy	16	31	31	33	,52	cloudy
F. 1	45	48	46	,73	cloudy	17	33	48	32	,57	cloudy
2	45	50	47	,79	cloudy	18	32	39	32	,75	fair
3	46	51	46	,83	cloudy	19	33	39	36	,53	cloudy
4	47	58	52	,83	fair and windy	20	39	46	40	,52	fair
5	50	54	48	,90	showery	21	43	48	45	,23	rain
6	49	56	43	,77	showery	22	39	44	40	,14	rain
7	37	44	36	30,09	fair	23	40	46	38	,21	fair
8	32	41	40	,16	fair	24	33	44	40	,56	fair
9	40	42	35	,17	cloudy	25	41	50	46	,50	showery
10	32	35	33	,02	cloudy						
11	33	33	29	,80	snow						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOUR valuable correspondent, "The Rambler" (vol. LXX. p. 1158) seems to have enjoyed the benign Christmas day with the taste of a Naturalist; and I perceive, by his last two letters, that he can write as agreeably from his garden as from Waterdown or Skiddaw. I noted it, as a circumstance remarkable on Christmas day, that many honey-bees were wandering some distance from their hives in search of food; and I was pleased that my shrubbery afforded them some wood-laurel flowers. The bee is an insect, Mr. Urban, that I never can see or mention without reflecting on its value; and therefore I hope you will allow me to expatiate on its merits, which are become of more consequence than ever, now that heavy taxes, and the exorbitant prices of the common articles of house-keeping, have reduced middling people to short allowance, and the poor nearly to starvation. We are now entering on a war with the nations that have hitherto principally supplied us with bees-wax; and even were it not so, I know not why we should be obliged to other countries either for that or for any other commodity that our own is capable of producing; for I would have our United Kingdom be independant of all other states in as many respects as is possible. The Royal Society, as several other Agricultural Societies, have been several years holding out encouragement for the nurture of bees; yet the practice of that branch of rural œconomy is not so general as it might be. The yeomanry are too wealthy to attend to it; and in the peasantry there exists a strange indifference towards making any exertions for their own benefit. In attention to bees our cottagers are excelled by many of the unenlightened hordes that live within the gripe of the Imperial Russian Bear; for travellers inform us, that the Finns, &c. keep hundreds of hives; and that they attach so much consequence to honey, as to consider it as a bribe or offering of sufficient value to render their adored luminary, the Sun, propitious to their marriages. Even one of the wretched tribes of Guiana is in the habit of forming candles of bees-wax and rushes; but that is a practice that cannot be adopted in England, on account of an arbitrary law that imposes a penalty on making candles in private houses. Our housewifes used to make their own candles of the refuse-grease that accumulated in their kitchens; but, when the duty was laid on candles, the exercise of that piece of ingenuity, frugality, and industry, was put an end to by act of parliament. All sorts of food for hogs and poultry are become unpurchaseable by the poor; and the difficulty of earning an honest maintenance has so much increased the practice of pilfering, that it is almost impossible to secure anything from those people who get their living by moonlight. Bees are therefore now the only live-stock that cottagers can preserve: they require not any food to be bought for them, nor any locks to protect them; for they are so industrious they can feed themselves nine months in the year; and so pugnacious, that a thief must case himself in ox's hide to succeed in carrying them off. In extraordinary long durations of frost, it is necessary to give the weakly stocks, a little honey; and it is adviseable to cultivate crocuses and wolfsbane

for

for their accommodation in early ſpring, and the late-flowering kinds of ſtar-worts and golden-rods for their uſe in November; all which plants, being hardy and readily increaſed, are within reach of the poor. The ſnap-willow, ſycamor, and ivy, have alſo the ſame properties, and their flowers are equally beloved by the bees. In reſpect to hives, peaſants may make them with their own hands, of ſtraw, leaſed by their families; and, in ſhort, there need not be any outgoing whatever on the account of bees, which renders the net profit of them very conſiderable, both for family uſe and for ſale; but our people are ſo perverſe, that, generally ſpeaking, they prefer begging honey at gentlemen's houſes to cultivating it for themſelves. I have ſeveral times given poor neighbours ſtocks of bees; but, according to *their* aſſertions, *witches*, froſts, or ſome miſchief or another, always interfered to prevent their having good luck with them. Both for external and internal uſes, wax and honey are capital articles in the pharmacopeia of phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, midwives, village-doctreſſes, and farriers. It is, in many inſtances, an excellent ſuccedaneum for butter, ſugar, or treacle, eſpecially in the *rice-diet*, now ſo urgently recommended by government for the uſe of all ranks. Not accuſtomed to rice, the natives of this country require ſome additions to make it agreeable to their palates and ſuitable to their conſtitutions: honey corrects both the inſipidity and the aſtringency of it, and is in the power of every country houſekeeper to obtain without buying. Bees alſo furniſh the pleaſant liquors called metheglin and mead, which uſed, in former days, to be the pride of farm-houſes; but the modern farmers are ſo rich, and ſo genteel, that they ſit down to their bottles of port and ſherry; and that whilſt the real gentlemen, of middling fortunes, are reduced to the uſe of grog and raiſin wine! Much honey was once uſed in confections and coſmetics; and gardeners well know the uſe that bees are of in ſetting fruit. Probably, they may be of equal ſervice in hop-gardens; and undoubtedly it is with great juſtice that old Pliny has given them the precedence above all other inſects, and declared them to be "The only inſects that are of any ſervice to man."

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

I BEG to return my beſt thanks to the Southern Fauniſt, for his ſatisfactory obſervations on the failure of the hawthorn in the laſt ſeaſon. His remarks alſo, on the red-flowering thorn, as a variety only from the two others, are juſt: it fully deſerves the encomiums beſtowed upon it, and the ſituation and attention recommended. A large and handſome ſpecimen of this tree ſtands by itſelf in Mr. Burchell's nurſury, on the King's-road, near Fulham, which, in favourable ſeaſons, is covered with a complete ſurface of beautiful crimſon bloſſom.

Having called forth the pen of this able correſpondent to your valuable Work once more, I ſhould have felt proud indeed, Mr. Urban, could I have alſo procured an aſſurance of his continued obſervations; but, inſtead of this, the ball is thrown back to me, who have neither means nor ability to take it up.

That your Work ought to contain occaſional remarks in natural hiſtory, cannot be denied; and ſurely, in the wide ſpread of its circulation, ſome perſons may be found able and willing to ſupply them. The botanical part, though hitherto wholly neglected by your correſpondents, is highly deſerving notice. Much information may be given and received by a mutual communication of the reſult of experiment and obſervation through the medium of your widely-extended circulation. Many of the exotics,

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exotics, now housed with care in the winter, are hardy enough to live abroad in moderate seasons, and to ascertain these from experience is desirable; the flower-borders would hereby obtain an accession of ornament in that period when they are generally most destitute; the plants thus placed in the open ground will grow much stronger, flower more freely, and perfect their seeds better; and the green-house, nay, probably, in some instances, the hot-house, might spare some winter-tenants, thereby making room for others to whom their protection is more necessary. Great advantage may have been taken of the present uncommonly mild winter, in ascertaining this subject; and the result of experiment in various instances would be very acceptable to many of your readers—to none more than myself, who, if in my power, will readily, in return, communicate those within my own knowledge. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

FOR want of more ample memoirs of the late eminent Professor Hunt, of whom, and of whose first literary work, mention is made in p. 8 of your last volume *, the following imperfect notices may, perhaps, be deemed not altogether uninteresting. The posthumous publication, there referred to, consists of 193 quarto pages, besides eight of Introduction, and had for its editor his highly esteemed friend Dr. Kennicott, in whose Preface, dated March 3, 1775, he speaks of himself as having been "honoured with the particular friendship of the learned professor during near thirty years;" and the "greatness of his literary fame, and the high estimation in which he was justly held by real proficients in Oriental literature," are there duly recognized. At the end of this important, though small volume, are advertised two Latin speeches, delivered by him "in Schola Linguarum:" the first of which, "De Antiquitate, Elegantiâ, Utilitate, Linguæ Arabicæ," was published in 1739; as was the other, "De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, ac præcipuè Arabicæ, in Hebraico Codice interpretando," in 1748. In 1746 the learned professor put out "Proposals for printing 'Abdollatiphi Historiæ Ægypti Compendium;" with a full account of the work accompanying them: which, however, he never published (See vol. LI. p. 455. col. 2.). Dr. Kennicott observes, that "he was remarkably timorous and distrustful of his own judgement," which had prevented him from finishing the posthumous volume himself; 112 pages of which were printed off long before his death. In 1757 he published the works of Bishop Hooper; in the "General Preface" to which he represents himself as "one who had received many obligations from his lordship;" and as having "had the honour to be acquainted with Bishop Hooper's family; and formerly been intrusted by the bishop himself with the care of publishing one of his learned works;" which was that intituled, "De Benedictione Patriarchæ Jacobi Gen. xlix. Conjecturæ. Oxon. 1728," 4to; in the copious preface to which the editor also expresses himself as greatly beholden to the kindness and benevolence of the bishop, then lately deceased; and as amply remunerated for any service which "tenues meæ vires ei præstare possent, suis jampridem beneficiis, in me a pueritiâ usque collatis, gratissimoque semper a me animo recolendis." The "elegant Latin Epitaph" on this prelate, which is inserted in vol. LXII. p. 165, was written by George Wigan, of Christ Church, who was created D. D. by diploma, in 1749; and is more accurately printed immediately after the "General Preface," by Dr. Hunt; by whom he is characterized as a "gentleman of the greatest veracity as well as learn-

* Vol. 43, of which page read "p. 192." See also p. 33, col. 1, of vol. XLVI.

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learning; one who is allowed to be as good a judge of merit in general, as he certainly was well acquainted with that of the great prelate he celebrates; and it is as just and true in every article, as it is classical and elegant." Our worthy Professor's epistolary correspondence, both abroad and at home, was considerable. Some of his letters are to be found in Mr. Stedman's valuable publication, reviewed in vol. LX. pp. 644—646. In more than one of them he mentions his "Egyptian History," and his "attendance on Abdollatiph;" which he had noticed in p. 26 of his second speech, as having prevented him from the publication of two lectures, "quas ad prelum mittere cogitabam, hinc Orationi, cujus doctrinam confirmant et perficiunt, subjungendas." Are his labours upon Abdollatiph, and these two lectures, quite lost to the world? Dr. Kennicott was so fully employed in his own stupendous publication, that it was not to be expected that he could allow himself an opportunity of minutely examining all the papers of the learned Professor. His renowned successor in the Arabic chair, Dr. White, will probably satisfy the enquiry relative to Abdollatiph, when he fulfills his design, expressed so long since as April 1778, of publishing an English translation of Abdollatiph's travels in Egypt (see vol. LI. p. 312. col. 2). Dr. Kennicott, in 1759, dedicated his second volume on the "State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament" to his much respected friend, Dr. Hunt, to whom he stood "indebted for his knowledge of the very elements of the Hebrew language." The insolent and degrading reflections on the amiable professor, from the foul pen of an impertinent Frenchman, who had been hospitably received by him, partly occasioned an animated "Lettre à Monsieur A[nquetil] du P[erron] dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre *. A Londres: chez P. Elmsly, 1771;" in which is the following passage: "Nous avons, Monsieur, l'honneur de connaitre le Docteur Hunt, et faisons gloire de le respecter," p. 22. This letter was written by the late truly eminent Sir William Jones, then only B. A.; who was fully sensible of the great merits of his friend Dr. Hunt, and consequently indignant at the presumption and ingratitude of the conceited Frenchman. It is greatly to be regretted that the good doctor was so disinclined to finish the works he had projected. It might not, however, be so much disinclination as real want of leisure: for, besides that not a little of his time was occupied in attending to the various foreign travellers who engaged his notice while on their visits to the University, his constant residence in it occasioned frequent interruptions from many correspondents, who wished to consult him upon subjects of enquiry, which could there only be satisfactorily discussed. The late Dr. Gregory Sharpe, among many other learned men at home, was under no small obligations to him, though no notice is taken of such obligations in the prolegomena prefixed to the two volumes of the celebrated Dr. Hyde's Dissertations, &c. published by him from the Clarendon press, in 1767, in quarto. During the progress of this laudable undertaking, the editor was continually applying to the professor, who afforded every information in his power, and even bestowed his assistance in correcting the sheets at the press. But so listless and unconscionable was the former, as to solicit the latter to undertake the unwelcome task of translating a long English detail of introductory matter into Latin; which being declined by the professor, the editor was so much chagrined, that several expressions of compliment were curtailed or erased from the manuscript, when

* See vol. XXXII. p. 373—pin

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it was committed to the ready pen of the classical Dr. John Burton*. This rather extraordinary circumstance, relative to the supercilious editor, was imparted by the professor himself to his friends, with as much resentment as his genuine good-nature would permit. In a letter to Bishop Pearce, part of which is printed in Dr. Johnson's Life of his Lordship, prefixed to his Commentary on the Four Evangelists, &c. Dr. Hunt writes thus: "I went soon after Sir Isaac Newton's death into Lord Macclesfield's family." Sir Isaac died in March, 1726. In vol. LVIII. p. 508, you have printed the slight epitaph on Dr. Hunt; but farther information is still requisite as to the place of his birth, &c. &c. to supply the present deficient narrative.

It should have been observed, that the learned professor's Dissertation on Proverbs, vii. 22, 23, published by himself in 1743, is the only part of the posthumous volume in 1775, which had, till then, been presented to the world.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE entertaining "Anecdotes of the Arts" are put into the best possible way to become more instructive, by the general invitation for amplifications given by Mr. Dallaway to your numerous correspondents, in vol. LXX. p. 1264, where the author expresses himself with so much candour, that it cannot be thought displeasing to him to have *his* sentiments on *modern gardening* fully discussed in your pages.

In a note to the "Anecdotes of the Arts" we read as follows:

"In Mr. Repton's system, the naked mansion, the shaven lawn, and serpentine lake in the distance, are repeated till they nauseate. *Tædet me harum quotidianarum formarum!* Taste and nature, however, have found able advocates in Mr. Uvedale Price and Mr. R. P. Knight, whose efforts may still reprieve 'the obsolete prolixity of shade.' *Cowper.*

After giving credit for the Latin quotation, as particularly descriptive of what will produce a nausea from the jargon of sounds, it may not be amiss to consider whether it be applicable to Mr. Repton's mode of gardening. To the generality of those who have travelled on the Continent, the extreme neatness and comfort about the dwellings of the English are particularly striking. The first denunciation of God's wrath against fallen man, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," seems, in this island, productive of a comfort which in some degree conveys him back to Paradise; and, however we may for a moment admire savage nature, the eye will never dwell with pleasure but on the cultivated scene. True taste being founded upon common sense and the fitness of things, it would be as absurd for an architect to proportion the height of his steps to the size of his building, as to suppose that rude and neglected nature should gratify the sight when surrounding the houses of the great; but, when attached to the middle orders, it should have a direct contrary tendency." Labour, indeed, was misemployed when spent in converting beautiful banks into dull terraces, in forming artificial *jet d'eau's* and whimsical hedges; but it can never be said that, in dressing the lawn, in causing the rivulet to wind down the fruitful vale in beautiful meanders, and clothing the hills with wood, violence is done to Nature; but, on the contrary, that the labour, which for our sins we are condemned to use, is best employed in beautifying the face of the earth we inhabit. Why are the mansions of the great, the entire production of art, erected, if no effort of human labour is to be seen beyond the walls? Can the eye bear the quick transition? Will a palace harmonize with a forest? In short, Mr. Urban,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. pp. 305—308. vol. LXVII. p. 460, col. 1. 743. col. 2. His epitaph occurs vol. LI. 120.

ban, I cannot help thinking the ſtyle of *non-gardening* by Meſſrs. Price and Knight a tiſſue of the deſtructive principles of the natural rights of man, and as little calculated to produce comfort, or improve the national taſte. That a return of ſome particular thoughts ſhould be common to Mr. Repton, as to other artiſts, is not extraordinary; but that no man exerts his talents more to conceal his art, cannot be denied. To Mr. Dallaway's quotation, I would oppoſe them with the following remarks from Lord Orford on modern gardening *. "*L'ennui du beau amene le goût du ſingulier.* The noble ſimplicity of the Auguſtan age was driven out by falſe taſte. The gigantic; the puerile, the quaint, and at laſt the *barbarous*, and the monkiſh, had each their ſucceſſive admirers. *We* have given the true model of gardening to the world; let other countries mimic or corrupt our taſte; but let it reign here on its verdant throne, original by its elegant ſimplicity, and proud of no other art than that of *ſoftening Nature's harſhneſſes*, and copying her graceful touch. The more we expect novelty, the ſooner our taſte will be vitiated. Situations are every where ſo various, that *there never can be a ſameneſs* while the diſpoſition of ground is ſtudied and followed, and every incident of view turned to advantage."

THE GHOST OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Groſvenor-ſq. Feb.* 1S.

IN your account of the death of Edward, Earl of Aldborough, &c. p. 91, you ſay he died in Dublin, &c. *No*; he died, of a ſtroke of the palſy, at his manſion of Belan, in the county of Wicklow, Jan. 2; and was buried in a vault in St. Thomas's church, in Dublin, the 7th of the ſame month. He married, firſt, Barbara, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Herbert. He took the leaſe of the ground of the city of London, and planned and built Stratford-place, and Aldborough-houſe, where they reſided. At her death he let it on leaſe, on marrying a ſecond wife, Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hall, near Dunmow, and Stratford-houſe, Weſt Ham, both in the county of Eſſex, then baronet (now lord). His Lordſhip was married at the houſe of her aunt, the Dowager-dutcheſs of Chandos, in Groſvenor-ſquare, by the Archbiſhop of York. He received with her a fortune, paid down in money, of 50,000l. which redeemed from incumbrances his large fortune in both kingdoms. He then built a new manſion for himſelf in Stratford-place, next door to Aldborough-houſe, for their town reſidence, and finiſhed Stratford-place. Never were two hearts more firmly united. Conjugal felicity was their aim, and each other's happineſs their object; and they were jointly the encouragers of the arts, the parents of the poor, and the open-hearted friends of the indigent. A more ſincere Chriſtian, a more loyal ſubject, a firmer patriot, a better huſband, or a better man, never lived. He was ſovereign of the borough of Baltinglaſs, to which town he was a conſtant and large benefactor, and in which he had great property. He built the town of Stratford upon Slaney, of 400 ſtone houſes ſlated; a ſuperb church, which he endowed; and, although a ſtrict Proteſtant, a place of worſhip for the Roman Catholicks. He gave bleaching grounds and lent money to eſtabliſh manufactories in it. He alſo has erected, in Dublin, a grand ſtone manſion, in the higheſt and moſt elegant ſtyle, with playhouſe, cold-bath, muſic room, and every requiſite, now finiſhed, for his intended reſidence. His laſt act was the erection of the Corinthian pillar noticed in vol. LXX. p. 230. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title by his next brother, John, now Earl of Aldborough, &c. H.

* Quarto ed. 1798, vol. II. p. 544.

Mr.

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Rev. C. Farrow del. et sc.

SANDERSON'S *House at Boothby Pagnel.*

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Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE drawing sent herewith (*Plate I.*) exhibits the church and South-east view of the parsonage-house at Boothby Paynel, in the deanery of Grantham, and county of Lincoln. The middle part of the house, which connected the front with the study (a room 16 feet by 12), is down, and the whole in too bad a state for reparation. Dr. Robert Sanderson, whose long residence at Boothby Paynel gives celebrity to the place, was born at Rotheram, educated at Lincoln college; in Oxford, and, in 1617, presented by his kinsman, Lord Viscount Castleton, to the rectory of Wiburton, near Boston; but, that air not agreeing with his constitution, he resigned that living, and, in 1619, became rector of Boothby Paynel, on the presentation of Thomas Harrington, esq. In 1631, he was made chaplain to king Charles I; and, in 1633, was recommended by George earl of Rutland to the rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire; which being in the immediate neighbourhood of Belvoir, he became of course an attendant there, both in 1634 and 1636, when King Charles I. honoured that castle with a visit; and probably waited on the king at Oxford, where, in August 1636, he was honoured with the degree of D.D.; and, in 1642, was professor of divinity in that University. In 1648 he was ousted of his professorship, and retiring to Boothby was there taken prisoner, and carried to Lincoln, to be exchanged for the rector of Allington, who had been taken by the king's party. He was, however, soon released; but was afterwards plundered and ill-treated. In 1660, he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at the age of 73; and died Jan. 29, 1662.

Previous to the passing the Act of Uniformity (1661), some alterations were made in the Liturgy by the Bishops. The prayer "for all conditions of men," and the "general thanksgiving," were both added; compositions which have never been excelled, and but seldom equalled. The piety, the spirit, the happy adoption of language, conspicuous in these prayers, must ever render them subjects of admiration to men of true taste and principle. They are both ascribed to Bishop Sanderson, though there is a tradition in St. John's college that assigns the former to Bishop Gunning. There is, however, a similarity of style, which seems to mark them both as proceeding from the same pen; and, as the Thanksgiving was avowedly Sanderson's, we have a right to conclude that he was the author of both.

The following is extracted from the copy of the will of this reverend Prelate in the British Museum *, and relates to the disposal of his invaluable MS Collections of history and genealogy.

"I give to my son Henry all the books in my study, whether printed or written, that relate to the History of England, or to Heraldry, or to Genealogies foreign or domestic, together with all paper books, and loose papers of that concernment (which are very many, and would be highly valued of such as delight in that kind of study), either for himself to make use of (if his genius will incline thereto), or else to part with them to some such person as will give a good rate for them; for, having used so much care and diligence as I have done to make those collections, I would not have my pains therein too much undervalued."

Mr. Walton says, Sanderson was an excellent herald and genealogist, and that he left about 20 MS volumes in those sciences †, some of them relating particularly to Lincolnshire, and extremely curious ‡,

* Harl. MSS. No. 7048, p. 356.

† Walton's Lives, p. 34.

‡ Whence it appears that Sanderson had free access to the monuments at Grimsthorpe castle, collected by the Earl of Lindsey to the time of the civil wars, and relating to a great number of Lincolnshire families.

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are now fortunately preserved in the library of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks. But what will render his fame immortal, while Virtue and Learning are regarded amongſt men, are his theological works, and the great hand he had in the reviſal of the Liturgy, particularly in compoſing the new Collects*.

Liſt of Incumbents at Boothby Paynel.

1575, John Hatker; 1605, Ambroſe Ward; 1613, Thomas Burton; 1619, Robert Sanderſon; 1661, Humphry Babington, D. D. by the king, on the conſecration of Bp. Sanderſon to the ſee of Lincoln; 1692, Wm. Parkins; 1720, John Norvell; 1728, Tho. Cowper; 1733, Robert Rowland; 1780, John Rowland Litchford.

Yours, &c. E. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

IN your laſt volume, p. 699, you record the death of the Rev. William Bagſhaw Stevens, D.D.; and, in p. 897, add a few very ſhort notices to that article of your Obituary.

I confeſs I had hoped his many literary friends in Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire would not have ſuffered him to have gone to his grave ſo little honoured; and that, ere this, I ſhould have ſeen in your pages a full and ſatisfactory account of him. As it has not been done, I, who had a very ſlight acquaintance with him, venture to ſend you theſe imperfect memorials.

William Bagſhaw Stevens was born, about 1755, at Abingdon, where his father was an apothecary; and was brought up at the ſchool of his native town. Thence he removed to Oxford, and was elected a demy of Magdalen college; from which, though many years elapſed before the vacancy of his proper county occurred, he at length ſucceeded to a fellowſhip.

He was very early diſtinguiſhed for his poetical talents, and publiſhed ſome poems, intituled, "Indian Odes," in 1775, when an under-graduate. It was probably ſoon after he had taken his firſt degree, at leaſt it was not later than 1778, that he engaged as an aſſiſtant to Dr. Prior, at the ſchool of Repton, in Derbyſhire, which had long been a favourite ſeminary of the neighbouring gentry; but, poſſibly owing to the maſter's increaſing age, began then to ſhew ſymptoms of a rapid declenſion. At Dr. Prior's death, which happened ſoon after, Mr. Stevens, then in orders, was appointed his ſucceſſor. Whether the ſeeds of decay, which were already ſown, could not now by any common efforts be ſuppreſſed, or whether the indolent and abſtracted habits of a poetical and independent mind rather foſtered than counteracted what a dull and prudent man, with ſcarcely a ſpark of Mr. Stevens's ſcholarſhip, might have eaſily overcome, it muſt be in candour admitted, that the ſchool gradually diminiſhed in the number of its ſcholars during his time, notwithſtanding his great exertions at firſt, and the very creditable manner in which the Siege of Damaſcus, and other theatrical repreſentations were there performed by his ſcholars, before a very numerous and polite audience, in 1780.

In 1782, Mr. Stevens publiſhed, in quarto, a poem in blank verſe, intituled, "Retirement *;" to which were added three or four ſhort pieces. From this period he was a frequent correſpondent of your Magazine under the ſignature M. C. S. *viz. Magd. Coll. Semiſoc.* among which are many pieces of poetry, and many of criticiſm, particularly on our old Engliſh bards; and in your vol. LVI. p. 1109, may be ſeen ſome diſcuſſion of his merits as a writer by Mr. H. White, of Lichfield, the friend and ſtrenuous defender of Miſs Seward, who

* Walton, ut ſupra.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 243.

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is particularly mentioned in an elegant sonnet of Stevens's upon Lichfield in 1783, as printed in Mr. Shaw's History of Staffordshire. (Vol. I. pp. 343, 344.)

"And here the flower of England's virgin train, [pride,
Boast of our isle, Lichfield's peculiar
Here Seward caught the dew-drops of her strain [tide.
From Grief and Fancy's magic-mingled
Exult, fair city, and indulge the praise
A grateful stranger to thy glory pays."

Before Mr. Mundy's exquisite descriptive poem, "Needwood Forest" (a poem which it is singularly strange that the delicacy of the author will not suffer to be published *), is a sonnet by Mr. Stevens; and some stanzas by him, dated Repton, Nov. 28, 1788, are prefixed to the first book of Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden.

In the Topographer, II. 39, 40, are three idyls by him.

The scene of these elegant idyls is the river Trent; and the subject of the second the hermitage of Anchor church on the banks of that interesting river, within the grounds of the late Sir Robert Burdett at Foremark, as more fully described in the above pages; where, also, p. 249, 279, &c. are full accounts, with engravings, of Repton school and church, &c.

The hospitable house of Foremark afforded, indeed, during all the poet's long residence at Repton, till the late death of the aged possessor, a table at which he was always welcome, and where he had an opportunity of mixing with a variety of people of fortune and rank. Mr. Stevens performed the service of the small church within the grounds, and officiated as chaplain at the house.

On Sir Robert's death, Mr. Stevens became equally a favourite of his grandson and successor, Sir Francis; who, on the death of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, Jan. 31, 1799 (the father of the Staffordshire Historian), presented him to the rectory of Seckindon, in Warwickshire; to which was added, by Mr. Coutts's interest, the vicarage of Langbury, in the gift of the Crown. About this time too, he had succeeded to a fellowship of his college, on which occasion he took the degree of D. D. so that his income became, comparatively at least, affluent.

But Providence did not permit him long to enjoy a state of circumstances, to which he had probably looked for many years with a fond impatience. About May 24, 1800, he sunk from his chair in a fit of apoplexy; and, after remaining three or four days insensible, died on the 28th of that month, aged 44. He was unmarried, and left only a single sister who resided with him, whom it is but just to add that Sir F. B. (though his conduct towards another deserving friend, respecting the *second disposal of Seckindon*, will not entitle him to similar praise) has since made very comfortable for life by a most generous gift of 100l. a year.

It is not easy to delineate the character of a man whom we never saw but once on a visit of two or three days, and with whose general acquaintance one has never conversed; but without a character, what are mere dates and titles of publications? I will venture, therefore, if it be but to provoke the idle pens of those friends who knew him better! Dr. Stevens became a candidate for poetical fame so very early in life, that this circumstance had an effect on all his habits and attainments. I do not mean that they all tended to that point; so far from it, that as a very youthful mind, possessed of that warmth and enthusiasm which attends a poetical genius, can never be satisfied with the faint and feeble praise that the chilling and fatal test of publication seems to prove it alone entitled to, he very soon probably relaxed the course of industry and exertion, by which they,

* See long extracts from it in Mr. Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 68.

they, whom he had far out-ſtripped at ſtarting, in due time paſſed him by; and, growing diſguſted and indifferent, indulged himſelf in picking the flowers that caſually tempted him at the foot of Parnaſſus!

"Meads lowing, tune of birds, and lapſe of ſtreams, [Muſe
And ſaunter with a book, and warbling
In praiſe of hawthorns.—Life's whole buſineſs this!
Is it to baſk i'the ſun! If ſo, a ſnail
Were happy crawling on a Southern wall."

——————— "Think of ſome
Aſſidious booby mounting o'er your head,
And thence with ſaucy grandeur looking down:
Think of (Reflection's ſtab!) the pitying friend
With ſhoulder ſhrug'd and ſorry * !"

Stevens, though from the time of his firſt publication he ſeems to have withdrawn all regular courtſhip or opinion of the Muſe, could not forbear, during every ſubſequent period of his life, to pay her occaſional homage and offerings. But he ſeemed too often to do it by ſtealth, and to be aſhamed of the indulgence. He appeared not to love to own his native propenſities, and too often in company to range himſelf on the ſide of the ſtupid and the ſenſual, and to join in the ſneer and the laugh againſt the unſolid abſtractions of intellectual pleaſures. This ſeemed to me a weakneſs, but not very unlike what was poſſeſſed by greater men, who had not the ſame excuſes for it. Congreve and Gray could not endure to be noticed as authors, but as gentlemen who wrote for their amuſement. So Stevens, when he took the part of what is triumphantly called practical ſenſe, againſt what is termed in deriſion book-learning, deſerted a higher character, to which he had conſiderable pretenſions, for one which all his natural endowments and early acquiſitions ill-qualified him for, and which, had it really belonged to him, would have degraded him in the opinion of all reflecting minds. He was on the firſt approach ſhy, reſerved, and awkward; but on more familiar acquaintance became frank and undiſguiſed; yet could never have attained the eaſe and flexibility of a man of the world.

He was perhaps from nature, or early diſguſt, or the abſtracted occupations of his own mind, too indifferent to the good opinions of thoſe for whom he had no particular friendſhip; and, therefore, did not take ſufficient pains to counteract the cenſures of that neglect which was probably the conſequence rather than the cauſe of the decay of his ſchool. But his temper was good, his heart was benevolent; he was a grateful and affectionate ſon, a kind brother, and unfeignedly beloved by his friends. In whatever unelevated ſentiments againſt the better impulſes of his heart diſappointment might induce him to indulge, he was ingenuous and undiſguiſed; ſo that they appeared venial affectations rather than inherent defects.

On his poetical powers I may ſafely venture to confer general praiſe; but to diſcriminate the peculiar nature of his genius, is a more difficult and doubtful taſk. His Indian Odes I only once ſaw, more than eleven years ago; and his "Retirement," which I formerly poſſeſſed, I have by ſome means loſt. Stevens's talent was turned to deſcriptive poetry; Collins, who had once been of the ſame college, was one of his models, and he had ſtudied him with uncommon attention; yet he did not always imitate him with ſucceſs. But who can hope to follow with equal ſteps a bard, who, in his ſublime Ode to the Paſſions, has produced a juſt rival to Dryden's immortal compoſition on Alexander's feaſt? Stevens was never trite or proſaic; his fancy was copious, and his language rich; but, like his model, he was more attentive to imagery than ſentiment. In ſearch of metaphor and

* Dr. Sneyd Davies's beautiful epiſtle againſt indolence.

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and perſonification, he is apt to deviate too far from ſimplicity; and becomes ſometimes encumbered, harſh, and tireſomely pompous. When he imitates Horace, therefore, whoſe eaſy felicity of language could never yet be approached, he is peculiarly unfortunate in the attempt to produce a likeneſs *.

If Stevens had "the words that burn," he too much wanted "the thoughts that breathe." Thought, indeed, ſeems ſeldom with him to predominate over expreſſion. This was the faſhion of the period when he firſt became a candidate for fame; but the faſhion, as is always the caſe, has nearly exhauſted itſelf. The exceſs, to which it was carried by the Della-Cruſca ſchool, drew on it all that juſt ridicule which has almoſt put an end to it. Stevens, however, was of a very different caſt from theſe wretched ſcribblers. His poetry was not a cluſter of gorgeous words huddled together without order or meaning. His images were drawn, not from his memory, but his fancy; his combinations were original; and, if he ſometimes, like his models, became obſcure, he was often vigorous and happy. There were ſurely times at which he felt the genuine impulſe of the Muſe, and touched the true chords of the lyre; and had he, inſtead of ſuffering the damps of early diſappointment to repreſs his exertions, regularly continued to cultivate his poetical talents, there are few to whom he would have needed to yield the laurel.

I doubt whether this character will ſatisfy the fondneſs of friendſhip. But let it be remembered that indiſcriminate panegyric defeats its own intentions; for it neither excites intereſt, nor gains credit. If they who knew Dr. Stevens better had done what affection ſeemed to dictate, this memoir would never have been written. Let them, therefore, anſwer for its defects! F. S.

*** Mr. Shaw having been favoured with a ſight of the above by his friend F. S. has authorized the Editor to ſay, his humbler pen, too much devoted to drier ſubjects, would have made its beſt efforts ſoon after the death of his particular friend and formerly tutor *, had not a fever, occaſioned by travelling in the very hot ſummer, not only prevented that wiſh, but likewiſe his Staffordſhire purſuits, till it was too late in the year. However, being now ſufficiently recovered, S. S. thus begs leave to inform his ſubſcribers, &c. that he is finiſhing at the preſs a ſecond portion of that work, to be publiſhed early in April, as advertized on this month's cover: and he is very happy to find the above melancholy event taken up by his much more able and ingenious friend F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

THE life of a learned and contemplative Divine, whoſe uſeful endeavours in the illuſtration of our Common Prayer are yet gratefully remembered, claims the attention of your readers.

CHARLES WHEATLEY was born Feb. 6, 1686, in Paternoſter Row, London. He had no claim to high deſcent; his father was a reputable tradeſman, of whoſe family I have heard nothing; and his mother, whoſe maiden name was *White*, was a lineal deſcendant of Ralph, brother to Sir Thomas White, once Mayor of London, and founder of St. John Baptiſt college, in Oxford, where Mr. Wheatley afterwards claimed a fellowſhip. On Jan. 9, 1699, he was entered at Merchant Taylors ſchool,

* See Gent. Mag. LVI. p. 426, where however there are ſome ſome good lines, though they bear not the moſt remote reſemblance to the manner of Horace.

* From whom S. S. now poſſeſſes an early MS copy of "Retirement," differing much from that printed poem, and in many reſpects ſuperior to it, as being free from thoſe unnatural and encumbered expreſſions too often created by over ſtudied corrections.

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where,

where, after some time, he was placed under the care of Dr. Matthew Shorting. In 1706, he was entered a commoner of St. John's, Oxford, and in the following year was admitted to a founder's-kin fellowship. At St John's his tutor was Dr. James Knight, afterwards presented by his college to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London; a learned and judicious divine, whose friendship and esteem Mr. Wheatley long preserved, and of whom it was his pride to boast, that he continued "his *pupil* to his dying-day;" and added, "to this good and great man, under God, I must heartily profess, that, if I have made any knowledge, or have made any progress, it is owing; and, if I have not, upon myself only be all the shame." This was the friend to whom, with Doctors Waterland and Berriman, he submitted his sermons on the Creeds, and from whom he acknowledged having received several very useful and instructive hints, which he found very serviceable when he came to enlarge and finish them for the press. Jan. 28, 1709, he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts, and proceeded master, March 28, 1713. Soon after taking his master's degree, he resigned his fellowship; and on Aug. 16, the same year, married Mary, daughter to Dr. William Findall, of the Clarendon press. And here I shall mention that Hearne, in one of his Pocket Diaries, which may be still viewed as monuments of his credulity, has unjustly minuted against Mr. Wheatley a charge of immorality. Hearne, we know, was a Non-juror, whose opinions, when directed against the Clergy of an opposite description, were seldom moderate, and sometimes hardly Christian. Not long after his marriage he removed to a curacy in London, and on May 24, 1717, was chosen lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, on the death of Mr. Shepheard. The exact time when he was presented by Dr. Astry, (treasurer of St. Paul's) to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, in Hertfordshire, I do not know; nor can I tell when he married his second wife, *Mary*, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fogg, minister of Alhallows Staining, who survived him. In domestic life, we are assured, by the editor of his sermons, he was happy, for both his wives were grave, discreet, and religious. At his own expence he built a vicarage-house at Furneaux Pelham; and, as his livings lay contiguous, supplied them both himself. Having procured several benefactions for them, he obtained their augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty, and, as a farther increment, left them at his death 200l. At Furneaux Pelham he spent the last 14 years of his life; where he died of a dropsy and asthma, May 13, 1742.

His works were:

1. "A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England," London, 17..; which has gone through no less than eight editions.

2. "An Historical Vindication of the 55th Canon; shewing that the Form of Bidding-prayer, before Sermon, has been prescribed and enjoined ever since the Reformation." London, 8vo. 1718*.

3. "Christian Exceptions to the plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. With a Method proposed for coming at the True and Apostolick Sense of that Holy Sacrament," 8vo.

4. "Private Devotions at the Holy Communion, adapted to the Public Office in the Liturgy." A single sheet, adapted

* Among the MSS. given by Dr. Rawlinson to the Bodleian Library are several volumes of Miscellaneous discourses by Mr. Lewis, of Margate. In one of them are "Some remarks on Mr. Wheatley's Notion of the Obligation of the Canons, and his Censure of the Royal Supremacy," written in 1718.

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adapted to Common Prayer-books of all ordinary sizes.

5. "The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, so far as they are expressive of a co-equal and co-eternal Trinity in Unity, and of perfect Godhead and Manhood in one only Christ, explained and confirmed by the Holy Scriptures, in a manner adapted to common Apprehensions. In Eight Sermons preached in Part at the Lady Moyer's Lecture in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, in the Years 1733 and 1734." Lond. 1738, 8vo.

He likewise printed six single sermons, which were afterwards added to the 44 prepared for the press by himself, and published, after his death, in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Berriman, 1753.

To the library of his college he was an occasional benefactor in his life-time; and by his will bequeathed to it the following works:

"Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, in Eight Books" (corrected in order for a new edition) London, 1723.

Book of Common Prayer, fol. Lond. 1662.

Ordination Offices collated with the Ordinals.

Common Prayer-book with Mr. Wheatley's MS remarks.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, fol. 1723, richly illustrated with MS notes by Dr. Waterland.

Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo. with the MS observations of Mr. Robert Watts, Fellow of St. John's.

The same, in 2 vols. 8vo, interleaved with Mr. Wheatley's own MS additions.

Mr. Wheatley's Collections on the Common Prayer *, MS.

His Common-place Book to the primitive Fathers, MS.

His general Index of Ecclesiastical Matters, MS.

His Monatesseron Evangelicum, MS.

A Letter by Dr. Waterland on Lay-baptism, MS.

Transcript of Mr. Boyle's account of the martyrdom of Theodora and Didymus; being supposed to be taken from the original draught of this Tract, which Mr. Boyle himself had lost, having, as he owns, re-composed what was printed from memory. J.

* In the library of Sion college, London, is a copy of the Common Prayer, black-letter, collated by Mr. Wheatley with the sealed book.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Jan.* 20.

SINCE the termination of the late *dire* contest for a member to represent this Borough in Parliament, a copy of the Poll, alphabetically digested, has been published.

The Publisher's Address to the Reader deserves, in my judgement at least, to be circulated as widely as may be. Not only the great body of freemen of the Borough dispersed abroad in this and every other county in the kingdom, but every true friend to our happy Constitution should read it. I need not add, that, by your inserting it in your excellent Magazine, the end will be in a great measure attained. A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

"We take the liberty of presenting to the publick an accurate statement of the Poll for a representative for the Borough of Leicester, towards the close of the year 1800, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Ratcliffe.

"The two candidates were, Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leicester, esq. and John Manners, of Buckminster, in the same county, esq. The poll proceeded by tallies, and was continued during 15 days, the utmost period allowed by law. At its close, 2990 voters had polled; and Mr. Babington had a majority of 154, with a respectable body of his friends unpolled.

"But the length and severity of the contest are not the circumstances which render it most remarkable. Its singular importance, not only to the town and county of Leicester, but to the kingdom at large, was derived from its being a contest for *principles*.

"The nature of the principles which animated the opposite parties shall

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shall not be explained by a reference to their anonymous hand-bills, their favourite acclamations and songs, or even to their emblematic banners, or their widely different methods of conducting the election, though these were all abundantly significant; but by laying before the reader the descriptions given of them by the candidates themselves. Mr. Babington, supported by the two powerful interests in the borough of Leicester, comprising with a few exceptions all the electors of property in the place, declared in his concluding address, that he and his friends had 'been contending in the cause of public virtue and loyalty, of the rights of Englishmen, and of civil society, against a spirit and a course of proceedings alike hostile to them all.'

Mr. Manners, with supporters of a very different description, characterized the contest, in a public advertisement under his signature, as a '*contest between the rich and the poor, the oppressors and the oppressed!*'

"The respectable and loyal part of the community, full of gratitude for the unparalleled blessings enjoyed under our excellent Constitution, deeply sensible how much the continuance of these blessings depends on harmony and union between the higher and lower classes of society, and viewing with horror the Jacobin principles and bloody anarchy which have been the curse of France, has passed a decisive judgement between the contending parties; and succeeding generations will confirm this judgement, as long as the circumstances of the contest are known, and British hearts fill British bosoms.

"The terms used by Mr. Manners, in the passage quoted from his advertisement, make it necessary to add, for the information of posterity, that the year 1800 was a season of scarcity; and that, during the winter, spring, and summer, preceding the election, the wants of the poor of Leicester had been relieved by the wealthy inhabitants with persevering and unexampled liberality; and there was every prospect of the dwellings of the poor being cheered, during the dreary season which was approaching, at the commencement of the election, by no less laudable and signal exertions of bounty."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

YOUR amusing correspondent Anthony Sinnot, in his recollections of Kilkenny castle, (p. 21.) has fallen into a trifling error on the subject of its noble owner, which in your next monthly publication it may be well to rectify. I need scarcely remind you that I refer to the earldom of Ormond, which A. S. considers to be a new creation that took place a few years since. Far otherwise, my good sir. Walter Butler, now Earl of Ormond and Ossory, was *restored* in blood to those titles, which had lain dormant for more than half a century in his family, since the chieftain of it, (the great Duke of Ormond,) was attainted, in consequence of his attachment to the exiled family of Stuart. Lord Ormond, on the reversal of the attainder, instead of being placed at the bottom of the list of Irish earls, took place by more than two centuries of the Earl of Clanricarde (till then premier earl of Ireland as such), or rather of the Earl of Cork, the earldom of Clanricarde being at that time merged in the marquisate of the same name. Taking rank from the date of the earliest patent, he sits as Earl of Ormond under the creation of 1 Edw. III. A. D. 1327. Immediately on this event's taking place, the Fair Recluse of Llangollen, the friend and associate of Miss Ponsonby, took the title of *Lady Eleanor* Butler.

"Gentille Agnes! plus d'honneur tu merites,
Fertilisant les sauvages rochers,
Que ce que peut dans un cloître operer
Claude Nonain, ou bien devote hermite."

Yours, &c. CAMDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

I BEG that, through the means of your most interesting Magazine of knowledge, I may inform R. G. that the picture at Kool, in Staffordshire, of Poet Dryden, has not the least similitude to that mentioned at Chesterton by Mr. Malone,

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Malone*, and likewise in your vol. LXII. p. 225, and which is still lost to the Pigott family. It was certainly the most probable of all events, that Poet Dryden would give his most valuable picture, done by Sir Godfrey Kneller, to his kinsman at Chesterton, at whose house he spent many of his best days, and whose friendship he courted from the influence of painful necessity, and respect to a liberal heart and purse. The picture at Keel is supposed younger than the one late at Chesterton. R. S.

Copy of a Letter to E. JERNINGHAM, *Esq. on the first Edition of his select Sermons, translated from the French of the Bishop of* Meaux.

SIR, *Lichfield, June* 23, 1800.

YOUR introductory Essay to those extracts from the Bishop of Meaux, with which you have recently favoured the publick, is beautiful composition, and contains some useful admonition to our Clergy. I am, however, inclined to believe, that it complains of a remediless habit of style in our pulpit oratory; that its so much quieter nature than that of the French Prelate, from whom you give specimens of fervent example, is too deeply laid in the calmer doctrines of our Reformed Church, in national character, and national taste; and in the less secluded lives of our priests, to make it elegible for them to adopt the personal appeals, the familiar pathos, the vehement exhortations, and the fulminating threats, of the Roman-catholic pulpit.

That our Liturgy is more glowing than are the generality of the sermons which succeed it, I confess; but recollect, that prayer is, in its nature, more fervent than admonition. The ascetic lives of the Papal clergy, in that period, threw a sacredness around them, which disposed their congregation to listen more reverently to their exhortations, more submissively to their Philippics.

But when we see that man in the pulpit, whom we are accustomed to meet at the festal board, at the card table, perhaps seen join in the dance, and over whose frailties, in common with our own, no holy curtai been drawn, we expect *modest* e tations, *sober* reasoning, *chastize* nunciation. I have uniformly the audience more disgusted touched and alarmed by that b style which you wish to see pr especially where the preacher *young*, and not invested with th signs of elevated office.

It should be considered also, th perstition is always more violent rational Faith; Popery than Prot tism; the fancied inspiration o Methodists, Quakers, and other ries, than the doctrines of the blished Church. Popery had to late the resolution to immense ar natural sacrifices; of the con propensities; of attachments, fraternal, and social; and she that *reasonable* Christianity hac competent powers; that, to comb lightsome passions, it was necess call in the aid of the darker. S the modern Calvinistic school, inculcates the *principles* of Meth without confessing its name.

The laws of England do not monastic seclusion, with its seve poral penances. Our *essential* M dists invent monasteries for the with all their dismal train of n renunciations, of that useful school, the stage, the public c room, and the dance; with thos and gloomy tenets, which are inconsistent with the justice o Deity, and founded only on texts of St. Paul, who owns tha not certain that he *always* speak an inspired spirit.

It has been justly observed, in admirable religious tract, in Christianity appears with all th and amiable spirit of its *divine F* that French liberty, and the v of monarchial zeal in England, r Philosophy, and modern Cal place our freedom, our religio our morals, on a narrow and isthmus, between Anarchy and tism, between Infidelity and Bi

Those preachers and writer would force us into the latter e are obliged to agitate themselv they strive to agitate their congre and their readers, by the ebull enthusiasm; and to rely solely on fluence of the *Terrible Graces* expected, that the eloquence R

* Life of Dryden, vol. I. p. 226.

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Reformed and Eſtabliſhed Church ſhould, like the ſpirit and maxims of the *Saviour* whom it preaches, be mild and placid; ſhould remind us that he has aſſerted, "his yoke is eaſy, and his burthen light;" that it ſhould allure, rather than aſtoniſh, perſuade rather than appal; that it ſhould be like the ſerene ſummer evening, in which the ſoul aſpires and rejoices in the influence of pious and humble hope, and in the contemplation of boundleſs *mercy*; that it ſhould leave to Superſtition, her lightnings and her tempeſts; to ſay to *Fear*, be *thou* my chief ally,

"And men ſhall know thee by the throbbing heart, [mournful line;
When thy dark power inſpires each
Since, tho' ſoft Pity claim her mingled part,
All, all the thunders of the ſcene are thine."

I am jealous for the religious honour of the late century, and for England, when I hear you pronouncing the ſtate of Chriſtian oratory at the commencement of the fourth *regal*, and in that of the eighteenth, meagre and impoveriſhed. Unacquainted with thoſe early polemic compoſitions, I am yet unwilling to think our treaſures, in that line of writing, leſs precious, though they may be leſs voluminous.

Can thoſe nominal ſaints of the *olden* time, with the later prelates of Rome's ſuperſtitious and juggling church, boaſt more energetic and luminous eloquence than the pages of Warburton, Lowth, Newton, Watſon, Horſley, Beattie, Paley, Jenyns, and our young ſacerdotal Marcellus, Robert Feſſows, whoſe recent and admirable polemic compoſitions are not born to die?

Then, in ſermonic literature, what can be more animated, more irradiating to ſceptic ſcruple, than the ſermons of Sherlock? J. Seed's glow with the fire of genius, and the earneſt oratory of ſelf-conviction. Sterne's are dramatic, touching, pathetic. Ogden's, ſolemn, ſtartling, impreſſive, demonſtrative. Blair's are exquiſite, and, on the whole perhaps, *unrivalled*; Imagination twines her richeſt, yet chaſteſt flowers round the adamantine chains of his reaſoning. Uniting piety and morality, his diſcourſes avoid the perplexing themes of myſticiſm, whoſe repoſe is the beſt intereſt of Chriſtianity, whoſe ſacred veil it is at once uſeleſs, rath, and preſumptuous, to put aſide.

I am no great reader of polemic tracts, or of ſermons; thoſe which I have mentioned are the chief compoſitions of that ſpecies by which my attention has been engaged. Doubtleſs there are many others equally able and rich, as is the oratorio cream which you have ſkimmed for us from the Biſhop of Meaux; I ſhould not fear being empowered to produce extracts from the ſermons I have inſtanced, that would contain eloquence vivid and impreſſive, as animates thoſe which you have given from the French prelate.

Permit me alſo to obſerve, that I have not unfrequently witneſſed in the rapt attention, the ſtarting, and ſometimes ſtreaming tears of an Engliſh congregation, triumphs of our own pulpit oratory, decided as thoſe recorded in your book by the vanity of Gregory Nazianzen. Such boaſtful egotiſm, however founded in truth, would in any Britiſh preacher extremely diſguſt his auditors.

The paſſage in your volume which begins on the 7th page of Boſſuet's firſt ſermon, and extends to its cloſe on the 9th, is very noble. The quotation it gives from St. Auſtin ſo forcibly reminds me of a paſſage in Young's Night Thoughts, as to induce me to think it beyond the probability of coincident ideas, and that it muſt have been taken from St. Anſtin; where he ſays, "Time is a feeble imitation of eternity, and it endeavours to ſupply the want of conſiſtency by ſucceſſion. When one day is paſt, another ſucceeds to it, ſo exactly ſimilar, that we do not regret what we have loſt. Thus time deludes, and conceals from us its rapidity; a long reach of its courſe will, however, diſcover the deception. The advancing infirmities of age bear teſtimony, that a great portion of our exiſtence is already ingulphed in his rapid ſtream."

Dr. Young aſks,

"Is it, that Time ſteals on with foot ſo ſoft
To wake indulgence from her golden dream?
To-day is ſo like yeſterday, 'tis cheats,
We take the lying ſiſter for the ſame.
Life glides away, like the ſwift-paſſing brook,
For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change.
In the ſame brook none ever bath'd him twice;
To the ſame life none ever twice awoke;
We think the brook the ſame, the life we think
Our life, tho' much more rapid in its flow,
Nor mark the much irrevocably laps'd
And mingled with the ſea."

You

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You see the poet has dilated the thought, and, by that dilation, has added greatly to its perspicuity without losing one atom of its force. This is the eternal difference between poets and versifiers, when they take the ideas of former writers. With the first, expansion is increased distinctness, increased beauty, increased strength; with the latter, as the words accumulate, the thought enfeebles.

Your extract from the fourth sermon of Bossuet forms a spirited Philippic against tardiness in alms-giving amongst the great and the wealthy. So does that from the fifth, against the careless liver, and the impenitent sinner; but I much dislike the extract from the sixth. The expressions strike me as highly irreverent, and like the worst rant of Methodism: instance, "The *Messiah* is become the goat of abomination;" and, "O Jesus, I dare no longer pronounce you innocent," in allusion to his having taken upon him the sins of mankind; but, it appears to me shockingly daring language. The *passion* and *expiatory sacrifice* are not themes on which it becomes the preacher to be luxuriant, and to deck them with the tropes, and figures, and allegories of rhetoric.

Surely the opening of the seventh is too exclamatory, but all is good after the interjections cease; and the sentence, commencing on the 66th page, grandly arrests the attention. We find all which you have cited from the eighth discourse, sweet and pathetic; and in the sermon on the Crucifixion, the triumph of Christianity over the sinful passion, and the dark idolatries they had produced, is strikingly displayed. The antithesis in the close of the passage, p. 77, has oratoric effect; yet much, much less forcible and sublime than the conclusion of one of Bishop Sherlock's sermons, on a comparative view of Mahometanism and Christianity; thus:

"Go to your *Natural Religion*: place before her Mahomet and his disciples, arrayed in armour and in blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands, and tens of thousands, who fell by his victorious sword. Show her the cities which he set in flames; the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, with the miserable distress of their inhabitants. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirements; shew her the prophet's chamber, his concubines, and his wives; let her see his adulteries, and hear him alledge Revelation and a divine commission to sanctify his lust and his oppression. When she is tired with this prospect, shew her the blessed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men; patiently instructing the ignorant and the perverse! Let her see him in his most retired privacies; let her follow him to the *Mount*, and hear his devout supplications to God! Carry her to his table, to see his poor fare, and to hear his heavenly discourse! Let her see him injured, but not provoked! Let her attend him to the tribunal, and contemplate the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies! Lead her to his *Cross*; let her view him in the agonies of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" When *Natural Religion* has viewed them both, ask her which was the *Prophet of God*. But her answer we have already had, when she saw a part of this scene through the eyes of the centurion, who attended Jesus at the Cross. By him, she spoke and said, *Truly this man was the Son of God.*"

To return to the Bishop of Meaux. By Madame de la Valliere's assumption of the veil, in the pride of her youth and beauty, and yet in possession of the heart of the first monarch in Europe, a much wider field of oratory was opened than we find the prelate displaying on his theme. There is neither the fire nor the pathos which might have been expected.

All the passions in these selections which address the triumphant idol of the French people, their fourteenth Louis, please me extremely. There is a difference, much to the credit of Bossuet, between those passages and the servile and boundless adulation of the addresses, the sermons, and homilies of the English to their monarchs, during many generations. The French prelate praises his king *modestly*; yet piously dares to warn and admonish him against the pernicious adulation of his ministers and courtiers, and against the blandishments and the vehemence of his own passions.

Mortal man never did, never can, possess that shadeless perfection, with which flattery on every hand, and most of all, where it is least excusable, clerical flattery, has, in this country, *ever* been ready injuriously to gratify their monarchs of *every* character. It is the unhappy lot of princes that the voice of truth and admonition, of

which

which all human creatures ſtand in need, reaches not their ear. From courtiers it is not to be expected; but it is the duty of the clergy to be their monitors, not their flatterers. The French biſhop knew that duty, and worthily practiſed it *.

Will you allow me to proteſt againſt, what ſeems to me injuſtice to the harmonic talents of this nation; yes, the *higheſt* injuſtice. It is where you obſerve in your eſſay, "that none of our muſical dramas diſcover any original merit; that our muſical compoſers, both vocal and inſtrumental, are cold uninventive compilers, and that all excellence in harmonic compoſition is repugnant to Engliſh genius."

That will ſurely never be ſaid by thoſe who have delivered up their *attention* to Arne's beautiful Comus and Artaxerxes; to the Chaplet, and Shepherd's Lottery of Boyce, and to his exquiſite Solomon. To Smith's operas of The Faries, and The Tempeſt, rich in melliſluent ſtrains. And, O, recollect Purcell's grand dramatic ballads! Mad Beſs, and From roſy Bowers; and his muſic for Shakſpeare's Tempeſt! If it conſtitutes muſical genius to ſpeak the language of the paſſions in dulcet melody and correct harmony, the above-mentioned compoſers vindicate the claims of England in that ſcience. Nor leſs are Arne and Boyce diſtinguiſhed as inſtrumental compoſers; in overture, in concerto, in ſymphony, and in ſonata.—While our Aviſon, a pupil of Geminiani's, is allowed to have excelled his maſter in invention, and equalled him in ſcience.

In *this* day, if the Italians excel us in vocal opera muſic, every other European nation falls immeaſurably below us in that line. In the ſerious glee, for the energy and dignity of counterpoint; the artful, intricate, and volant fugue; and for the melody which prevails amidſt thoſe harmonic combinations, we may challenge all Europe; even the celebrated Syren-ſhores of Song. Yes, impartial judgment will *here* decree us unrivalled, recollecting the ſweet Morley of ancient days, the glees of Webbe, Lord Mornington, of Hayes, of Stevens, Smith, Danby, and Calcot, &c. &c.

Then our compoſers of ſacred muſic have only been excelled by the matchleſs Handel. The renowned Stubat Mater, of Perzoleza, with that of Haſſe, D'Aſtorga, &c. have dulcet airs; *ſome* of which are ſufficiently ſerious; yet, it muſt be confeſſed, that *others* are much too light for their theme; nor can any of them vie in ſolemn dignity, or excel in pathetic ſweetneſs, or in triumphant grandeur, the ſacred airs and choruſes of our own Bird, in Queen Elizabeth's time. His *Non Nobis* is allowed to be the nobleſt canon in the world. Neither may they vie with the choral ſtrains of Blow, and his yet greater pupil, Purcell, in the next century; or with thoſe of Croft, Boyce, and Green, in recent days. Surely it was theirs, and it is yet for our modern gleeiſts,

"To glow with inbred fire,
"And ſcorn the aid of *borrow'd* light."

Very many years have I ſtudied muſic aſſeduouſly, and lived from childhood in the habit of liſtening to the beſt choir-muſic in the kingdom. From feeling, from reflection, and from experience, do I ſpeak, concerning the powers of harmonic compoſition in my native land. I have obſerved alſo a cloying ſameneſs of air and cadence, and great defect of melody in the baſſes of the modern Italian ſong. With all its amorous elegance, I conſider it as more amenable to your cenſure, as to want of originality, than are the ſongs of the late Engliſh operas; while the compoſers of the Italian operas have *ever* ſtood in the ſame relation to Handel that Metaſtatio, as a poet, ſtands to our own Shakſpeare. Much of Handel's mighty ſpirit has lived in the lyres of the Britiſh bards.

The inſtrumental muſic of Italy has extremely degenerated from the flowing ſtrains and rich baſſes of their ſweet Corelli. *There* the Germans, in this day, bear the palm alike from Italy and England, as in vocal harmony their Handel once enabled them to bear it from all of excellent that *any* country had

* Inſtance of the contemptible adulation addreſſed to monarchs. The learned and ingenious Sylveſter, whoſe poetry is ſaid to contain the *prima ſtamina* of the Paradiſe Loſt, and who was no leſs celebrated for his *virtues* than for his *talents*, thus proſtitutes his praiſe to the ſtupid and tyrannous pedant James I. then ſitting on the throne.

"To foes a terror, and to friends a tower:
Error's defyer, and true Faith's defence:
A ſword to Wrong, a ſhield to Innocence:
Cheering the milde, checking the wilde with power:
The ſtarre of other ſtates, and ſterne of our:
The rod of Vice, and Virtue's recompence:
Long live King *James*
In all magnificence."

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had produced. Of *him*, as of the bard of Avon, it may be said,

"That nothing went before so great,
"And nothing greater can succeed."

I have the honour to remain, with high esteem for your talents and virtues, Sir, your obliged, and obedient Servant,

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

YOUR correspondent Edwin, vol. LXX. p. 1127, who dates from Mallow, Nov. 17, on the subject of Spenser's local and personal allusions, although in some respects sensible and well informed, is most palpably and egregiously mistaken as to the interpretation of the legend of Belge, book V. canto X. Edwin supposes Belge to have been "some widowed friend of Spenser," whose persecution and sufferings are thus adumbrated. I am almost ashamed of intruding on your page, to acquaint Edwin, that the whole episode alludes to the state of the United Provinces, then struggling to escape from the Spanish yoke, and the succour given them by Elizabeth of England, the *Mercilla* so admirably painted by Spenser. I will only transcribe three stanzas, where the allegory is scarcely thought of; it more resembles history. The whole of the canto is equally plain and intelligible.

"Her name was Belge, who in former age
A lady of great wealth and worth had been,
And mother of a faithful heritage,
Ev'n SEVENTEEN *goodly sons*, which who had seen
In their first flower, before this fatal teen
Them overtook, and their fair blossoms blasted,
More happy mother would her surely ween
Than famous Niobe, before she tasted
Latona's children's wrath, that all her issue wasted.

"But this felt tyrant, through his tortious pow'r,
Had left her now but five of all that brood;
For twelve of them he did by times devour,
And to his idols sacrifice their blood,
Whilst he of none was stopped or withstood,
For soothly he was one of matchless might,
Of horrible aspect, and dreadful mood,
And had *three bodies in one waste* empight,
And th' arms and legs of three, to succour him in fight.

"And sooth they say, that he was born and bred
Of gyant's race, *the son of Geryon*,
He that whilome IN SPAIN *so sore was dred*
For his huge power and great oppression,
Which brought that land to his subjection,
Through his three bodies pow'r in one combin'd," &c. &c. &c.

Fairy Queen, b. V. canto X. § 7, 8, 9.

See the whole of the XIth and XIIth cantos, particularly canto XI. st. 19, on the *inquisition*:

"Thon wote you, Sir, that in this church hereby [name,
There stands an idol of great note and
The which this giant reared first on high,
And of his own vain fancy's thought did frame; [shame,
To whom, for endless horrour of his
He offer'd up for daily sacrifice [*flame*,
My children and my people, *brent in*
With all the torture that he could devise,
The more to aggrate his god with such his bloody guise."

Yours, &c. R. H.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXII.

ST. *John's church*, commonly called *Babelake church*, is rich in many of the architectural characters of the Edwardian æra. The tracery of the windows is exceeding fine, and the buttresses are superior to the usual forms, being finished with niches and pinnacles. No time will obliterate the memory of the satisfaction I experienced while I noted the workmanship of the West front: it has every grace that art can give; but our attendant sloth, neglect and mutilation, cast a loathsome mist before me; and I retrospective saw, through their hazy mediums, modern repair and *improvement* stalking on with annihilating phrenzy to perform the same sad part as has been perpetrated on the tower of this church. In the interior, my Antiquarian alarm beats loud again to animation and to praise. The body of the building, the ailes, chancel, and all their architectural decorations, are still in the same unmolested state as when at first they inspired that holy awe to all who entered within their portals. A few there are who still keep alive that solemn glow; I own I feel it here. From the clean and decent manner in which this church is kept (an uncommon phænomenon in ecclesiastical accommodation, and which by some is considered as bordering too near the verge of *superstitious times*), I almost excuse the usual lumber of pews and galleries, and the *coal-hole* filling up the East end of the North aile.

Clearing my way through those very obstructions which were the offensible reason why the object whose loss I regret was demolished, huckslers and dealers in small wares, I arrived on the spot where, some few years past, stood

the

the Croſs. Which, I pray, of your city's recording trophies is next to fall? Let ſome better pretence give conſiſtency to the tearings-out from your hiſtoric page than what ſigned the downfall of ſuch a ſymbol to remind the hand of Trade, that Chriſtianity has among its various attributes, juſtice and honeſty!

Peeping Tom! thou patron of merry knaves! thou who ever charmeſt the witty and the curious in bands of jeſt and ſong! thou harbinger of Godeva's triumphs! thou bringer-back of Time, to tell who firſt raiſed up this city to form an epoch in the liſt of England's civic mounds! Conſtant to your poſt, ſtill maintain your empire and your fame; notwithſtanding ſome imported friends, from miſtaken notions of your wooden frame, have been betrayed into an obſequious ceremonial, as ſuppoſing you of mortal mold; which, when they kenned you right, had vowed revenge, by ſeeking to drag you from your lofty ſeat, to end at once in effectual fire you ſilent gibes, and Coventry in thee its guardian ſprite!

Habituated as I am to frequent diſputations with profeſſional men, common obſervers, nay, indeed with very many Antiquaries, in defence of the accommodations and conveniences of the habitations of the middle ranks of ſociety in former days, againſt their poſitive aſſertions, that our anceſtors pored through their darkened days in cold, unfurniſhed, hoveled abodes; and that the "vaſt" heaps of maſonry, and the "unmeaning" embelliſhments compoſing the edifices of the "barbarous" lords or the "ſuperſtitious" religious, were the only architectural works that ever preſented their "uſeleſs" and "deformed congeſtions" to the "ſavage" multitude who firſt beheld them*; I now bring in proof againſt ſuch uninformed Anti-nationaliſts, and for the credit of the defenſive part I take, that in this city are to be found a prodigious number of houſes, which in date ſhew as far back as the reigns of Henry VI, and VII. In them may be obſerved the ſimplicity of the humble artificer's dwelling, the fitting-up of the tradeſman's ſhop, and the opulent erections diſtinguiſhing the merchant or the magiſtrate. A profeſſional *Vade mecum* may likewiſe be made out, from the ſingle moulding arch to the ceaſeleſs-varying forms of window tracery, compartments, and pinnacles. In ſhort, in this city any caviller, willing to be convinced of the wrong ſyſtem he has followed, held up by Antiquity ſcoffers, may find the moſt abundant and unequivocal documents to make him in future reſpect that æra of ſocial comfort which he had before derided.

The Free-ſchool. This building appears to me to have been the chapel of *St. John's hoſpital.* It conſiſts of a body, windows on the ſides and at the Weſt and Eaſt ends, with a pointed ſingle-arched vaulting. The Eaſt window in its tracery is moſt beautiful. What attractions beamed from the Weſt front I arrived too late to witneſs; for modern wry-necked prejudice had been beforehand with me, and I found a new front run up with ſuch a rebellious rout of anti-pointed arch objects, againſt all that was true and congenial to the pile itſelf, that my Antiquarian enthuſiaſm oft raiſed my arm (poor deluſive force) to ſtrike with indignant zeal the bloated excreſcences, and tumble them into duſt and rubbiſh! But they mocked my idle rage, and proudly thruſt out their purloinings of modern architectural patch-work, cribbed from the no mouldings of the Rocheſter ſcreen*, the cupolas of Kent and Ware†, the mural monuments of country maſons, the dial compartments from village ſchoolmaſters cots, and from that ſelf-aſſuming ſource of innovating filch'd up from the threſholds of the "heathen ſchools." Then, while the profeſſors of ſuch ſmuggled principles have, for more than two centuries, held contemptuous ſway over our Chriſtian ſtructures, let me now take up the theme of deriſion, and proteſt my hatred and ſcorn for this Architect's infidel plunge into the heaven-born ſyſtem of our antient art; where being denied its celeſtial participations, he has blindly patched up the maſs which I now hide my eyes from, that is, this new front of the Free-ſchool.

Baſtelake hoſpital. As I drew near this pile of ſilent and retired age, the brightneſs of day began to ſubmit to duſky twilight, and I paſſed under the gateway with all that devotional reſigna-

* Theſe epithets likewiſe occur in Wren's Parentalia, and in moſt of our tourniſts' works ſince his innovating hour.

* See No II. of theſe Purſuits, vol. LXVIII. p. 825.

† Architects ſome 40 or 50 years back.

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tion of which my pilgrim-like excursions so naturally moulded my frame to partake. The South side of the hospital gave a long range of those ornaments which are so conspicuous in the civil erections already spoken of; and, though viewed over in a doubtful light, yet sufficient to inspect the many meanderings of the antient carpenter and carver in the ingenious and tasteful trials of their never-failing skill. I entered the common room or refectory of the poor brethren. Their pittances were very small, and, like their declining age, were daily losing ground in life's fleeting comforts. A piteous tale of *bare existence* sounded responsive to my sighs as I trod the aile within the dormitory. Did wide-grasping Henry leave this asylum to totter on till our inauspicious day, when right and wrong are taught as equal virtues? Must this pious foundation sink before us? Forbid it honour, forbid it humanity!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IT is a pity, perhaps, to disturb "An Architect" in his dreams of past glories, by any enquiry of so cold and passive a nature as the existence of facts; else, if by "the prime mover of all," p. 32, he means, as I presume he does, Henry VIII. one might be tempted to ask him, where he finds "the *progeny* of the prime mover of all, to the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* generation," on whom he so liberally hurls Heaven's vengeance.

R. C.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XIII.

THE commencement of the following year (1734) was rendered memorable by the death of Augustus, King of Poland, and by the commotions which immediately ensued among the powers on the Continent. Two candidates offered for the crown; Augustus, son to the late king, and Stanislaus. The latter was supported by the interests of France, whose monarch had married his daughter; and the former by the Emperor, the King of Prussia, and the Czarina. Both of them were elected by their different interests; but, after a very severe struggle between the armies of the contending parties, Augustus was established on the throne: but, happy for this nation, it was not embroiled in the contest; but, towards the close, had the honour to act as a mediator; and though her endeavours failed at the first, there can be no doubt but her interest greatly assisted to compromise the dissention.

During these commotions on the Continent, England continued in a state of tranquillity; except in the continual struggle between the parties in parliament; but the ministry possessed so decided a majority, that they carried every measure which they considered worth perseverance; though, probably, very much shackled by the patriotic, wise observations and arguments of a strong opposition. Amongst the other matters which occasioned considerable debate, was a motion to bring in a bill to repeal the septennial act, and for the more frequent calling of parliaments; which, though powerfully supported by the whole strength, ability, and eloquence of the opposition, was at last carried in the negative. But the next measure which was proposed by the ministry, and which threatened in its consequences to infringe on the liberties of the people; namely, that his Majesty might be enabled to augment his forces, if occasion required, between the dissolution of this parliament and the election of another, was immediately carried; and the approbation of the House forwarded to the King. In the House of Lords, every measure which had been passed by the Commons, found an hearty assent; though many of them were zealously combated by the few respectable peers which headed the opposition; and several strenuous protests were entered against the measures of the ministry. About the middle of April, the business of the session being closed, the King gave the royal assent to several bills; and after cordially thanking them for their zeal, duty, and affection, the parliament was prorogued; and soon after dissolved, and a new one immediately called.

The election for the new parliament having commenced, a considerable exertion was made by the independent gentlemen of the nation, but, in most instances, the ministerial influence prevailed; and the new parliament, on its opening, was found nearly of the same complexion as the last. Being assembled on the 14th of January, 1734-5, his Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, approving the measures of the last

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last parliament, and hoping the present would as fully manifest its attachment to his person and government; and though the exigency of the times required that some additional burthen should be laid on the people, yet, as it was necessary that the kingdom should be prepared against all events, he had no doubt of their ready acquiescing in the measures which should be proposed. Of course, an address, a mere echo to the speech, was moved for and passed.

No matter of so great notoriety occurred during the session, as a petition to the Lords from several of the most respectable peers, complaining that undue influence had been used in the election of the sixteen peers for Scotland: after a warm and well-supported debate, the petition was thrown out; but the Earl of Abingdon having again brought the matter before the House, to the chagrin of the ministry, he most unquestionably proved, that a list of the peers to be returned had been previously prepared, and was shewn to the electors as the king's list, from which no deviations were to be allowed, except in one or two instances; and, to insure the return, places and pensions were offered and accepted; debts due to the crown were remitted; sums of money bestowed on the friends of the ministry, &c. But though this, and much more, was proved, a question of adjournment being carried in the affirmative, they smothered the whole; and the infamous conduct of the creatures of the ministry was consigned to oblivion. Soon after this, the session was closed, and his Majesty set out for Hanover.

In the month of November the king returned from the Continent; and having opened his parliament, he congratulated it on the prospect of a speedy peace, and gave the pleasing information of his having ordered a considerable reduction to be made in his navy and army. During this session, which continued till May, nothing of very peculiar moment occurred.

Historians have noticed, that at this time such a degree of licentiousness prevailed over the nation, that neither the laws nor the magistrates were, in many instances, respected. Some very serious riots had happened in different parts of the kingdom, and a disturbance of the most alarming nature had occurred in the city of Edinburgh. One Captain Porteous, who commanded the city guard at the execution of a smuggler, upon some provocation from the populace, without the usual precaution of reading the proclamation, had ordered his men to fire on the croud, by which several innocent persons were killed. Being convicted of the murder, he was sentenced to die; but his Majesty then being at Hanover, his consort, the queen, as regent of the crown, granted Porteous a reprieve. This act of clemency having filled the friends of those who had been thus unhappily sacrificed to his indiscretion with detestation and rage; they too successfully stirred up the rabble to a determination of revenge and murders. Having concerted their plans on the very day which the judges had fixed for the execution of Porteous, they assembled at different places, and at ten in the evening they blocked up the gates of the city, disarmed the town-guards, broke open the prison, and executed the object of their revenge on the sign-post of a dyer. Having effectuated their purpose, they immediately dispersed to their several homes.

Though very considerable rewards were offered for the apprehension of the murderers, none of them were ever discovered; but, in the ensuing session of parliament, the matter was most closely investigated. The occurrence having been introduced to the Lords, the different accounts and papers submitted to their perusal, and three Scottish judges, and several other witnesses attending, a bill was brought in for the imprisonment, and to disable Alexander Wilson, esq. lord-provost of Edinburgh, from enjoying any office of magistracy; and for abolishing the city-guard; and to take away the gates of the Netherbow port, &c. This bill, after a strong opposition, was passed, and sent to the Commons, where the matter being again closely scrutinized, and it appearing that the lord-provost had exerted himself to the utmost that circumstances would allow, for quelling the riot, such amendments were made to the bill as to leave no clause in force, but that for imposing a fine on the city of two thousand pounds, which were to be paid to the widow of the late Captain Porteous. The bill being returned to the Lords, they agreed to the amendments, and thus the unpleasant scene closed. T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

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Fig. 1.

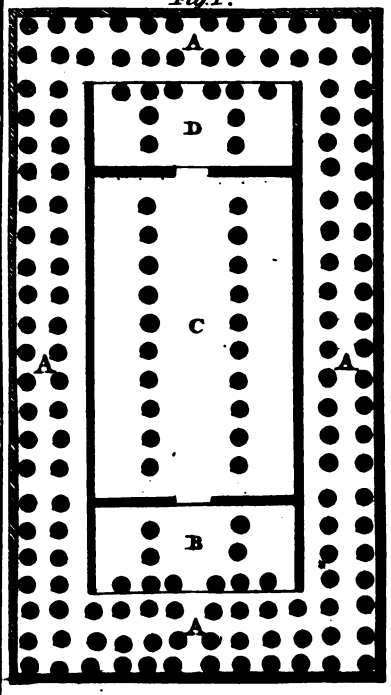

Fig. 2.

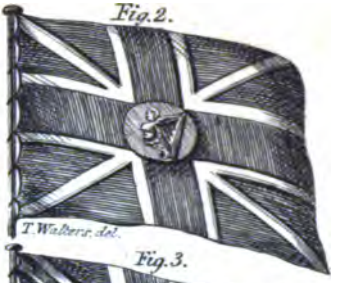

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 29.

HAVING endeavoured, by way of amuſement, to aſcertain the number of columns in the front of the Temple of Diana at Epheſus, with thoſe of the Dipteros, or double range round the cell; likewiſe to correct a paſſage in Pliny; I have taken the liberty of offering the following reſearches into this matter to your notice; which, if worthy a place in your valuable Repoſitory, the inſertion of this will be eſteemed a favour. *(Plate II. fig.* 1.)

AAAA. The columns of the Dipteros, which include the portico; B. C. Naos, or cell; D. Poſticum.

Vitruvius informs us, that the materials of the temple were of marble, the order Ionic, and the aſpect the Dipteros. In treating of this aſpect, he ſays, it is an octaſtyle (defining it by the leaſt number of columns it contains in front, as he does the Peripteros, ſtyling it an hexaſtyle. Then he goes on, and ſays, but it has a double range of columns round the cell, like the temple of Quirinus, of the Doric order, and that of Diana at Epheſus, of the Ionic, without interfering with the number of columns theſe temples had in front, as is conceived from the great dimenſions of the Temple of Diana, which, according to Pliny, was 425 feet in length, 220 feet in breadth, the columns (probably thoſe of the Dipteros) 127 in number, and 60 feet high. Theſe dimenſions, ſo very extenſive, put it beyond a doubt that the temple was a dodecaſtyle, which will appear by obſerving, that, if ſeven feet be taken for the diameter of the columns, they will be eight diameters four ſevenths in height (which is about the mean proportion given to columns of this order); and if twelve feet be given to their intercolumniations, allowing four feet more to that in the centre of each front (which is agreeable to the doctrine of Vitruvius), they, with the twelve columns, will amount to 220 feet. And if 23 columns, counting the angular ones, be given to the length of the temple (as, according to Vetruvius, there ſhould be one leſs than double their number in front) they, with twelve feet given as before to their intercolumniations, will anſwer to 425 feet, the length and breadth of the temple, according to Pliny. But, if ſo great a number as twelve columns in front be objected to as improbable, Palladio has given a like example in the Temple of the Sun at Rome.

In regard to the 127 columns, the text of Pliny is undoubtedly corrupted, as they could not conſiſt of an odd number; but probably it might be 132, for the numerals in antient manuſcripts were uſually expreſſed in capitals; and if the laſt X happened to be badly formed, with the legs very ſhort, it might be eaſily miſtaken for a V; which, ſupplying the place of the X, will produce the number CXXVII.

In the Dipteros of a dodecaſtyle, with twenty-three columns in length, allowing three ranges to the portico in the principal front (as in the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens), the number of columns will amount exactly to 132; which not only confirms the truth of the above correction, but alſo that theſe columns belonged ſolely to the Dipteros, excluſive of thoſe in the Pronaos, Naos, and Poſticum *.

No fragments of ornamental architecture were diſcovered that anſwered to the magnitude of the members of this ſuperb edifice; but the ſite of its Peribolus, or incloſure, is very conſpicuous, though it has not been noticed by former travellers. It is on the North ſide of the Stadium, parallel with it, and extends itſelf near the length of it, forming a hollow way between them about 40 feet wide, and ſeven or eight feet deep, ſcattered over with fragments of marble pedeſtals and baſes of columns, each of them formed out of the ſame block, probably the remains of the Periſtyle of Damianus, which occupied the length of the Stadium. The ſide of the Peribolus next the Stadium joins to the foot of Mount Prion, and the ground at each end gradually deſcending into the plain, it is elevated on that ſide upon arches upwards of thirty feet high, ſupporting the ſurface above, which is level, and at leaſt upwards of 700 feet in length, with a proportionable breadth. The Weſtern end of it commands a view of the port and river to the ſea,

* According to the diſpoſition of the columns, the ſpecies of the temple is between the Pycnoſtyle and Syſtyle, which is thought of no importance, the antients having paid no particular attention to the different ſpecies.

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from which, when the temple was in its splendour, it must have had an astonishing effect. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

HAVING in the younger part of life superintended the making and furnishing the silk standards for the Royal Family, and also the colours for the British navy, my *fancy* led me to conceive, that the new "Union Jack" (as it is called) would have been agreeable to the drawing now inclosed (*fig.* 2.); and I still think the Irish harp, in its own proper field, placed on the centre of the cross of St. George, would have been handsome and appropriate.

It appears, however, that the drawing (which I also inclose, *fig.* 3.) is the new flag, which the *judgement* of the Heralds has produced, and is adopted; and to any of your correspondents of that profession I should be obliged for an explanation. You must indulge me with permission to add my sincere wish, that it may continue to fly TRIUMPHANT "from Indus to the Pole," till time shall be no more!

Your numerous readers will find an apology for my intrusion in the wish with which I close my remarks.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford-str. Jan.* 17.

YOUR correspondent R. H. vol. LXX. p. 1153, has certainly communicated (though unfortunately now too late) the most judicious manner of marshalling the arms of the Royal atchievement in consequence of the late and former unions; *viz.* by impaling those of England with the other two kingdoms, as in *fig.* 4, instead of quartering them as in *fig.* 5. The idea of the Union could not be better conveyed than by this emblazonment, as the most natural manner of describing it. To England, as the supreme, should be allotted the whole of the dexter side of the shield, Scotland and Ireland parted *per fesse*, the sinister, and the Hanoverian and family arms, being borne in the escutcheon of pretence blazoned *sur-tout*, as at present. The recurrence of the English coat in the 4th quarter is a pitiful device, and appears as if adopted merely to fill up an empty corner, and much diminishes the importance which England should possess in the shield.

The Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, Rutland, and St. Albans, and Lord Southampton, cannot certainly, consistently with the laws of Heraldry, desert the Gallic lilies. They enjoy the respective coats they bear, not as the arms of, or proceeding from, the sovereigns of England, but as their paternal coats, hereditary with their respective titles; and, being so descendible, I think should not be altered.

Yours, &c. HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Frome, Dec.* 6.

THE inclosed sketch and inscription (*fig.* 6.) are correctly copied from a painted memorial plate affixed to one of the pillars of the nave in Frome church, Somersetshire.

"Benjamin Avury, attorny at law, the son of Jacob Avury, of Mells, gent. married Joan, the daughter of William Chapman (Alderman of the city of Bath), by whom he had two sons and nine daughters. Obiit 8° Jan. 1675, annoq; ætatis suæ 76.

"Posterity let this suffice,
That near this place the body lyes
Of one both pious, prudent, just;
But yet is now resolv'd to dust:
His angell part (we hope) it is
With God's dear saints in perfect blisse."

Of Nunney castle, about three miles from hence, a drawing shall be sent to you, with the remains of an antient Cromlech on a spot of rising ground about two miles from this town.

Yours, &c. PHILL. CH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

THE writer is of opinion, that the exorbitant price of provisions arises from the depreciation of money, and that the fictitious credit of paper currency is the cause. He resided in North America near 46 years, and was in the commercial line. During the early part of his life, he was at Boston; and thinks that, in the year 1721, 330l. of the Massachusets currency was equal to 100l. sterling: but by the emission of paper money on the publick credit, and as a lawful tender, the depreciation was so rapid, that, in 1748, 100l. sterling could not be had under *one thousand pounds*; and the consequence to creditors might have so increased, that they must have nearly lost their rights, had not that Government planned an expedition against Cape Breton, and taken it, about 1745; for the expence of which the British Government reimbursed them, and the money was sent out in specie; on the receipt of which

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which Mr. Hutchinson (afterwards governor) proposed to cancel with it the paper currency. His proposition was acceded to, and all was exchanged at the rate of 45s. for Spanish dollars; after which no more paper-currency was issued, and the value of money never after varied till the late war with America.

The paper currency of Rhode Island depreciated much more than the Massachusets; so that the writer believes that a Spanish dollar passed there for *six pounds* till the commencement of the same war.

He believes that very little paper-currency was emitted in New York, or Philadelphia. In the former, dollars were 8s. without variation, and in the latter 7s. 6d. In Virginia, he believes, they never had a paper currency till the American war, and dollars were invariably at about 6s.

In South Carolina, where he resided near 45 years, the currency, before the year 1715, was what was termed "proclamation," or about one third less than sterling. But in that year they had a terrible war with the Indians; and as it was then rather an infant colony, and the charges greater than they could pay, they issued about 104,000l. in paper, as a lawful tender, and paid it as "proclamation." The consequence was, that it soon depreciated four-fifths; from which creditors who were paid soon after lost sixteen shillings in the pound. *That* paper currency was never cancelled; most of it was worn or lost by time; and as they issued no more as a tender, it continued the same, *viz.* one-fifth of "proclamation."

The prices of necessaries always did, and must necessarily advance in proportion to the depreciation, as above stated.

In the American war, the Government issued paper-currency as a lawful tender, nominally in Spanish dollars at 4s. 6d. sterling; but before the termination of that war, the writer believes, a Spanish dollar might have purchased 100 of them.

He was told, and as it is supposed with truth, that an acquaintance of his had sold a Negro for 50l. sterling. Two or three years after, the purchaser sold a cow (which before that war was never worth more than 40s.) in Carolina, where it was paid for; and the paper currency received for the cow, being made a tender in law, at 4s. 6d. the dollar *, discharged the demand for the Negro and all the interest due upon it.

The late emission of assignats in France, he supposes to have felt a similar depreciation.

Now, from the foregoing instances, it is obvious that *private issues*, such as from country banks, must have the like evil tendency, and perhaps a greater than those of the *publick*.

Suppose that all the silver and gold that is current in all trading nations were to be collected in one empire, and it should then be the humour of all other countries not to give it a currency; it would thus become of no value, except for the making of utensils, ornaments, &c. in which case all commerce would be merely the barter of one article for another.

So is it with paper money, which will pass only in the country were issued; and when there is a redundancy, it becomes of no value; as the paper of America was at the termination of the war with England in 1782.

Paper currency must always depreciate, if it cannot command *specie* in change when required.

No certain value can be depended upon with respect to any money which has not an equal value, in all trading nations, to that of silver and gold. And, although paper money may pass, by general consent, in any country where issued, it will not pass elsewhere; which is always the cause of specie being exported: and hence, where paper has been profusely issued, very little specie will, in time, be left.

The present high prices of provisions cannot arise from a *scarcity*, since the markets and butchers' shops seem to be well supplied. As to other articles, it seems the cheesemongers' shops are amply stored with cheese, butter, bacon and hams; and of vegetables there appears to be plenty, although at very advanced prices; roots are also daily seen in abundance. It is supposed, that never have so many potatoes been cultivated in one year as in the present, (1800), and yet the price is far beyond whatever was known heretofore.

The cause of all this must be from the depreciation of paper money.

Suppose an industrious man, a complete *farmer*, to have one thousand

* One real Spanish dollar would have purchased forty of them at that period.

pounds,

pounds, and he had an opportunity of purchasing a good estate of five thousand pounds value, a banker, having a good opinion of him, might furnish him with the money on a mortgage of the same; he would then have good security without risk; and, whilst his notes pass current, he has a real value for a nominal or fictitious credit.

Now, suppose a *merchant* to have money due from abroad, and it is remitted to him in a bill for sterling money; he is paid, we will grant; but has little more than half the value; since, probably, he may now be charged double what he paid for the necessaries of life, heretofore, when the debt was contracted. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *July 6.*

IT being stated in vol. LXIX. p. 1086, that "*Goxhill* is sometimes called *Gockwell*," &c. I trust your correspondent Investigator will permit me to ask, with proper diffidence, and with all due deference to the high authority quoted, if these be not two distinct places in the county of Lincoln.

Gockwell, antiently written Gokewelle, Gokwelle, or Galkewell, where was a priory of nuns of which Sir Will. Dugdale knew nothing more than that William de Altâ ripâ was the founder[a], is situate, I presume, in the hundred of Manlake[b]. Whereas Goxhill, antiently written Gouxhall, Gouxyll, Gausle, Gousel, or Gousle, lies, it seems, on the Humber, in the hundred of Yarborough[c].

In the reign of Henry I. Peter de Gosle ("Golla or Golsa") held lands in Lincolnshire, by the service of five knights fees, under Ranulph de Baieux[d], who had great possessions there, Margaret his wife[e], and their sons Hugh and Alan, his superior lords; with whose consent, towards the end (or rather about, or before the middle) of that reign[f], the said Peter, by deed executed at Welleburne[g], founded the abbey of Newhus, giving to it all his lands in Newhus and his chief court, where his castle was, with lands in Gosle and divers other places, which he and his ancestors had held, from the Conquest I presume, under the *barons*[h] of Baieux and Lincoln, both of whom confirmed the said foundation; and it appears that this Peter the founder, though not cloystered nor shorn a monk, was received into that fraternity, to be partaker of all the benefits of their order, at which time it might seem that he was at some distance transacting business on behalf of these religious[i]. No doubt it was the same Peter de Gousle who stands in the third place amongst a crowd of witnesses, in a grant[k] to the abbey of Maieux, in the county of York, from William (le Gros) Earl of Albemarle, under whose barony he might then hold the same fee in Gouxhall that was held in 3 Ed. I. by Simon de Ver, under that barony[l]. In the reign of

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[a] Monast. Angl. I. 945. b. But he informs us that Rob Basset gave very many of his lands in *Galkewell*, &c. to the knights hospitalers of St. John. Ibid. 548, a.

[b] Adams's Index Villaris. [c] Ibid.

[d] Probably *pronounced* (by the English) *Bays*, for it was so *written* in 33 Henry III.; (Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b.) and, as this family undoubtedly received its name from the city of Baieux in Normandy, so not unlikely it might have been patronized by Bishop Odo, uterine brother to the Conqueror.

[e] Daughter, seemingly coheir, of Alan de Lincoln, an eminent baron in the 15th of William the Conqueror. Ibid. 412. b.

[f] Dugd. Bar. II. 57. b. Monast. Angl. II. 591, a. Though it is said, elsewhere, not to have been founded till 9 Stephen. Magna Britannia, Lincolnshire, 1487, a. By the foundation deed this house was *founded* in the time of Bishop Robert, viz. Robert Bloet consecrated in 1092, 5 or 6 William Rufus, who died Jan 10, 1122, 23 Henry I, and was succeeded by Bishop Alexander, in whose time the said foundation was *confirmed* by William Earl of Lincoln.

[g] Sometimes, it seems, written *Wellsburg*; a manor (I suppose *Wilborn.* in the hundred of Boothby) under the barony of Baieux. Dugd. Bar. I. 573. b. Ind. Vill. Query, if it was then *held* by Peter de Gisle, or (the lords and their vassals being there assembled) was it then the *residence* of R. de Baieux?

[h] Carta fundationis, & confirmationis, & Carta Will. Com. Lincoln, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589, 590, 591. Query, then, if these temporal barons have not been mistaken for *bishops*, in Bishop Saunderson's collections quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[i] Frater Amblardus, &c. Mon. Angl. II. 589. b.

[k] Carta ad Abbatiam (de Melsa) faciendam. Mon. Angl. I. 729. a.

[l] Bishop Saund. Coll. quoted in p. 1087, a.

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Richard I. [m] Walter de Vere, then a knight, gave to the canons of Brellington the church of Sprottele [n]; and, though I find no mention of it in the Monasticon, doubtless the learned antiquary (quoted by Investigator) has seen proof that this Walter also gave to them the church of Gousle [o], although it is said elsewhere to have belonged *always* to another religious house [p]; therefore, as R. son of Hernisius certainly confirmed [q] to them the church of Gausle, which *his brother had given them*, it should seem that Walter, if he really was the donor, was really the son of Henricus; whereas, in a deed already referred to, Walter de Vere is actually styled "*Filius Adæ de Gousle* [r]," *i. e.* as I take it, son (not son-in-law) of Adam de Vere, of Gousle. Query, if Adam could be son of Hernisius?

In 18 Henry III. 1173, Simon (probably *son* of Walter) de Vere, who gave [s] afterwards some land in Gouxhull to Thornton abbey, was fined one mark for unjustly detaining the advowson of the church of Gousle, which had *always* been appropriated to Thornton [t]; and in 1262, 46 or 47 Henry III. the church of Gouxyll was confirmed to the canons of Thornton, on Humber, by Pope Urban IV. [v] I presume, that Simon who held a fee in Gouxhull, in 3 Ed. I. 1274 or 5 [w], to have been *grandson* of Walter; but, query, which of these two was he who gave the manor and church of Botenesford to the hospitalers of St. John [x]?

Notwithstanding the grant of *Sprottele*, quoted above, it is said that Ralph de Gosle gave the church of *Sprotaleı* to Brellington [y]; query, therefore, whether Ralph or Walter was the original *granter*, as I suppose one of them could be only the *confirmor* of the other's grant? And, if it was this Ralph who follows his brother Ivo de Golsa, mongst the witnesses to the confirmation deed of Ranulph de Baieux to the abbey of Newhus [z]? also, whether it was he who gave to the same canons 4 bovates of land in Gosle [a]; there being *another* Ralph who gave them (probably afterwards) 4 bovates in Biforde [b]? C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropshire, Jan. 24.*

HAVING, in p. 17, described the church of Forton, and those monumental inscriptions that are worthy of notice, permit me to make a few general observations on the subject of monuments.

Undoubtedly monuments were at first erected for the sake of perpetuating the memory of some illustrious person, who distinguished himself a patriot to his country; or some private individual, whose virtues placed him high in the esteem of his neighbours and acquaintance. The brave soldier, who crushes anarchy and tyranny and falls in the honourable service of his country; the honest statesman who extends the blessings of liberty to his nation; the scholar who improves and refines the human mind by his studies and exertions; and, lastly, the man who employs riches and authority as instruments given him to relieve the sick and the poor, and to befriend the wretched and oppressed; are characters certainly worthy the reverence and esteem of the latest posterity.

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[m] In the year 1141, 2 or 3 Rich. I. Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Investigator, p. 1087, a.

[n] Carta Walteri de Ver. Mon. Angl. II. 164, a.

[o] Gough's Add. to Camd. Brit. quoted by Investigator, p. 1087, a.

[p] Bishop Saund. Coll. quoted by D. H. p. 1087, a.

[q] Carta K. filii Harnisii. Mon. Angl. II 164. a.

[r] Carta Walteri de Ver, prælicta. I could wish to know how this Walter "came out of the house of the Earls of Oxford" Both the first and second Alberic de Vere had several younger sons, of whose issue Dugdale says nothing.

[s] Bishop Saund. Coll. aforesaid. [t] Ibid.

[v] De primâ fundatione. Mon. Angl. II. 199, a.

[w] Bishop Saunderson's Coll. aforesaid, if I be not mistaken in supposing the date (3 Ed. I) concerns *Walter*, and not *the Countess of Stafford*.

[x] Mon. Angl. II. 548, a.

[y] Cart. RR. Henry I. and II. Mon. Angl. 163, a and b.

[z] Mon. Angl. 589. They were, no doubt, akin to the founder, though it does not appear how nearly; but they attest Ranulph's confirmation only, whereas "*Herbertus nepos*" (who precedes them there) appears in his deed of foundation also; and there is no mention of the founder's wife or sons.

[a] Mon. Angl. II. 163, b. [b] Ibid.

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But

But how frequently do we see the decoration of sepulchres and the inscriptions of panegyric given to men of title and authority, whose lives were a perpetual round of dissipation, injustice, and oppression! Is the high sounding title and the enjoyment of authority held up to the view of posterity as the distinguishing garb of virtue? Such monuments shall never command reverence and esteem in my breast: I will look upon them as fulsome flattery, and a mockery of religion. But if, in reviewing a churchyard, I should cast my eyes on a plain and simple stone, pointing to remains of some obscure swain who was acknowledged by his village to be a sober and honest man, and a faithful and diligent servant; if I should see an account of one who, in his life-time, went every Sunday to church to worship a God whom he never saw with his eyes, and of whose attributes he has never heard any further discussion than that he is a just and merciful omnipotent Being, and whose faith has never been staggered by those useless, I may almost say dangerous, disputants and researchers into (what they call) *points of divinity*, points which they cannot explain and do not understand; I feel more than ordinary glow of pleasure in reading such a stone; while I turn with disgust from the *vain distinction* that Flattery often gives to greatness.

Permit me to conclude this subject with an account of Mrs Jane Hewitt and Mrs. Honor Danwell, two old maiden ladies, who were lately buried in the same grave in Forton churchyard, at the Eastern end of the church close by the door of entrance. These two ladies have distinguished themselves (not as some might suppose) by the singularity and oddity of their lives, but by an almost unprecedented example of sincere and affectionate friendship. They were no relations by birth or family alliance, but became acquainted very early in their youth, and their youth was succeeded by a strong and inviolable attachment to each other. When they became possessed of their respective fortunes and settled in the world, they made the same dwelling their common house in the town of Newport, Shropshire; where they lived together in the strictest amity and friendship with each other, charitable to the poor, and much respected by the whole circle of their acquaintance, between *forty and fifty years*. During some part of this long period, they experienced a reverse of fortune in the loss of a considerable sum of money which they had placed in the hands of some gentleman who became a bankrupt. Their loss was very unequal, the one having to lament the loss of a great part of her all, while the other experienced but a small reduction; however, this unequal change in their circumstances produced no alteration in their dispositions towards each other, but, if possible, was a stronger bond of union. When their fortunes were thus unhappily reduced, they perceived that, in case of the death of either, the survivor would be too much confined by the mere income of her own property: to prevent this, each made her will, in which she bequeathed the interest of her all to the benefit of the survivor, at whose death it was to be distributed among each one's respective relations.

Their last bed of sickness exhibited a scene truly affecting and interesting to the feelings of every tender heart. She that was first taken ill had the misfortune of breaking her leg, when both were confined: each perceived that the awful exit of one, if not both, was approaching; and, as long as strength would permit, she that was most able went every day into the room of her friend to take a final adieu! and when her strength was exhausted she was carried by the attendants. At these affecting interviews they bathed each other's hands in tears, and expressed an heart-felt wish, that it might please God to permit them soon to meet again in the glorious fields of eternity. Heaven smiled, and heard the pious prayer; and that angel that snatched away the soul of her that first departed, was a few hours afterwards dispatched to release the struggling soul of her absent friend, and to re-unite them in bonds of love for ever!

Had I any influence, I would endeavour to perpetuate the memory of such worthy people, as a small tribute due to virtue, by some such inscription as the following:

Sacred to Memory.
Here lie entombed the remains of
Honor Danwell, aged 65, and Jane
Hewitt, aged 72.
These two ladies exhibited to the world
a noble and glorious example

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of

of sincere and affectionate friendship.
Though no relations by birth or family al- [liance,
their kindred souls acknowledged each [other
for sisters and companions in their early [youth]
and between forty and fifty years
they dwelt together under the same roof,
partaking at the same table.
Though Fortune cast unequal frowns upon [them;
she was never able to break
the sacred bonds of love by which they [were so strongly united.
They passed through this world of pain and care,
friends to the poor, and a faithful support [of each other;
and, with a few hours difference, on the [28th Oct. 1800,
their souls left the bodies of corruption,
in hopes of re-uniting to see and adore
the glory of our heavenly
Redeemer.

About two miles distant from Newport, Shropshire, stands Aqualate hall, formerly the seat of Charles Baldwyn, esq. a gentleman of great family and respectability, but whose adverse fortune obliged him to sell it and the estate, which was purchased a few years ago by Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. On this estate, near to the hall, there is a fine lake called Aqualate mere; and on the further side of this lake is a hill known by the name of Anx or Anc's hill. It is believed that a battle has been fought near to this place, on account of arms being found and human bones having been dug out of the hill by some men who were making a saw-pit many years ago; and, about three or four years since, some arms (sword-blades, &c.) were found very near the surface of the ground at a place called Oulton, a mile and a half distant from this hill. It has been said by some, that a general of the Romans, by the name of Ancus Martius, fought a battle here; but this I give not the least degree of credit. By others it has been said that Oliver Cromwell had an engagement near to this spot; which latter appears more probable, as some bullets were found in those trees which grew on the hill, and were sawn by the abovementioned men. Can any of your readers oblige me with information, whether any battle is on record that was fought near Aqualate mere, two miles distant from Newport, Shropshire; eight from Eccleshall, Staffordshire; and twelve from Stafford? and in what history it may be seen?

Belonging to Aqualate estate is a farm called the Guild farm, which was lately the property of John Coates, esq. of Woodcote, near Newport. This is called, by some of the country people, the *Guild of Monks* farm. The derivation of the word, and the tradition of the country people, induces me to think that it once belonged to some abbey or priory. Can any of your readers give me some light on this subject, and tell me to what society it formerly belonged?

In the parish of Norbury, a village in Staffordshire, situate near to the road between Newport and Eccleshall, about four or five miles distant from Newport, is an old manor house called Norbury manor, belonging to an estate of Thomas Anson, esq. of Shukborough, near Stafford, and situate close to a wood. This house is curious for the antiquity of its building, and is surrounded by a large moat in some places between 20 and 30 yards wide; in the inside of the house are some old pictures much effaced by the ravages of time. It is now in a ruinous state, and inhabited by a tenant. I imagine this house once to have been the residence of some baron; and shall esteem it a favour to be informed in what reign it was built, and who were its first possessors, or any other circumstance relative to it that may be thought curious.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SNAPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

TOO much praise cannot be given to the masters and governors of the colleges at Oxford, for their spirited and commendable exertions in altering the mode of examination for the respective degrees taken at that university; it is most sincerely to be wished their expectations will be answered, and that the proportionate improvement of the young men in literature and science will be an indication of their future respectability, when they compose so large a body as the clergy, all of whom must be members of one or other of the universities. The promoters of this new examination merit the thanks of every parent, whose sons may be educated at Oxford, and claim his prayers for their success.

Yet I shall, I trust, be pardoned for mentioning another important duty, which

which, in my opinion, the masters of colleges are at this time called upon to fulfil; I mean to recommend, nay, enforce œconomy and frugality in their respective societies; the prohibition of pastry has in part, though I am sorry to say, not entirely, taken place, and at the present awful and critical period such a plan would surely be attended with general utility; by proper regulations much extravagance might be hindered, and much waste prevented.

Some parents, owing to the pressure of the times, have it not in their power to bestow a university education on their children, and with many others, I am confident, it is a difficulty; how distressing then must such a situation be for a parent, who loves his child, and is denied the power of giving that education he has perhaps for years fondly relied on! Yet such must be the case if the expence attending it is not diminished, which might easily and effectually be done; and, far from being a detriment, would be a general advantage and honour to the University.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 28.

PERMIT me to ask for some account of *Overton*, who was a considerable time a *colonel*, and afterwards *major-general*, in the Parliament's army during the civil wars; when and where he died, what issue he left, and where any memoirs of him are to be found. I was once informed a gentleman had been collecting materials for a history (Holderness, in Yorkshire) where Gen. Overton once resided, and was in hopes through that publication to have seen an account of what I more particularly wished to be informed of; but as the work has been delayed so long, should be extremely obliged to any one to favour me with the desired information. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortimer-str. Jan.* 22.

WE have had innumerable editions of Shakspeare, and a *cloud* of comments, notes, and criticisms on the works of our celebrated dramatist; but there is, in my opinion, another publication on this subject, which would be highly useful and acceptable to a numerous class of readers; that is, a plain and concise account of the novels, tales, and histories, on which Shakspeare's plays are founded, with a clear and succinct narrative of their respective stories or fables, as he has managed them. This would give readers in general a more distinct and comprehensive idea of his plays, than a hundred verbal commentaries and criticisms. Three volumes of this kind, intituled, "Shakspeare Illustrated," were published by Mrs. Lenox in 1754; and they are, I think, admirable productions, extremely entertaining and instructive, abounding with judicious remarks on the excellences and defects of our great poet. The public would undoubtedly have been highly gratified by a new edition, with a Continuation of this excellent work; but as almost half a century is now elapsed since its publication, I am afraid it is too late to expect it from that ingenious lady. I sincerely declare, Mr. Urban, that I have no motive whatever in writing this article, besides that of promoting the rational entertainment and advantage of the literary world; for I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with Mrs. Lenox.

Yours, &c. J. R——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

BISHOP BURNET, who first suggested to Queen Anne the popularity that would result from her relinquishing the "First-fruits and tenths" in augmentation of small benefices, takes notice that, on the act being passed to sever such a branch of the revenue from the crown, addresses were sent up "from all the clergy of England, full of thanks and just acknowledgements." But neither Burnet or any other author gives any intimation that medals were struck to commemorate such unexampled bounty; yet, if the medal in my possession does not refer to that event, I am unable to account for it, though perhaps among your numerous readers I may meet with an elucidation.

The medal (which was lately found on digging a canal) is in bronze, nearly the size of a shilling, impressed with the Queen's head in profile, circumscribed with "Anna D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. R." On the reverse is a West view of St. Paul's church, and at the foot "Eccl. Angl." The circumscription, "Fundamentum quietis nostræ." The medal is in high preservation, but has not any date.

Yours, &c. M. H., F.S.A.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

IT has been a favourite theme with the enemies of Revelation, that man is not by nature a *carnivorous* animal. Their champion, Rousseau*, has pressed the *good* Plutarch, as he calls him, into the service, by this argument among others, that neither the teeth, the tongue, the mouth, nor the stomach, are calculated for the mastication or digestion of animal food. This is the strongest argument used by that philosopher in his imperfect Essay on eating flesh; which his translator, Amyot, considers as scraps of declamation written when a young man for his exercise, and come down to us corrupt and imperfect; and the Abbé Grotier, in his notes, observes, nothing satisfactory can be drawn from them on the use of animal food as an aliment useful or prejudicial to man. But to what is the whole argument reducible? At best to this simple proposition; if you must eat the flesh of animals, put them to as easy a death as possible. Revelation says the same; and the divine warrant to man, to kill animals for his sustenance, warns him not to eat the blood, which is the life. Says a modern philosopher and friend to humanity, if we must eat flesh, we should eat it undressed, and with as much of the juices in it as possible. On this principle, an Abyssinian and a wild Scot agree to cut slices out of the buttock of the living animal; or, as the satirist says, "kill half a cow, and turn the rest to grass." In the high state of nature which the islanders of the South Seas have been found by modern voyagers, they have less hesitation to devour their dead relations than Plutarch would inspire by the high poetic colouring of skins moving when dressing, and quarters bellowing on the spit. Scripture assures us, that beasts were offered in sacrifice immediately after the fall, when man was clothed with their skins; and that man murdered man for jealousy and envy of the divine preference of a brother's offering. The philosopher represents the first men as supplying the want of the produce of the earth by the flesh of animals for their necessary sustenance; while later ages, in the plenty of corn and fruit, indulge in the wantonness of savoury meat; and, instead of killing the beasts, as beasts kill one another, with their claws and teeth, employ iron and steel to take away their life, and disguise the horrid act by high seasoning and cookery. This, however, is only an argument from the *abuse* of what is right. Another is drawn from the effect of animal food on the constitution; and a third from humanity, but making no difference between taking away the life of an animal, and taking it away with circumstances of cruelty. The last argument is taken from the transmigration of souls into brutes, in punishment for cruelty and eating animal food. The second book recommends, if animal food be necessary, to use it with humanity, moderation, and temperance; and founds the objection to killing them on the transmigration of souls. There is so much incorrectness and uncertainty in all this reasoning, that as much stress is laid on that drawn from metaphysical reveries as on that founded in principles of humanity. How much better off are the followers of Revelation, who have an unlimited permission to exercise an unreserved use of the animal creation, subject to no other controul than that of humanity. Man, as the representative of his Maker in this lower world, has by transfer a right to say, "All the beasts of the forest are mine, and so are the cattle on a thousand hills." The grant of this universal dominion to man was coeval with his creation. What was the security of man in his primæval state has continued to be equally necessary to his posterity ever since. Common death would not controul the increase of population, or prevent the world from being overstocked, if there were not a power and a right inherent in man to lessen the species for self defence or self support. The mild and gentle Delany has no objection to eating the flesh of animals, provided they are put to death without circumstances of cruelty, wanton or incidental, and provided they be as completely drained of their blood as is possible, or their blood not eaten separately for relish or otherwise. And in this exception he confessedly has Revelation on his side. Thus

* Of whom what shall we think, after reading his confession in a letter to the Marchioness of Luxemburgh, 1761, that he had lived with a girl 16 years, and had by her five children, whom he turned into the Foundling hospital without the least intention of reclaiming them in any future time?

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Thus far alſo the good Plutarch concurs with him; and in any chimerical idea beyond that he is not to be followed, unleſs we would become converts to the opinion he puts into the mouth of Gryllus, one of Circe's menhogs, that brutes have as much reaſon as men, and with fewer ſhades of difference, and make a better uſe of it, following the ſimplicity and innocence of nature, and preferring a puddle of mud to the richeſt embroidered bed*. Let us, however, for a moment conſider the character of Gryllus. He is a man debaſed to a hog by the force of Circe's incantation, and debaſed below the capacity of man, only reſtored to a temporary power of reaſoning to ſupport and vindicate the character of a brute. He reaſons accurately, that beaſts have natural courage not degraded by artifice, and that the females are as courageous as the males; that they are more chaſte than man, and follow only natural pleaſure; know neither avarice nor luxury; are led by their ſenſes, by natural unrefined pleaſure; are ſober and docile, and poſſeſs natural knowledge, and teach one another. Therefore, beaſts have intelligence and reaſon.

How different a turn does Gelli, the Florentine, give to the converſation between Ulyſſes and his infatuated friends, of whom he is introduced as recovering from his form of elephant one who had been in his original form a philoſopher, and erected his views above ſenſual and earthly objects, which kept enſlaved all the reſt; "whoſe thoughts were ſo wholly engroſſed by ſenſual delights, that they had no reliſh left for the pleaſures that ariſe from a contemplation on the ſecrets of all-wiſe Nature, firſt weighing down to earth and then clenching there that active principle, which elſe would ſoar above the ſkies to converſe with immortal ſubſtances amidſt pure extaſies of delights, which the groſs affections of ſenſe could bear no proportion to. All the reſt that he met with were of this ſort, who never knew or conſidered the true dignity of their nature, but were wholly attentive to the corporeal part and its gratifications; and finding that part, of which they were altogether obſervant, better accommodated and leſs diſturbed in their preſent ſtate, having no thought that ſoared ſo high as to conſider their divine part, they muſt of neceſſity deſire to remain as they are." Layng's tranſlation of Gelli's Circe, 146—148.

Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

PERMIT me to return my grateful thanks to "A True Churchman," p. 8, for the heartfelt pleaſure and ſatisfaction his very juſt and ſenſible remarks upon the reſidence and non-reſidence of the Clergy afforded me. At the ſame time, with your permiſſion, I wiſh to offer my mite in confirmation of what he has there advanced, upon the great inconvenience it would be to ſome well-meaning incumbents, if they were forced into the ſtrict obſervance of the *act* by which thoſe late unparalleled perſecutors of the Church and State have ſo maliciouſly or mercenarily injured, and endeavoured to ruin, ſeveral worthy and exemplary clergymen. Being myſelf one of another claſs beſide what your correſpondent mentions as engaged in laborious and expenſive literary purſuits, I can ſpeak both feelingly, pertinently, and, I truſt, very juſtly, on the ſubject. I have been, by inheritance, rector of a country church about two years, great part of which has been devoted doubly to the ſervice of the pariſh; firſt, by endeavouring well and faithfully to diſcharge, in conjunction with a much-approved curate, all the neceſſary and important duties of our function, in which, with the aid likewiſe of the beſt provincial inſtructor of pſalmody, I flatter myſelf (notwithſtanding the late incumbent, by ſuperior exertions during a reſidence of more than 30 years, had commanded great attention and reſpect) that the congregation ſtill daily increaſes; and even out of thoſe few in the place of a certain ſect, who from falſe enthuſiaſm, or ſomething worſe, are unfortunately now too numerous in moſt pariſhes. My other attempt to gain the good-will of the pariſh, as well as to make it a comfortable reſidence for myſelf moſt part of the year, was in

* See his dialogue intituled Gryllus. Vauvilliers ſtrangely miſunderſtands a paſſage there, as if Plutarch was ſpeaking of the letters written in the temple of Apollo Ptoüs remaining till *his own* time; whereas he means they were exiſting at the time Gryllus was ſpeaking, which was a very little time after the deſtruction of Troy and departure of the Greeks; and, as they were *written* probably in a hurry, with ſome fading material, it was rather extraordinary they ſhould laſt ſo long.

in immediately making several substantial and suitable ornamental reparations to my old parsonage-house, in which I have happily succeeded beyond my utmost expectations, though, perhaps, at an expence much greater than my income would justify, particularly as the next patron and incumbent are yet unknown to me. However, I have the satisfaction to reflect that the money, if spent imprudently to myself, has not been lavished upon foreign artists or London upholsterers, but given in support and encouragement to the industry and ingenuity of the village and its vicinity. Thus then am I now most comfortably situated in a retired parish, that is rarely equalled for picturesque scenery and a variety of extensive prospects, to engage my attention (having been some time a devotée to the arts as well as sciences) during the summer months, the most sultry of which may here be agreeably meliorated amidst rural woods, deep vales, and winding lakes; where, too, the poet, when his eye, "with fine frenzy rolling," is tired of

"Glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, [stretch,
His listless length at noon-tide might he
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

When these charms are banished by the chill damps of declining autumn, or hoary winter's still more cold and icy reign, the fleeting moments, if Hygeia does but shed her benign influence through the peaceful dome, still more swiftly fly amidst the full enjoyment of antient lore and musick's renovating powers: nor do I then even wish to change for London's gayer scenes, till business of long standing and most urgent necessity drags me thence, to give by every contrast new zest to the returning spring-decked country. But, to descend from the pleasures of memory and imagination to more simple facts, according to my original design, I should be glad to know, under the above and following circumstances, if I am liable to the same severe and unjust penalties inflicted; on my brethren particularly as I have made it a point of conscience to slay the solemn festival over at Christmas, and to see such charities and other monies there properly disposed of as the several benefactors to the poor have bequeathed or given; and, I wish I could add, to have partaken with my village friends of the good old repast, mince-pies; but even those simple luxuries a country rector can now but ill support, and therefore should not sanction in these awful times of scarcity, occasioned no doubt, in part, by the will of Providence and the long conflict with our continental enemies, but, in my humble opinion, much more by an universal spirit of monopoly, &c. which seems to pervade all kinds of dealers both in town and country, and which loudly calls for a wise interference and regulation. However, as Mr. Holt, in his diary prefixed to your last Number at the bottom of the aforesaid page, properly advises, let us still trust that that divine Providence, which has hitherto protected us under the various scenes and calamities hanging over us at the conclusion of the century, will yet be our sure refuge and safety, and make us thankful that this is not a season of scarcity and famine like that which he has authentically exhibited in 1597.

An ingenious and very authentic correspondent from a populous manufacturing town, which has long suffered greatly through want of trade and scandalous dearness of provisions, informs me, that he has frequently heard the farmers thereabouts say, "that they should be quite satisfied with nine or ten shillings *per* strike for wheat; but, if they can receive for it double that price, who can blame them?" Surely this calls aloud for a *maximum*, or some such redress of grievances, both with respect to the exorbitant demands of the farmer, butcher, fishmonger, &c.

In a midland county, supplied by *land-carriage* from York, &c. I have seen fine fresh cod sold plentifully at 5d. and 6d. *per* pound, when it has been 12d. or more in London.

If I may be allowed to point out the most qualified mode, it should be (as Government must have money) a heavy tax upon all the necessaries of life when sold beyond a reasonable price: for which hint I am originally indebted to a very substantial and worthy farmer.

Your correspondent, p. 4, very properly observes, that the parishioners, and not the *qui tam* informers, are the proper judges of the offence of non-residence: with the whole of them, therefore, I fear not to rest the decision of my own case, which they well know to be now more of necessity than choice, from a public engagement not soon to be fulfilled, nor, without discredit and serious loss, to be declined. Yet, whilst the present act is in force,

I mean

I mean to disappoint the *qui tam* gentry, by making agreeable excursions every two months, to exercise the required hospitality, &c. in my parish. But, I trust that our rulers in Church and State will attend most fully to the concluding arguments, &c. of "A True Churchman," and turn their attention to the above and other real abuses of a serious nature, not forgetting one which every Sabbath morn is intolerably grating to my ears as well as soul in the retired street in which I have long taken up my studious abode, *viz.* the horrid cry of "great" or "bloody news," accompanied sometimes with thundering horns, particularly by the hawkers of "The Courier," who, not contented with their shameful annoyance till past midnight on Saturday, are suffered to pour forth the same dreadful salutations soon after daybreak, and continue the same unmolested, and during divine service, to the utter disgrace of all magistracy and police, which very properly prohibit other public cries except mackarel; and that, without doing much injury to our pampered appetites, or to the avaricious pockets of selfish fishmongers and their bawling crew, might be easily dispensed with.

It is likewise a sad disgrace to the police, &c. of this metropolis, to see the streets so insufferably infested with the grossest impostors upon charity (even in these distressing times, our poor-rates being proportionably raised, and every other assistance given to real objects of affliction, &c.) by day, and horrid and abandoned scenes of prostitution, plunder, and often murder, by night; notwithstanding our expensive and boasted display of lamps, watchmen, constables, patrole, &c. G. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE *True Churchman*, p. 4, seems to be transported beyond proper bounds in his zeal to serve the Established Church. Whether the present mode of enforcing residence by the *qui tam* act be the artifice of Jacobins or of hungry insolvent debtors, matters not; residence ought to be enforced. Parishioners will never unite to enforce it; and there would be a variety of ways to defeat such union. The act at present subsisting, whether framed before or after the Reformation, proceeds on the best of principles. No man ought to take charge of the souls of a congregation to whom he will not regularly and conscientiously minister. Lay sinecures are highly blameable, but spiritual ones are abominable and profane. If the bishop, dean and chapter, college or lay impropriator, present rectors or vicars who are less acceptable to the parishioners than the curate may possibly be, who is most to blame, the presenter or the presentee? And if a *Popish act* was levelled at *preaching friars* who usurped the place of non-resident pastors, is it less applicable to Protestant non-residence, when the usurper is an itinerant Methodist, perhaps unordained, or without legal orders? There cannot be a doubt that there are many circumstances that entitle the Clergy to a claim of non-residence; and it would be cruel to condemn a sleek well-fed fellow of a college, prebendary, or minor canon, or fashionable London divine, to residence in the fens of Lincolnshire or the hundreds of Essex, or an English or Scotchman in Wales, or a French Protestant in an English village. But all these know the terms on which they accept these disagreeable duties, and cannot but be aware there are sen-men and servitors, natives of these districts, as well if not better capable of making themselves agreeable and useful in them. Can there be a greater disgrace to the Church of England than to have it said, that any act of its Legislature can make an advowson not worth *one farthing* to a lay patron, who is allowed to trade in advowsons as he would in boroughs, and let or sell them to the highest bidder? It is to no purpose to particularize, or I could recount the evils of non-residence and lay patronage; and I am sure the bishops know them, and do not *want evidence*, though they might call for the clearest and strictest from an accuser, on whom the *onus probandi* always rests. Let them look round and see the purchases of livings by a Methodist fund, and the improper persons they ordain from various interested motives, and thence say whence arise the designs of the Church of England. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

THE observations on a second letter of Benevolus respecting non-residence, which I sent many weeks ago to be inserted in your Magazine, having been omitted, if not from oversight, doubtless for such reasons as appeared satisfactory to you, and such as, from my confidence in your integrity and

and impartiality, I shall credit to be good without enquiry; permit me, on the presumption that you consider the question as open to discussion so long as any thing on either side appears in your Publication, to offer a few words on what has been said by Benevolus in his second letter, and by A True Churchman, p. 3.

My interest in the question is that which is common to every member of the Established Church of England, who venerates the good laws which have been transmitted to us from our ancestors, and who has a hearty dislike to *innovation*. But there are some people (and the advocates for non-residence are of the number), who, whilst they declaim against *innovation*, have a kind of mental reserve as to such changes which humour their own palates, and who are willing to kick down those parts of our Civil and Religious Establishments which exact from them the performance of duties for the good things in the enjoyment of which they are protected. If, however, there be any description of clergymen on whom the statute of Henry VIII. against non-residents imposes an unreasonable burthen, or exposes to vexatious or ruinous persecution, the injured are at liberty to ask the protection of the Legislature in respectful terms: but they should endeavour to persuade without cudgels; and the schoolmaster should leave his cat-o'-nine tails behind him.

The statute of Henry VIII. against non-residence is no more a Popish act than is Magna Charta. The time when the act was passed is immaterial. The grievance to be remedied was non-residence, and the mischiefs arising from non-residence are as great since the Reformation, as they were before. The clergyman receives a presentation to his benefice on the condition of residence; and when he complains of residence as a hardship, he complains of that which he has (in most instances) earnestly solicited as a favour, and which he can in no instance demand as his right separated from that condition. The great object of the institution of ecclesiastical benefices, is the direction and reform of the morals and manners of the people, by the example of, and by religious instructions from, virtuous, learned, and diligent pastors; and the remuneration of the expences bestowed in education to obtain that learning which is necessary for the pastoral office is a secondary object of the institution, and cannot justly be claimed unless the talents of the pastor be virtuously and diligently applied to the discharge of his duty.

Our ancestors, whose institute concerning residence Benevolus is desirous to repeal, considered the support of hospitality and charity by the Clergy on their benefices as likely to render them popular amongst the poor, and to give efficacy to their religious and moral instructions; and the law requires the Clergy to reside on their benefices, that they may spend there what they do spend, and that, by their living as well as by their preaching, the best purposes of our Religious Establishment should be promoted. The position of A True Churchman, that no man has a right to intrude himself between a clergyman and his parishioners but with the consent of a majority of a vestry, is liable to this objection: that if (which is *not impossible*) *a corrupt agreement should be made between the patron and incumbent, by which the patron shall engage to indemnify the incumbent against the consequences of non-residence, and if a majority of the whole parishioners should happen to be tenants of the patron, such majority would, in all human probability, be under the influence of that corruption.* And such a case as that which I have stated is a fair object for a prosecution, which a man of perfect honour would not be ashamed to pursue. I freely avow my hearty wish that no advowson should be worth one farthing for sale; and contend, on the high authority of Lord Chief-justice Coke, that benefices ought to be *given* to worthy men; and that they should pass by *livery* and *seisin*, not by *bargain and sale*.

The case of non-residence which I stated, is perfectly applicable to the question; and, if not authentic, is open to refutation; whereas the cases stated by Benevolus and A True Churchman rest on bare assertions, which can lead to no investigation, and may, therefore, be false without being open to contradiction. And if, as I insist, example as well as doctrine be justly required from the beneficed clergyman, what is the example that the poor and ignorant are likely to receive from a curate (however virtuous) whose residence is a dozen miles from the flock; or from a rector (however learned) who never comes near his parishioners?

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rishioners? Or, what hospitality is likely to be supported amongst the indigent parishioners, by a curate whose stipend (out of a living of 300l. *per ann.*) is a bare five and twenty pounds a year? or from a rector who has leased his fleece for the term of his life, and suffers his parsonage house to be occupied by paupers relieved out of the poor rates, to which he does not contribute a single shilling?

The difference in the value of money since the 21st Henry VIII. which Benevolus states as producing one of the hardships of residence, is but of little importance in the question. The value of church livings has, generally speaking, increased since that period in as great a proportion as the value of landed property; and, if we compare the prices for which advowsons have been sold in our times, with the prices at which the same advowsons were sold a century ago, we must either conclude that the value of church livings is increased in a greater proportion than landed property, or that patrons have found them a more lucrative article of traffick than formerly. The liberty which has since been given to the clergy to marry could not be intended to furnish them with a reason for neglecting their churches; and Benevolus must permit me at least to doubt his assertion, that almost half the livings in the kingdom yield no more than 50l. or 60l. a year. It is absurd to contend, that residence ought not to be inforced, *because* "*it is physically impossible that every incumbent should be resident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII.*;" for *reasonable* cause of absence is admitted under the statute. What is physically impossible to be done, may reasonably be left undone; and if there be not, as A True Churchman asserts, more than 200 non-residents without good and sufficient cause, the devastations amongst morals and learning which some have affected to apprehend from the execution of the statute cannot be very extensive, since those who *have* good and sufficient cause may assign that cause in their defence, and the 200 who have *not* such cause had better become residents.

A gentleman who has spent his patrimony by residing seven years at the University, and after all obtains only a benefice of 60l. or 70l. a year, has, *prima facie*, no other claim on the publick for remuneration than any other man who has spent his patrimony improvidently and unwisely. A man simply in that situation has no claim on the indulgence of the country; the claim must arise from the faithful discharge of that duty which the laws of the country have enjoined, and cannot be fairly set up by a minister who has never resided. The gentleman of fourscore, whose case is cited by Benevolus as peculiarly hard, is not compellable to residence under the statute; and the hardship is, therefore, only imaginary. The other case of an excellent scholar, *who for 20 years has resided on his living*, but is now engaged in a literary work of the utmost importance, and has removed to London for the benefit of procuring books, &c. is such a case as, I believe, never has been, and hope never will be, made the subject of a prosecution. But even in that case it may be said, that it is no more a hardship on the clergyman to be confined to his benefice, than it is on a physician to be confined to his patient or lose his fees, whilst he leaves them to follow pursuits of literature.

To conclude: Will Benevolus assert, that there are *no* "vile informers" but those who have prosecuted actions against the clergy for non-residence? Has he never heard of clergymen becoming informers under the game laws? Has he never heard of a compromise and mutual pacification between an informer of the one sort, and an informer of the other? Or, is it *more* disgraceful for a clergyman to be found in a list of *taylors*, than in a list of *gamekeepers*?

The advowson referred to, p. 824, is neither Watton nor Aston. P. Q. is strictly right, when he says "the shameful neglect of parish registers is another cause of serious complaint."

Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

Mr. Tytler, in his notes to his translation of Callimachus, in your vol. LXVII. p. 489, translates κερατάκεις, *strong of horn*, and explains it of "the custom of yoking oxen by the horns, which was barbarous in the highest degree, as the poor animals had no proper opportunity of exerting their strength, and could only draw the plough with the risk of having *their horns pulled off by the first* stone that came in their way:" and then he compares it with the Highland and Irish

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custom

cuſtom of yoking horſes by their *tails*. The ſcholiaſt certainly illuſtrates the epithet from the oxen drawing the plough by their horns, διὰ τοὺς κέρασι ἕλκειν τὸ ἄροτρον. But this can only mean that the yoke or chain was put *over their forehead, at the root of the horns*, where their ſtrength lies, and by which mode they ſtill plough, if I miſtake not, in Spain, and the pull is truer than by the ſhoulders, and clear of all imagined danger. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

THE arms at Saliſbury, engraved in plate II. fig. 4, p. 25, are thoſe of ſome epiſcopal ſee, impaling Monteacute quartering Montherme.

Fig. 5. is a merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference.

The York ſeal, fig. 6, is to be read S[igillum] *S'ci Hilarii d'iuematatgio.* By the fleurs-de-lis it ſeems to have belonged to ſome French biſhop.

Mr. Douglas's ſeal, fig. 10, repreſents St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, and the inſcription is to be read, S. FEBOS *ſuperieur de Coudres*, the priory of which place, wherever it be, moſt probably on the Continent, was dedicated to St. Martin.

In the account of Wimborne, LXX. p. 1225, it is meant that ſtones from the ruins of *Vindocladia* ſerved to pave, or rather mend the ſtreets of Wimborne, not that teſſelated pavements were found there; for ſuch have been found in *villages* and in *camps* as well as in *ſtations*.

P. 1153. To the queſtion by R. H. whether the new alteration of the Britiſh arms will affect the arms of perſons deſcended from the old royal families, the obvious anſwer is, they muſt continue to bear the arms of their anceſtors; and nothing can be plainer than that any alteration of arms at preſent can have no effect in the arms uſed by perſons in the 15th or 16th century.

The attachment to democracy, and averſion to monarchy, charged on the Calviniſts by Mr. Malone in the ſame page, col. b, can ariſe only from an apprehenſion, that becauſe Calvin was profeſſor of divinity and miniſter of the church at Geneva, a Republican ſtate, he muſt have imbibed and inculcated Republican principles.

The lady referred to, p. 1159, is one of the nine daughters of the late Major-general Thomas Cox, by one of the daughters of the late Sir Cha. Sheffield.

Yours, &c. D. E.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

November 20.

LORD *Nelſon* took the oaths and his ſeat—his Lordſhip was introduced between Lords Grenville and Romney.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions, and the rice bill, were read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill to aſcertain the population of the kingdom was read the firſt time.

A Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the coal trade in this kingdom, was appointed on the motion of Mr. *Manning*.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a brief retroſpect of the conduct of miniſters, and the cauſe there was to queſtion the ſincerity of their wiſhes for peace, moved for ſeveral papers connected with the recent negotiation, and alſo for copies of the original inſtructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, on his miſſion to the Ottoman Porte, and his aſſuming the command in Egypt; of a printed addreſs circulated by him through the French army in Egypt; of his communications to miniſters reſpecting this addreſs; of his diſpatches containing his account of the treaty of El Arich; of the ſubſequent powers given to him to pledge the Britiſh faith to that convention; of the communications from miniſters to him reſpecting its fair lure; and of the conditions by which Gen. Kleber covenanted to fulfil the treaty ſo ſoon as the aſſent of the king of England ſhould be notified.

Mr. *Pitt* replied to the ſeveral obſervations of the laſt ſpeaker; and, reſpecting the motions which related to Egypt, obſerved, that the ſubject had been already diſcuſſed, and the ſenſe of the Houſe taken upon it. The production of the other papers moved for, in order to aſcertain the ſincerity of the Emperor, could anſwer no other purpoſe than to betray confidential communications, which ought to be held ſacred. Mr. Pitt added, "From the period of the battle of Marengo, which was near deciding the fate of Europe as every good and loyal man wiſhed, to the preſent hour, the Emperor has not for one moment relaxed in his determination not to negotiate a ſeparate peace. And I can ſafely add that, by the laſt arrivals, which

carry

carry our communications from the Court of Vienna as far down as the fourth of this present November, the assurances of the Austrian government continue to give us the solemn pledge of their good faith, and that they will not cease to resist every proposition for disjoining their interests from ours. These assurances furnish one direct, positive, and explicit promise, that the Emperor will not treat with France but jointly with this country. Yet, if I am asked to take upon myself to guarantee that Austria shall, under no circumstances, make a separate peace, I answer that I do not pretend to hold out such a guarantee. If Austria should be, by any adverse change of circumstances, forced to treat separately, I make no doubt but the necessity which casts her on that alternative will be apparent to all Europe. If, on the other hand, Austria should be forced to renew the war, she has no reason to dread even the vast preparations of her enemy."

Mr. *Hobhouse* thought the papers necessary, in order to ascertain how far France was sincere in her desire for peace.

Lord *Hawkesbury* contended that the papers ought not to be produced: as did Messrs. *Johnson*, *Nicholls*, *J. H. Browne*, *Vansittart*, *Sturges*, *Martin*, and Dr. *Lawrence*.

Mr. *Sheridan* spoke ably in reply, and observed that he should not divide the House.

Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Sheridan* each said a few words; after which the motions were negatived without a division.

November 21.

The bill to prohibit the use of corn in the distilling of spirits, and the manufacture of starch, was read the third time and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the following grants were moved, and ordered:

For the ordinaries of the navy for three lunar months, commencing Jan. 1, 1801.	£. 205,000
For the navy extraordinaries for the above term	200,000
For the transport service, and the maintenance of prisoners of war in health	475,000
For the maintenance of sick prisoners of war	35,000

The *Secretary at War*, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following resolutions:

That there be granted to his Majesty, to defray the charge of 58,528 effective men, including 5,797 invalids, for the space of three lunar months, the sum of	562,055
For the plantation service	501,482
Towards the embodying of the militia, a corps of Cornish miners, and sencible corps	374,350
For defraying the increased rates of inn-keepers subsistence, and the allowance granted to subalterns in the militia	110,000
For the recruiting service	127,500
For volunteer corps	145,000
For expences in the barrack-master's department	171,000
For foreign corps	150,000
For ordnance of land service	457,000

All these different resolutions, after much desultory, but interesting conversation, were severally agreed to.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the following sums were voted; viz.

For foreign and other secret service, for three lunar months	35,000
For the relief of the French emigrants	60,000
For the maintenance of convicts at home	8,000

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuance of the duties on malt, &c, from 23d of January, 1801, to 24th January 1802. Farther, a tax of 4s. in the pound on pensions, offices, and personal estates; as likewise a continuance of the duties on sugar, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

November 24.

The royal assent was declared by commission to the bill for preventing the exportation of rice; and the bill for enabling his Majesty to prohibit, for a time limited, the exportation of provisions.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Mordaunt* presented a parochial relief bill, which had for its object to amend the act of Geo. III. respecting the poor, and was read the first time.

In a Committee, a resolution was passed to permit the importation of herrings, duty-free, from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up, and the resolutions read. On the question for the second reading,

Mr. *Hobhouse* said, that he did not rise to object to the resolutions, but to remark on some inaccuracies which he was far from wishing to ascribe to design. In one account, a corps in Wiltshire, and in which he had the honour to serve, was represented as receiving pay from Government, when, in fact, they had never touched a shilling of the public money. In another account, there was a quarterly subsidy of 730l. to the Count De Huron for troops in our pay, which sum was again charged in a second account.

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Mr. *Wyndham* said, that he was free to

adm

admit thoſe inaccuracies which had been ſtated with ſo much candour. They were indeed apparent, and ſhould of courſe be rectified. He had only to add, that though the accounts were preſented by him, theſe miſtakes did not originate in his office.

Mr. *Wilberforce* obſerved, that, in many of the volunteer corps which did not accept of pay, the government allowance was expended in paying their muſical bands, their drums, fifes, and other contingencies.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* aſſured the Hon. Gentleman that this was not the caſe with the corps to which he had the honour to belong. The contingencies, whatever they were, and they certainly amounted to a conſiderable ſum, were all defrayed without any expence to Government.

The reſolutions were then read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

November 25.

The population bill was read a ſecond time.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation and encouraging the importation of corn, and for allowing beer to be brewed from ſugar, and ſpirits to be diſtilled from melaſſes, &c. was read the third time and paſſed; as was alſo the bill for allowing a ſhorter time for ſteeping barley.

November 26.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Houſe reſolved into a Committee, to take into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the high price of proviſions. Mr. Ryder then moved, that the Houſe do addreſs his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation, recommending to all perſons, who had means of providing ſubſtitutes for bread-corn, to adopt the moſt active frugality and œconomy in the application of ſuch ſubſtitutes, and in the conſumption of ſuch corn. The other means deviſed was, that of a bill for the more effectual relief of the induſtrious part of the community, by applying wholeſome ſubſtitutes for corn, in the ſupport of the pariſh poor.

On the queſtion for the addreſs being put,

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* ſaid, that he was deſirous that much more ſhould be done for the relief of the people than either of theſe expedients could ever accompliſh. Much had been ſaid againſt a maximum; but he was convinced that nothing ſhort of ſuch a mode would render any ſatisfaction to the community.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, as to the matter in queſtion, it was evident that no human device could, in a moment, relieve the diſtreſſes of a people, occaſioned by a ſucceſſion of unfortunate ſeaſons; much leſs the dangerous medium of a maximum. And if that wanted the leaſt exemplification, he deſired the Houſe to conſider that the manufacturing towns, of all others, would be the greateſt ſufferers. Where there are moſt inhabitants, with leſs ground for tillage, there it could not be expected that there would be brought an equal ſupply of grain. The villages alone would derive an advantage by it, whilſt the great towns would be ſtarved.

Mr. *Grey* concurred with Mr. Pitt in reprobating the idea of a maximum, approved the meaſures which had been purſued by the Committee, and profeſſed himſelf to be one of thoſe who thought that, even if we had peace, we ſhould for ſome time ſtill experience a preſſure.

A warm converſation took place between Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Sir *F. Burdett Jones*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Grey*, and Mr. *Tierney*, in conſequence of Mr. Wilberforce's ſaying that an uncouth, unuſual, and ſtrange union ſubſiſted between an hon. member (Mr. G.) and perſons who promulgated certain ſpeeches in that Houſe.

Mr. *Tierney* moved that Mr. W's words be taken down; but afterwards (we underſtand, for the gallery was ordered to be cleared) he withdrew his motion.

The addreſs was then agreed to, and it was ordered to be preſented to the king.

November 27.

Mr. *Tierney* made his promiſed motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation. He obſerved, that a trial of eight years had proved the incompetency of miniſtry to the ſucceſsful conduct of the war. He drew a parallel between the preſent and the ſeven years war. In the latter, 76,000 men were employed, 111,000,000 of money expended: yet then we retained Canada, and three of the French Weſt India iſlands; but now that we employ 139,000 men, excluſive of the troops and militia in Ireland, India, &c. and had ſpent 200 millions, when we laſt attempted to negotiate, we offered to reſign all our conqueſts from the French as the price of peace. We had been beaten from Corſica and Toulon. We had ranſomed our army in Holland, and been foiled in our expedition againſt Oſtend, Quiberon, Teneriff, Belliſle, Ferrol, and Cadiz. There was not, in fact, a port from the Texel to Leghorn that had not witneſſed the diſcomfiture of a Britiſh force. The government had men and money in abundance, and was unreſtrained in its arrangements; yet from theſe nothing but diſgrace had reſulted, excepting diſguſt and diſcontent in thoſe armies whoſe honour and lives were thus wantoned with. Mr. Tierney next adverted

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adverted to the conquest of Mysore, and observed, that, however splendid the attainment, it was fully counterpoised by the establishment of the French in Egypt. Government, although receiving upwards of 200,000l. a year for secret service, were wholly ignorant of the destination of the French until they took possession of the country, and which, when willing to relinquish, they compelled them to retain. In St. Domingo, after the sacrifice of several thousand men, and of upwards of ten millions of pounds, we had suffered a black colony to be erected, which menaces Jamaica and our other Western possessions; thus rendering our territories in the East and West both equally insecure. When the war commenced, we were confederate with nearly all the powers of Europe; but now our allies are reduced to Portugal, dependant on us for support; Naples, menaced with invasion; and Austria, who, in the midst of professions of close alliance, made a separate peace at Campo Formio. Russia, by the detention of our ships, was now in actual hostility, and would direct the angry resentment of the North against us. At the commencement of the year, Ministers had peremptorily refused to treat with "a Corsican Usurper, the child and champion of Jacobinism;" and now they are paying Austria to be admitted in a joint negociation with him. He adverted to the circumstance of government keeping men four years in confinement without even information upon oath, to the increased influence of the Crown, the sufferings of the poor, and the abridgements of the comforts experienced by the middle classes, in consequence of the load of taxation imposed by the present Ministry, and the depreciation of money by the unlimited issue of paper. The interest and charges of the national debt in 1792 amounted to 10,325,000l. The interest on debt created since that period amounted to eight millions and an half, income tax 5,800,000l. convoy tax 1,200,000l. making an addition of 15 millions and an half to the annual charge in 1792. He then entered into a long series of financial statements, to prove the instability of the Minister's present system of finance, that the income tax would be made perpetual, that the lowest peace establishment to be expected must exceed twenty-eight millions sterling, and that the people, to exist, must emigrate.

Mr. *Pitt* thought the House should more immediately confine its consideration to the alleviation of those grievances connected with the scarcity, which had been the peculiar cause of its being assembled, than to enter into a wide and diversified field of speculative argument. Motions similar to that, now proposed were seldom made, and with two exceptions, never in modern times acceded to, and neither of these instances bore reference to existing circumstances. The House, he conceived, could not entertain the discussion of the motion, as it referred to the subject of the war, because, on the arguments now adduced, it had already been often decided. An invidious comparison had been made between the atchievements of our navy and army; but he affirmed with confidence, that all our military exploits had redounded to the honour and glory of the British arms, whenever we had an opportunity of meeting the enemy fairly in the field. The victory of the Nile electrified every power in Europe, and Ministers were entitled to a share of praise for their vigilance in directing our naval operations; the fleets of France were so crippled or confined, that only one instance occurred of their being able to elude the vigilance of our cruizers, when they sailed to Cadiz to lead the Spanish navy captive to Brest; he adverted to our conquests in the West Indies, and of Malta, which latter, he observed, would in our possession be as great an annoyance to the French colony in Egypt, as the French possibly could be to our conquests in India; and stated, in reference to the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, that even was Holland in close amity with this country, it would be inconsistent with the interest of each state to confide these places to the precarious tenure of the Dutch government. The want of faith or success on the part of our allies should not be ascribed as crimes to Government, who could not controul the vicissitudes of human affairs; yet, amidst innumerable difficulties, the country had proudly triumphed; our independence, our constitution, and our colonies, were preserved; the spirit of Jacobinism, which had been sown in the kingdom, was repressed or annihilated; and nearly all the maritime possessions of our enemies were in our power. Of the reported embargo on English shipping in Russia, although he had not received any official communication on the subject, he apprehended it to be correct, although this country certainly had not furnished any cause for such procedure. He replied minutely to each argument adduced by Mr. Tierney; and, by instancing the circumstance of Exchequer bills bearing a premium, contended, that increased paper-currency had no operation in the rise of provisions. Considering that the measure was solely calculated to encourage the enemy, and excite alarm and despondency at home, he gave it his decided negative.

Mr. *Canning* and Mr. *Dundas* opposed the motion; the latter repeating, that, on a general review of the war, he considered it eminently successful.

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Messrs. *Grey*, *W. Smith*, and *Jones*, and *Sir F. Burdett Jones*, urged the necessity of the proposed enquiry; and at two o'clock in the morning the House divided—for the motion, 37; against it, 157.

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

The Earl *Camden* presented the report from the Select Committee, to whom had been referred that part of his Majesty's speech relative to the dearness of provisions; the substance of which is given in vol. LXX. p. 1203.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 1.

Mr. *Sheridan*, previous to entering on his motion, desired that part of his Majesty's speech which referred to the late negotiations between this country and France might be read. This being done by the clerk, the Hon. Gentleman stated, that he conceived all persons who had heard that part of his Majesty's speech relating to the papers presented to the House, must have expected that Ministers would have made some observations on them. This not being the case, he should take that office upon himself. He then entered at great length into the origin of the war, the desertion of our allies, and the necessity there was for our making peace. "There was not a single Continental power (he said) with whom we had connected ourselves during the war, that had not deceived, defrauded, and deserted us. Our great and magnanimous ally, the Emperor Paul, in particular, on whose account a British subject had been imprisoned and heavily fined, had not only abandoned our alliance, but had been changed into an inveterate and incensed enemy. From accounts recently received, it appeared, that he had not merely seized upon our shipping, but, by a still greater stretch of despotism, had put the captains of our vessels into prison. Under these circumstances, coupled and connected with the conduct of all of our allies, without a single exception, it became highly incumbent upon the House to take into their most serious consideration whether we ought still to persist in suffering foreign engagements to be a bar to our entering into a negotiation with the enemy." He concluded a very able speech with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to omit no opportunity, consistent with the good faith of the country, and the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, for entering into a separate negotiation with France for a speedy and honourable peace. And further, that his Majesty would be pleased not to enter into a new foreign engagement which may prove a bar to separate negotiation."

Mr. *Wyndham* said, he did not think necessary to follow the wide field of observation the Hon. Gentleman had entered into. The main scope of his argument was, that it was for the interest of this country to decline that assistance it might derive from foreign powers, and try its exertions separately—a proposition extremely difficult to be maintained. Which, he would ask, was the most likely to enable us to continue the operations of war with effect, or to attain a peace, the continuing the contest by ourselves, or with that co-operation we had hitherto derived from the assistance of our allies? It was to be regretted that there was cause for blaming the conduct of those allies, and that this country had but just reason not to be satisfied with their conduct. They had certainly shewn instances of the utmost disregard to their own interests. They had done that which ever had been, and ever will be, the ruin of confederacies. It did not, however, follow, because they had pursued their separate interests, and deserted the cause they had engaged in, that this country had derived no benefit whatever from the assistance they had before given. That a power allied with us thought proper to abandon our cause, was a circumstance which he deeply regretted; but it was to be recollected, that, even in the pursuit of its own aggrandizement, it might afford essential service to the country whose cause it had left. The country was to be considered with reference to what its situation would have been if the war had not taken place; it was, in every sense of the word, a war of compulsion that we had entered into. We were indebted to it for our existence; that here we were alive, whether merry or not he did not know; but that we enjoyed a degree of prosperity unknown in the annals of the country, that we abounded in wealth, that our constitution, customs, manners, and laws, remained unpolluted by the French Republican principles, which those councils the Hon. Gentlemen had adverted to would have introduced, and to which Tuscany, Genoa, Switzerland, and Holland, owed their destruction. The last, but not the least topic, the Hon. Gentleman referred to, was Peace. He had said, he could not be sincere in his wishes for peace with France. True it was, he could not be sincere; because, if he were, he should think of two evils he preferred the greatest. He would tell the Hon. Gentleman frankly and fairly, that the danger of a peace with France might have some abatement by the want of faith on the part of the people in Jacobinical principles, as the rights of man as founded upon them; but till the grounds of his opinion were not in the least changed.

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M.

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that, from the plain and honeſt declaration of his principles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had now made, the publick can be at no loſs to diſcover his real view; and, if the Right Hon. Gentleman's friends go all the length he goes, the country will ſurely at length open their eyes to their true ſituation, and begin ſeriouſly to conſider what they have to expect from the continuance of their adminiſtration. The Right Hon. Gentleman tells us, that the conſequence of not going to war at the time when we engaged in the preſent conteſt would have been the loſs of our religion, of our commerce, of our liberty, of our laws, of all our domeſtic enjoyments. Whatever may be that Hon. Gentleman's opinion, there are few people of this country who would not wiſh that the comforts they enjoyed at the beginning of this conteſt were reſtored to them; who would not take the chance of all theſe probable calamities, to have poſitive and certain happineſs again viſit their abodes; who did not think that any danger from external principles could place us, as a nation, in a more perilous ſtate than that in which we now ſtand. If, having undertaken the defence of Holland, we had ſucceeded in protecting it againſt the French arms; if, having engaged to reſcue Belgium from the yoke of France, our efforts had been crowned with ſucceſs; if, having wiſhed to ſave Savoy from her graſp, we had obtained our end; if, deſiring to confine her dominions to the Rhine, we had accompliſhed our object; if, being deſirous to drive her back within her antient limits, we had gained our purpoſe; if we had been fortunate in any of theſe ſchemes, there would be ſome colour of reaſon for congratulation; but under the actual ſtate of circumſtances, it is the height of abſurdity to talk of ſucceſs. Mr. Grey dwelt much upon the hoſtile ſpirit which, he ſaid, had been uniformly diſplayed by Miniſters, and concluded with giving his hearty aſſent to the motion.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, this motion, if he underſtood it rightly, ſhould have worn a different ſhape. It ſhould have been a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to withdraw his confidence from his preſent Miniſters, and to remove them from his councils. But, if the Hon. Gentleman meant to go this length, they ſhould have ſhewn that France had manifeſted an unequivocal deſire for peace, and the great man Buonaparte, had been ſincere in the ſame degree as they accuſe the preſent Miniſters of inſincerity. Buonaparte had, however, never talked but in looſe terms of a general peace. The treaty with Auſtria had now nearly three months to run; and the queſtion was ſimply, whether we ſhould renounce the only powerful ally which remained in ſtrict adherence to the coalition. As to the cauſe of the war, which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends ſo much condemned, Mr. Dundas never gave himſelf much trouble who were the aggreſſors. This was a refinement of reaſoning which the ſubject did not demand. But, although he did not now enter into a long diſquiſition, he knew very well that France was the aggreſſor. Had we not gone to war, this country could not have long exiſted. The induſtrious diſſemination of Jacobiniſm, and the reception of Jacobinical emiſſaries on viſits to both countries, menaced the deſtruction of the ſtate! He rejoiced, however, to ſee the return of the honourable phalanx on the other ſide. Their appearance in that Houſe was much more commendable than mixing in public ſocieties, to gratify their ambition without, rather than within theſe walls! Their ſanction to ſuch meetings muſt be attended with miſchief rather than good to ſociety; and might tend to bring the Houſe of Commons into diſrepute, whoſe character and reſpectability it ought to be their endeavour to juſtify and ſupport againſt the calumny of the ignorant and preſuming. Mr. Dundas rejoiced to ſee ſo many young men return to the Houſe, to diſcharge the duty which they owed to their conſtituents; he rejoiced to ſee them enter into the liſts, and contend as intellectual gladiators for victory; he rejoiced to ſee them fraternizing and embracing each other, by incitements to battle againſt their political opponents in Parliament, rather than deſcending from the eminence of ſtateſmen and patriots, by mixing with perſons whoſe lives were of a miſchievous caſt, and a reproach to men of ſuch diſtinguiſhed talents! He concluded by ſaying he ſhould give his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a ſhort review of the arguments againſt the motion, proceeded to notice the manner in which it had been treated. The intelligence which arrived this very day was ſuch as offered matter for very ſerious conſideration. The movements of Pruſſia againſt Cuxhaven, &c. on one hand, and of Ruſſia againſt the Porte, required, in his opinion, all the ſerious attention of Miniſters. Yet, when matters of ſuch moment were brought forward, the Right Hon. Gentleman thought proper to treat them lightly and with ridicule. If gentlemen like his hon. friend (Mr. Grey) found their efforts unavailing, and had of courſe abſented themſelves, and choſe at the preſent criſis to come forward, was that a reaſon why their abſence ſhould now be conſtrued into a crime? In his opinion, the arguments of his Hon. Friend were unanſwered, and unanſwerable.

On a diviſion there appeared, Ayes 35; Noes 153.

(To be continued.)

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39. *Report of the Commission of Arts to the First Consul* Bonaparte, *on the Antiquities of* Upper Egypt, *and the present State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obelisks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of* Philoe, Syene, Thebes, Tentyra, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, *&c. &c. from the Cataracts of the* Nile *to* Cairo; *with an accurate Description of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them respecting the Divinities to whom they were consecrated. Translated from the* French *of Citizen* Ripaud, *Librarian to the Institute of* Egypt.

"FIVE immense palaces and 34 temples still remain, while the only private habitation that could be distinguished was so encumbered with rubbish as to offer but a very imperfect notion of its design." (p. 9.) The French have so far established themselves in Egypt, that they can travel over and survey with security, and examine and plan its antient buildings with leisure. After enumerating the labours of former travellers, P. Lucas, Sicard, Maillet, Vansleb, Savary, Granger, Norden, and Pococke, the reporter gives a decided preference to the last, as "the most learned of them all, and his descriptions approach nearest to the truth. Nor was he deficient either in activity or resolution. Almost every thing that he himself wrote is good, but the drawings, which he caused others to execute, are very inaccurate." (p. 4.) This has been acknowledged by his contemporaries. The French commissioners begin their tour where the bishop ends, at Philoe.

Syene, *Assouan.*
Isle of Elephantine.
Comm Ombo, *Ombos.*
Gibel el Silsili. *Pococke,* Hagar Silcily.
Edfou, *Apollinopolis magna.*
Elethia, or El Kab, *Bubaste,* not noticed by Pococke.
Esne, *Latopolis.*
Erment, *Hermonthis.*
Thebes.
Luxor.
Karnac.
Medinet Habou.
El Gournou. Pococke, I. p. 78, El Gourney.
Cous, *Apollinopolis parva.*
Kept, *Coptos.*
Dendera, *Tentyra.*
Garvel Sharkie, *Antæopolis.* Pococke's Gava Kiebre; Norden's Gau Sherkie.
Siout, *Lycopolis.*
Schiekabade, *Antinopolis.* Pococke's *Enfineh,* or *Ebadie,* p. 73.
Archmounein. Pococke's Archemoungin, *Hermopolis magna.*
Fayoume. Pococke's Faiume, *Arsinoe*; which our travellers, however, place near the Arab city Medinet el Fars.
Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Memphis.*
The pyramids of Sakkara and Gize.
Matarie, *Heliopolis.*

The style and plan of the temples, palaces, and sepulchral grottoes in these several places, are briefly described, together with their paintings and basreliefs, historical and hieroglyphical. The author calls it "a very hasty account of the labours which have engaged the commission of the arts. The work which it proposes to publish, under the auspices of the first Consul, will give a more correct idea of what it has done than the most circumstantial history can produce."

"A colony from Ethiopia peopled Egypt, following the course of the river which waters it. The first who fixed here were the Troglodytes, inhabitants of grottoes formed by nature in the rocks. The most antient monuments are those nearest the tropics. At Philoe two temples have been destroyed, of whose materials others have been re-built which still remain. Thus a generation of monuments may be said to have been established, and the age of each of them is triple that of the most antient state of Europe." (p. 7.) This generation of monuments, we are told, p. 33, "would throw back the construction of the first buildings to an epocha anterior to that which the Christians assign to the creation of the world." This extravagant antiquity has been asserted by the Hindoos, and by Brydone in his account of Etna; and both have received their confutation, as has their imitator Volney also. Egypt is styled "the cradle of architecture." The Greeks are here said to have borrowed the form of the Egyptian columns, and the plan of their most elegant temples. "The paintings relate to the Egyptian gods, and represent offerings and sacrifices, as well as subjects connected with astronomy and agriculture. The attitudes in general are stiff and constrained, and no regard is paid to perspective. The drawing of the human figure is sometimes disgusting, while that of the animals

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animals frequently approaches to perfection." (p. 14.) "The history of the progress of civilization is shewn in the basso-relievos or the paintings in fresco, which represent the various labours of the antient Egyptians, hunting, fishing, tillage, harvest, navigation, the traffick of the money-changers, military exercises, the practice of arts and trades, with marriage and funeral ceremonies, are represented in a thousand places*." "The grottoes are decorated in the smallest recesses with paintings and hieroglyphics, whose colours retain all their original freshness and brilliance. The figures which have not been coloured have received a polish equal to that of the finest stucco." (p. 17.) "In every part of Upper Egypt, near the site or ruins of an antient temple, the tombs of its inhabitants may be found in the mountains, and the history of every Egyptian who is buried there is traced on the wall." (p. 19.) "Astronomical subjects are engraved under the porticos and in the vestibules of the temples, as if the priests thought that a regard for the sciences was the best preparative for the duties of religion†." (p. 10.) "One of the four remaining zodiacs is in the temple at Esne." (p. 45.)

"The second grotto of El Kab contains very minute descriptions of the process of embalming." (p. 44.) The pictures in the ruins between the Memnonium and Medinet Abou agree with the description by Diodorus Siculus in the tomb of Osmandyas; sieges, battles, victories, and triumphs, arms, furniture, habits. "There are also pictures in the palace at Karnac which represent the ceremonies of initiation, while others display the progress of love." (p. 55.) Even the stone coffers of the treasury are described as remaining at Medinet Habou. (p. 66.) "The sepulchres of the rich are exhausted. None of the mummies sold by the people of the country are dressed in the envelope on which the figure of Death was painted. A few fragments of these envelopes are all that now appear. No traveller has found the MSS. on papyrus which the mummies of distinguished persons never failed to inclose, and are the most antient that have been preserved, and appear to contain, in hieroglyphical characters, the prayers for the dead, and are decorated with drawings resembling the pictures on the walls of the sepulchres*." (p. 77.)

A map of the route is prefixed.

40. *Voyage pittoresque de la* Syrie, *&c.*

AFTER a long interval, we have received five Numbers of this interesting work, of which we have already given some account.

No. XI. contains,

Inside view of the gate called *Bab el Medynah*, at *Anthakych*, the antient *Antiochia*.

Antient sarcophagi on the road to Berytus.

View of *Sgeida*, the antient *Sidon*.

View of part of Jerusalem from the terrace of the Latin convent, shewing the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the great mosque on the site of the Temple.

Sepulchral monument of the kings of Judah [which its style of architecture and ornaments shews could not have been prior to the Roman times.].

Large general plan of the same.

No. XII. Cenotaph of *Caius Cæsar*. Plan and elevation.

View and plan of the more entire remains of the great gallery at *Palmyra*.

Triumphal arch at Palmyra. This arch, charged with well-preserved reliefs, of which we hope to see drawings on a larger scale, seems to have escaped our countrymen who visited these ruins.

Section of the mausoleum of *Iamblichus* and *Elabelus*.

* "Wherever men are described as employed in different works, there are always persons occupied in taking an account of them in a *volumen* or roll, with the *calamus* or pen formed of reeds. Nor is the œconomy of the flocks forgotten, as men are represented in the act of driving before them oxen, goats, and asses. They have, indeed, neglected no opportunity to heighten their imitation of nature by those traits which, being founded on a knowledge of the characters and habits of animals, must render it more exact. The most striking circumstance in the details of navigation relates to the form of the vessels. The different modes of fishing and bird-catching cannot be exceeded in the correctness of their representation." (pp. 42, 43.)

† This oblique insinuation refutes itself; for even the fashionable Ovid will tell us, that man was formed in an attitude to direct his views to the heavens:

"Os homini sublime dedit cœlumque tueri
Jussit." Edit.

* We wish to recollect where these sepulchral MSS. are described or drawn. Ed.

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Third

Third view of the Antonine way to Baruth, with antient inſcriptions and bas-reliefs cut on the rock.

No. XIII. Outſide view of Babel el Medina gate at Antioch.

Towers in the city wall, miſcalled remains of Seleucus's palace.

Groupe of 16 pillars at Palmyra. This ſeems to be what is called, in Mr. Wood's plan, No. 13, the periſtyle of a temple, though wanting two of the number of columns.

Sepulchral monuments in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature of the temple of the ſun.

Sepulchral monument hewn in the rock near Jeruſalem.

No. XIV. Remains of a magnificent building, which may have been the palace of Zenobia at Palmyra.

Section of the mauſoleum of Elabelus.

Inſide view of the ſame.

Elevation of the portico of the temple of the ſun at *Baalbek* (reſtored with a bas-relief on the pediment.)

View of *Cerine*, a city on the North coaſt of Cyprus.

View of the rock called *Youz Bir Euro*, or the 101 houſes between Cerine and Nicoria, in Cyprus.

No. XV. General ground plan of the temple of the ſun.

Portion of the great gallery.

A pilaſter on one ſide of the door in the ruins of a building near the temple of Neptune.

Mauſolea at the entrance of the valley leading to Palmyra.

Monaſtery of St. Anthony on the road leading to Tripoli.

Ruins of the monaſtery of *Cazzafani*, in the Iſland of Cyprus; and an antient ſarcophagus in the cloiſter.

With this number is delivered the author's apology for ſo long delaying his letter-preſs account of the plates, occaſioned by the diſappointment in paper, which was to have been the *grand Jeſus velin*, and had been bought a long time before for the purpoſe, but, after having been tried in the explanations delivered with the ſeven firſt Numbers, was found, after the ſtricteſt attention, to be unequal to ſuch a preſs-work as had been promiſed to the ſubſcribers. It is, therefore, after a very expenſive proceſs, given up, and a vellum paper provided, exactly like that employed by Didot in his ſuperb edition of Horace. The delivery of this paper is to take place, and the printing to begin, the 1ſt of next Fructidor, Aug. 18, 1800; and before the end of Pluvioſe, or January, 1801, the ſubſcribers may depend on receiving 20 or 25 ſheets of text, with the 19th and 20th Numbers; the intermediate plates to follow as faſt as poſſible, and the eight large plates promiſed in the proſpectus, and which are to diſtinguiſh the work from all other ſimilar voyages, are almoſt finiſhed.

Our readers may recollect the honourable mention made of M. Caſas, when in the Count de Choiſeul's ſervice, by Lady Craven (ſee our vol. LXIX. p. 238), and that ſeveral of the Iſtrian drawings were particularized by her.

41. *A deſcriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other natural Curioſities, in* Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, *and a Part of the Weſt Riding of* Yorkſhire. *By* John Houſman.

"THE following ſheets form part of a more extenſive topographical work by the ſame author; and a few copies have been printed for the accommodation and convenience of ſuch travellers as may think the whole work either too bulky or too expenſive. Beſides his own obſervations, made in the courſe of his different tours, the author has had recourſe to the works of ſeveral popular writers, from which he has extracted ſuch paſſages as appeared to him the moſt intereſting; and upon the whole has endeavoured to digeſt and arrange a conciſe and correct *Guide* to the *Lakes*, &c.; which he humbly hopes will be found an uſeful companion to the viſitors of the many ſcenes and uncommon works of Nature within the diſtrict. With reſpect to the ſeveral ſtations for views, he has confined himſelf to general directions, leaving to the artiſt of taſte to ſelect for himſelf ſuch as may beſt anſwer his particular purpoſe. Unexaggerated deſcriptions, in plain and ſimple language, are here principally aimed at; and if the author in any inſtance has failed in the truth and juſtneſs of his repreſentation, he intreats the candid reader to attribute ſuch inaccuracies either to ſome unperceived miſtake of his own, or to the miſinformation of others, and not to any deſign of paſſing a deception upon the publick. *Corby, June*, 1800." Advertiſement.

42. *Mo-*

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42. *Memorials of the Family of* Tufton *Earls of* Thanet; *deduced from various Sources of authentic Information.*

THE compiler and editor of this little piece of British biography and topography is Mr. Robert Pocock, bookseller, at Gravesend, the history of which town he compiled and published 1797 (see our vol. LXVIII. p. 966 *), the success of which has encouraged him to a second trial. He has chosen the Tufton family for his subject, from the nearness of Rainham, the place of their interment. Mr. P. tells us, he "collected this history at his leisure, with a view of connecting the actions of the noble family of the Tuftons: 1. for the information of those concerned; 2. for that desire of knowledge natural to him as a native of the county wherein those illustrious persons were born; 3. to mark the visible decay of human kind; for, having visited the mausoleum of this noble family in Rainham church in the year 1790, and again in 1799, he could not but observe the great difference which had taken place in that interim in the state of the coffins, the deficiency of which is here supplied from the parish register, and likewise entries relating to the family from that of Hethfield. The Tuftons originate from a place of that name in Suffex, antiently, as well as their name, written *Toketon*. Sir John Tufton was created a baronet, 1611; and his eldest son, Nicholas, a baron, 1625, and Earl of Thanet, 1628. Another earl obtained the barony of Clifford from his grandmother, Anne, the celebrated countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. An account of the Clifford family and barony is introduced†." (p. 88—121.)

The present Earl of Thanet is the ninth in succession, of whom nothing more is here said.

We wish the compiler success with this and all his future labours of the same kind.

43. *The Character of* Demetrius, *in a Sermon on Occasion of the Death of the late Rev.* William Blake, *Forty-four Years Pastor of the Protestant Dissenting Congregation in* Crewkerne, Somerset; *preached on the 7th of* April, 1799, *by* T. Thomas. *To which are added, the Address and Prayer delivered at the Interment, by* Joshua Toulmin, *D. D. With a Sketch of the Character, and an elegiac Poem to the Memory of the deceased, by* F. Webb. *Published by earnest Request.*

FROM John iii. 12, Mr. T. points out the duty of Christian activity and exemplariness. "The question is, what light we communicate to our fellow-creatures, wherein their interests are served by us, what is the ornament we wear, what our talents, and where our exertion for usefulness. When struck with the profligacy or indiscretion of other men, let us not value ourselves because we labour not under such disgrace. Nor is it sufficient that we are not even in the lowest class of Christians; let us be concerned to be rivals of those whom mankind most bless, who in eternity will be most honoured." (p. 15.) And he concludes the improvement of this subject by characterizing the deceased object of it as the most affectionate friend and most able pastor his congregation could have selected. The address at the grave is equally expressive of his character and the solemity of the occasion. The same good character is held out in the eulogium and elegy on him by his friend and fellow-student at Daventry.

Mr. B. was descended from a collateral branch of the family of Admiral Blake. His grandfather, Malachi, was a non-conformist minister at Blagden, in the parish of Pitminster, four miles from Taunton, and laid the foundation of the Dissenting congregation at Wellington, co. Somerset; and, adhering to the cause of the Duke of Monmouth, was on his defeat obliged to retire in disguise to London. He had three sons, John, Malachi, and William, a woollapler at Taunton. The youngest of eight children of the last of these was the subject of this publication; and Malachi, the second son of Malachi, was settled as a minister at Langport, and thence removed to Blanford,

* This was followed by "Pocock's Gravesend Water-companion, describing all the Towns, Churches, Villages, Parishes, and Gentlemen's Seats, as seen from the River Thames, between London Bridge and Gravesend Town; with Observations on whatever is worth remarking in that District: calculated chiefly for the Amusement and Entertainment of those who frequent the Gravesend Passage-boats and Margate Hoys, and for all Captains, Passengers, and Mariners in our Ports. Part I. from Gravesend to London; Part II. from London to Gravesend." 12mo.

† We cannot help regretting, that no artist has presented the publick with a copy of the famous family picture at Skipton castle. EDIT.

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Stamford, 1716, where he died 1760, having published an account of the fire which destroyed that town 1731, with an address to the inhabitants, and a sermon on the occasion; a charge at the ordination of the Rev. James Kirkup, at South Petherton, 1747; and a little pamphlet, intituled, "Kilmarnock's Ghost," with reference to Dr. Foster's attendance on that peer previous to his execution, written "from an apprehension that the Doctor had been superficial, if not erroneous, in the advice he gave him." Malachi, eldest son of William beforementioned, was a Dissenting minister, brought up under Dr. Doddridge; 1743, settled at Whitney 10 years, and for some years alternately at Fullwood near Taunton, and died 1795. William, the subject of this discourse, was born 1730; educated, 1749, under Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Ashworth; and, 1754, settled at Crewkherne; and was ordained to the pastoral office there 1757, which increasing debility and illness obliged him to resign Oct. 1798. He was twice married, and by his second wife left five children, of whom the eldest surviving, Malachi, is a physician at Taunton; William succeeds his father at Crewkherne; Downing has chosen the agricultural line; and there is one sister.

This sermon was briefly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

44. *The* Christian *Ministry exemplified in* St. Paul. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of* Bolton, *at the Visitation of the Rev.* John Pretyman, *D.D. Archdeacon of* Lincoln, *May* 7, 1800. *By* Charles Jerram, *M.A.*

THE character of St. Paul, here insisted on, from Acts xx. 24, is his intrepidity in his ministry, worthy of imitation by all Christian ministers in these times of Infidelity.

45. Richard *the First, commonly called* Cœur de Lion, *an Epic Poem, in Eighteen Books. By Sir* James Bland Burges, *Bart.*

IN the construction of the story, and the arrangements of the incidents, Sir James shews great judgement. The tale is told well, and in an interesting manner; the language and imagery are often beautiful, though seldom approaching the sublime; but the whole is too long; the versification and stanza are ill chosen, those of Spenser; and they perplex and sometimes offend the reader, however disposed for admiration and pleasure. The poem, however, must, taken altogether, be allowed to be an effort of genius, learning, and taste, very honourable to the author. It opens in the following manner:

"The lion-hearted Monarch, who display'd
His banner on Judæa's shore, I sing.
Immortal Muse! impart thy pow'rful aid: [wings,
From the Æonian mount, with rapid
Descending, heav'nly inspiration bring:
Teach me to trace th' effects of Austrian hate, [rous King:
And the foul wrongs of Gallia's treach'-
To tell how RICHARD, long oppress'd by Fate, [fus'rings great."
O'er adverse Hell prevail'd, and grew by

46. *The Necessity of Union among* Christians, *that, with one Heart and one Mouth, they may glorify* God. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, August 24, 1800. *By* Robert Luke, *B D. Fellow of* Sidney Sussex *College.*

EPISTLE dedicatory to the Reader: "Receive, reader, with all readiness of mind, what is designed for thy good. If elevated in thy station, and learned, be not fastidious as to the merit of my composition; consider how very proper it is in the author of a sermon to study plainness, for the accommodation of common capacities, rather than elegance for the admiration of scholars. If low, and not well informed on religious subjects, be thankful that another hath studied for thee, and offers to communicate his knowledge. If not as yet converted and restored to the fold of the true shepherd and bishop of souls, forget not that, as a duly authorized embassador of reconciliation, I have given thee warning; I have beseeched, I have instructed thee, that thou mayest be enabled to escape out of the miseries of this sinful world into the city of the great King, a city of refuge indeed, for, if thither thou escapest, thy soul shall live. If, what I should rejoice to find thee, an Israelite indeed, receive the unfeigned love of one who hopeth and trusteth that he is a member of the same body with thyself. Reader, shouldst thou be benefited, my chief object with thee will be attained; for, though I should not unfeelingly decline the consolation of thy good opinion, or the reward of thy gratitude, yet ought I to acknowledge it; the Master whom I would serve in serving thee is alone sufficient for all my wants, and more than enough for my

my recompence. Oh! how shall any minister of the Gospel, whatever be his circumstances, whether he abound or suffer need, whether he be most full or most destitute of earthly patronage, be able to decline the work of his calling, as if the good of that promise of the Lord of the vineyard were not sufficient to awaken all his attention, and to excite all his utmost diligence! 'He that watereth shall be watered also himself.' Respectfully, and with sincere regard, yours, THE AUTHOR."

This is a plain, good discourse, pointing out, from Eph. iv. 4, 5, 6, Unity of body among the society of Christians, supported by Unity of spirit; and, as the body is one, and the spirit one, so is the head one, one lord and saviour of the body; and, as all the members have the same evidence provided for them to trust in the mercy and goodness of their heavenly Father, there must, of necessity, be among them but one faith; there is also one baptism for the remission of sins, and one holy and blessed spirit, so united as to be one with Christ. He proceeds to warn against the rapid strides of Schism against the doctrine, worship, and government, of the Church. In the notes annexed he observes, that St. Paul mentions no other order than baptism; because he was probably persuaded that fidelity to the covenant of baptism would necessarily secure the observance of all the other ordinances of the law of Christ, whose authority is the sanction of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as the authority of the Apostles is the sanction of the two ordinances, episcopal confirmation and episcopal ordination. All men are obliged not only to believe in the means for the attainment of righteousness, but also openly to confess their faith.

47. *The Afflictions of England a Warning from God. A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Sunday, November 2, 1800.

MR. L, who in the former sermon "endeavoured to persuade his countrymen to consider the things which are more excellent, endeavours now, not a little influenced by the signs of the times, to persuade them to consider the ingredients of temporal felicity." In this, from Ps. cxxvii. 1. he shews the duty of nations and individuals to attend to the instructions of Holy Writ, "in which we are taught, as at the mouth of God, not only the duties but even the rewards and punishments of *nations* and *men*." Not that we are to suppose that "every exalted nation is righteous. No. Exaltation, though promised to a nation as the sure reward of righteousness, is yet, we are taught, permitted to be attained, on account of very different views in the councils of Divine Providence. A *wicked nation* may be exalted consistently with the doctrines of Scripture, for two reasons — either because it is considered as approaching the crisis of its own judgements, or, otherwise, as an instrument prepared for the execution of divine judgments in some foreign land; and that, when overthrown, its fall may be understood as an instrument of a more severe and a more exemplary punishment." "The improvement of such reflections is the indispensable necessity of national repentance and change of conduct; and, if this conclusion could but be thought applicable to the situation and circumstances of our own country, and, as such, suffered duly to restore the mind, and to influence the heart of ourselves and countrymen, no means of relief, I am persuaded, would be found more speedily effectual for the removal of national burthens." Mr. L. with emphasis exerts the privilege his station confers on him, and declares that, "though it would be a very odious exercise of his talents were he to particularise all the numerous and very grievous offences of this disordered country, as they pass in contemplation before his mind, and disquiet and depress his spirit, yet, could he persuade himself that his faculties were as fully prepared for such an arduous work, no consideration of personal danger or disrepute among men would be able, he trusts, to deter him from it." (p. 19.)

48. *Wisdom, Religion, and Courage, essential Requisites in the Character of a Magistrate. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. September 28, 1800, before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By* Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain of* Bridewell *Hospital, and Minister of* Bridewell *Precinct, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.* [See an account of Mr. B's death in vol. LXX. p. 91.]

GOVERNMENT, being of divine institution, cannot be kept up without the

the requisites above mentioned in the instruments appointed under God to exercise it. Wise and understanding men were to be chosen to be made rulers under the Jewish theocracy. These qualifications having been exemplified in him, who, at the delivery of this sermon from Deut. i. 31, filled the chair, "that the future objects of the citizens' choice should be endowed with like qualities, the nature of the times and the high distinction of this preeminent city peculiarly demand."

49. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen, and Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and the City Officers, on the 15th of* June, 1800, *being the first* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By* William George Freeman, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

RECOMMENDS the duty and encouragement of prayer, from Matt. vi. 6.

50. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Langton juxta Partney, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, June 8, 1800, *being the first Day appointed for a public Thanksgiving to* Almighty God *for the providential Protection of the King from the late atrocious Attempt against his sacred Person. By the Rev.* Robert Uvedale, *M. A. of* Trinity *College,* Cambridge, *and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of* Manchester.

FROM 1 Pet. ii. 17, Mr. U. inculcates obedience and submission to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and to the established form of government under which we live; and, in an advertisement prefixed to this discourse, informs the publick, that a list of the writings on the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, intended for publication by him, may be seen in our vol. LXVI. p. 465; and that Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, has examined the works, and has given them his testimonial of approbation.

51. *Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th* Fructidor (Sept 4, 1797), *and new Memoirs of the Persons deported to* Guiana; *written by themselves: containing Letters from Gen.* Murinais, *Messieurs* Barthelemy, Tronçon du Coudray, Laffond Ladebat, De la Rue, *&c. &c. A Narrative of Events that took Place at* Guiana *subsequent to the Escape of* Pichegru, Ramel, *&c. A Picture of the Prisons of* Rochefort, *by* Richer Serisy. *An authentic Account of the Captivity and Escape of Sir* Sidney Smith. *A Memoir, by* Barbé Marbois, *&c. &c. forming a Sequel to the Narrative of Gen.* Ramel *Translated from the* French.

THE narrative, to which this is a supplement, was reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 778. The present work has gone through two editions; the last much improved both in information and arrangement. The first chapter forms a complete history of the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1797. The narrative of events that took place at Guiana after the escape of the eight exiles is but a series of aggravated captivity of those who remained, of which the several letters of all to their relations in Europe are but unavailing complaints. The dungeons of Rochefort, described by Richer Serisy, editor of the "l' Accusateur Publique," a paper remarkably bold and obnoxious to the Directory, are unparalleled in the history of regal tyranny. Of the sixteen first deported to Guiana six died at Sinamary: Murinais, Tronçon de Coudray, Rovere, Bourdon Deloise, Villeurnois, and Brothier; and two remain there, Barbe Marbois, and Laffond Ladebat; eight escaped: Pichegru and De la Rue now in Germany, whither Dossonville is gone with Willet; Ramel with his friend Dumas at Altona, near Hamburgh; Aubrey, if living, at Hamburgh; Barthelemy on the Continent, his faithful friend Le Tellier died on his passage from Demerary to London. Twelve of the deported in the frigate La Decade have effected their escape, but with what success is uncertain. Brothier was a minister of religion, exprofessor of mathematics, and during the revolution an agent to Louis XVIII. condemned to ten years' imprisonment by a military commission, and deported with the first cargo. His death will deprive the world of various works which he intended to publish from the MSS. of his uncle; and among others an edition of Pliny, the notes on which alone would have been highly important to those, who are desirous of comparing the knowledge of the antients, relative to Natural History, with that of the moderns." (p. 120.) We have learned that, up to the present time, of the newly deported persons two have died at Aprouague; nine at Cayenne and the rest of the colony; fourteen at Conamana; three at Sinamary; in all, twenty-nine in twenty-five days; sixty are sick at Conamana; five at Sinamary; and twenty

twenty at least in various parts of Guiana. Among these were a number of priests. The narrative of the escape of Sir Sidney Smith, being of most interest to our readers, we particularly recommend to their attentive perusal.

52. *Memoirs of the Life of* Charles Macklin, *Esq principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums; which contain his Criticisms on, and Characters and Anecdotes of,* Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Mossop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, *and most of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Observations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects, the Whole forming a comprehensive but succinct History of the Stage. which includes a Period of One Hundred Years By* James Thomas Kirkman, *of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn.

THERE is little in these volumes to recommend the subject of them, whose birth is antedated *nine years*; his biographer asserts that he was born two months before the battle of the Boyne, 1690; while himself asserted he was born in 1699. Till 1789, when he first distinguished himself on the London stage, he appears to have been an arrant *Pickle*; and he always went by the name of the *Wild Irishman*, which his brutal overbearing manners fully justified; nor has the softening pen of the biographer, who is his relation and friend, exculpated him in the affair of Hallam's death, in the trial for which nothing but the great exertions of Fleetwood, the manager, saved his life. His theatrical life was made up of rivaling ill-nature and dispute, feuds and contests with managers; he was the very Jew that Shakspeare drew; and, when he quitted the stage, he failed in his design of a tavern, and a course of lectures on miscellaneous subjects.

(To be continued.)

53. *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River* Thames; *containing an historical View of the Trade of the Port of* London, *and suggesting the Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a Legislative System of River Police: with an Account of the Functions of the various Magistrates and Corporations exercising Jurisdiction on the River, and a general View of the penal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By* P. Colquhoun, *LL.D.*

NO Magistrate has taken so much pains to investigate the subject of police, whether on land or water, as Mr. C. The unexampled magnitude of the navigation and commerce of the port of London, exemplified in his Ist chapter, and the numerous depredations and injuries committed in it, recorded in the IId, IIId, and IVth, will enable the reader to form an accurate judgement of both subjects. Chap. VII. extends these injuries, arising from depredation, to every place where trade is carried on; and applies the legislative system, intended as a preventative, to every commercial port in Great Britain. A source of general information (in many respects new), respecting the various authorities under whose jurisdiction the police of the river is conducted, will be found detailed in chap. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV.; while the penal laws, which attach to maritime offences, and particularly to local injuries, as they relate to the Thames above and below London bridge, cannot fail to be useful; and, to those who follow nautical pursuits, the abridged view of the statutes applicable to these offences, detailed in chap. XV. XVI. and the general regulations of the port of London, comprised in chap. XVII. (a compendium never before published), cannot fail to be acceptable, since every material duty to be performed, and every evil to be avoided, is brought within a very narrow compass. Prevention rather than punishment led the author to record those various proceedings, which constitute the mass of turpitude which has so long afflicted the trade of the river Thames; whether from the lower class of labourers and others employed therein, or from part of the inferior officers of his Majesty's revenue and other branches of the public service. These several characters, whether industriously or roguishly engaged, will be found new to the generality of readers. The marine police is proposed to be maintained by a fund of 10,000l. raised by a small tonage duty. The powers and functions of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City, as applying to the police of the river Thames and the port of London, are stated; also those of the Trinity-house Corporation, and of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the establishment of the West India Dock Company. It is impossible for us to follow this inquisitive investigator through all his details; suffice it to recommend them to the public attention, with a wish for the success of his endeavours to make men honest—especially

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especially after they have so long tasted and enjoyed the sweets of the contrary practice.

54. *A Sermon on the Purity and Perfection of* Christian *Morality, delivered in the Meeting-house*, Carburnie Street, Chesthunt, April 27, 1800. *By* E. Cogan.

HOW far this preacher may be acceptable to those who sat under the late Mr. Wortley for so many years, is for them to determine. The publick will easily judge, that the printed doctrines of the one do not accord with those of the other. But those, who know what the influence of fashion on religion as on all other subjects is, will not wonder. "This discourse was written for the pulpit, not for the press. It is the first attempt at this species of composition after a ten years' total disuse. It was composed not in the stillness and retirement of the closet, but amidst the *actual offices* of a *laborious occupation*. [Mr. C. is a schoolmaster.] It is transcribed *verbatim* from the MS. from which it was preached, and printed at the request of the audience to whom it was delivered; and is now presented to the public, accompanied with no other wish of the writer than that it may contribute to promote the cause of Christian morality." There is nothing in this Christian sermon which may not be selected from the writings of Pagan philosophers. The piety here recommended is pure Theism, and Jesus is a mere moralist. Text, Matth. v. 8.

55. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of* St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation to be observed as a Day of solemn Fast and Humiliation. By the Rev.* Arthur Onslow, *D. D. Dean of* Worcester.

FROM 1 Chron. vi. 34, 35, the Dean examines the rules by which just, wise, and religious nations will conduct war, respecting its motives and the reference on it to Heaven. In our own case the motives have been sufficiently powerful for engaging in and continuing the present conflict. "The kingdom was in perfect prosperity, when "*a little cloud*" in the South foreboded storms which threatened desolation to the world; a strange and portentous whirlwind burst forth on the Continent, turning rapidly every way, and menacing the overthrow of all religious establishments in its course.—In the midst of such formidable appearances, our government and legislature with prudence and foresight prepared the means of resisting an attack, which was not only directed against our civil and religious establishments, but against every blessing of every kind both temporary and eternal.—For a time it was permitted that their career should be pursued with success, and that the schemes of the ungodly should prosper, but, God be praised! their dominion is again contracted, whilst their pernicious principles are sinking under universal reprobation and contempt.—Thanks to protecting Providence, we have enjoyed and still continue to enjoy internal quiet and security. our happy constitution is unaltered and entire. We are governed by equal laws and protected by an equal administration of justice: Liberty in the truest sense of the word has here taken the deepest root; spread wide its branches; and overshadowed the land; while the poor are supported both by private charity and by public provision in a manner unparalleled in any other country." (11—15.) The application is obvious, that we should improve the successes with which we have been favoured, by turning from our sins, and abandoning iniquities of every kind.

56. *A Sermon, preached at* St Mary's, Guildford, *on* Wednesday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By* T. H. Knigdon, *Fellow of* Exeter *College*, Oxford. *Published by Desire.*

THE text is Ezra viii. 22, 23. The tendency of this discourse is the same as that of the foregoing, but the language not so flowery; and it concludes with apostrophes to peace and plenty.

57. Las Guerras Civiles; *or, The Civil Wars of* Granada, *and the History of the Factions of the* Zegries *and* Abencerrages, *Two noble Families of that City, to the final Conquest by* Ferdinand *and* Isabella. *Translated from the* Arabic *of* Abenhamin, *a Native of* Granada, *by* Gines Perez de Hita, *of* Murcia, *and from the* Spanish *by* Thomas Rodd.

FROM this very curious book Dr. Percy, the present Bishop of Dromore, has taken the beautiful ballads of Alcanzor and Zayda and the Gentle River, published in the first volume of his Antient Ballads. The original Spanish consists of two volumes; but the events of the second happen 77 years after

after the conquest of the city and kingdom of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, and relate to a rebellion in the Alpujarra mountains, forming in every respect a distinct history from the first volume. The translator had to lament his inability to procure any memorials relative to the author, *Ginez Perez de Hita* of Murcia; but, in the course of translating the second volume, he chanced upon a story so much to his honour, that he has thrown it into the usual style of the romances or historical ballads, for which these volumes are so much celebrated; and our readers will find it in the poetical part of our miscellany for the present month, p. 161.

"This book is written in a romantic style, which has given some occasion to suppose it history and romance blended; but, I am persuaded, (except in Abenamar's Sport of the King) it is drawn up with a strict regard to historical veracity; and there appears to be sufficient grounds for the opinion, as, in the course of translating the second part, rather than the second volume of the book, the history of the rebellion in the Alpujarras, in more than four or five places, where one would conclude the author was falling into romance, we find his account confirmed by a very grave and sensible historian, Diego de Mendoza, who also wrote the History of the Rebellion, an eye-witness to many of the events as Ginez Perez was himself. The second volume is ready for the press; and the author is waiting only the favourable reception of the first to publish it."

The admirers of Spanish romances and ballads will be pleased with this publication; but, as the original Arabic MS is not now to be found, it may be doubted whether this is a translation or a composition of Ginez Perez. At any rate it is a tissue of fêtes, love, and combat, terminating at last in such jealousies and feuds, as made the kingdom of Granada an easy prey to the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the last trophy of their conquests. This work may be an addition to romance, but it is none to true history.

"The antient ballads of Spain have an acknowledged pre-eminence over those of other nations in point of excellence: Dr. Percy observes, none exceed those of "Las Guerras Civiles." The English dress they now wear will, I hope, not appear wholly contemptible; and that the book, which is held in the highest estimation wherever the Spanish language is understood, may meet a favourable reception in this Country." (Preface, xviii.)

The ballads are translated into the same measure as by Bishop Percy, but in not so correct language.

Take one example, p. 154:

When thou seest the King thy brother,
Fell him I fell like a man;
That I died a faithful Christian:
And forefwore the Alcoran.

If this publication meets with encouragement, "will be shortly printed, in 3 or more volumes, a collection of the most antient ballads known, comprising the whole history of the twelve peers of France and many other interesting stories, also some few original ballads."

"It is requested no person will attempt to set the ballads in this or the small volume to music, as they are already in the hands of an eminent composer, and will be published by subscription, whereof due notice will be given."

58. *Proceedings of the Town of* Charlestown, *in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in respectful Testimony of the distinguished Talents and pre-eminent Virtues of the late* George Washington.—*A Prayer and Sermon, delivered at* Charlestown, December 31, 1799, *on the Death of* George Washington, *late President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on the 14th of the same Month, in the 68th Year of his Age. With an additional Sketch of his Life. By* Jedidiah Morse, *D. D. Pastor of the Church in* Charlestown. *To which is prefixed, an Account of the Proceedings of the Town on the melancholy Occasion. Written by* Josiah Bartlett, *Esq.*

FROM Deut. xxxiv. 5, 7, 8, the preacher institutes a comparison between the Lawgiver of the Jews* and the assertor of the liberties of America. He does well to guard his partiality to his hero by telling that the *legislative* part of Moses' character was of *divine* origin, and his *generalship* rests solely on the authority of Josephus, who probably thought he could not make too much of the founder of his nation to a Roman emperor. Yet, says his pane-

* Mr. Boucher was charged with comparing Washington with Absalom. See LXIX. 956.

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gyffith, "like as was Moſes, ſo was Waſhington, early inſtructed, both theoretically and practically, in the art of war." We always conceived that, as far as the art of war was concerned, military achievements and reputation devolved on JOSHUA, who may literally be ſtyled the *Commander in chief*. He adds, "Never perhaps were coincidences in character and fortune, between any two illuſtrious men who have lived, ſo numerous and ſtriking as between Moſes and Waſhington. If the latter ſelected Moſes as his model, he was certainly wiſe in his choice, and happy in his imitation. Both were born for great and ſimilar achievements; to deliver, under the guidance of Providence, each the tribes of their reſpective countrymen from the yoke of oppreſſion, and to eſtabliſh them, with the beſt form of government and the wiſeſt code of laws, an independent and reſpectable nation. Both were early and remarkably educated and qualified for their future elevated and various offices." (p. 80.)

The proceſſion, aſſiſted by "King Solomon's Lodge of Freemaſons, in *ample form**, may have been ſolemn; but we have read better ſpecimens of pulpit eloquence, both in prayer and preaching.

The particulars of his life, laſt illneſs, and interment, are inſerted. It ſhould ſeem, by the following paſſage in the account of the latter, p. 80, that his corpſe was expoſed to public view. "In the long and lofty portico at Mount Vernon now lay the ſhrouded corpſe. The countenance, ſtill compoſed and ſerene, ſeemed to expreſs the dignity of the ſpirit which lately dwelt in that lifeleſs form. There thoſe who paid the laſt ſad honours to the benefactor of his country, took an impreſſive, a farewell view."

The tears of an empire may lament Waſhington. Will their grateful remembrance of him be exemplified in ſtrict adherence to his example and advice, thus exhibited by General Lee in his funeral oration?

"Methinks I ſee his auguſt image, and hear *falling* from his venerable lips theſe *deep-ſinking* words: Ceaſe, ſons of America, lamenting our ſeparation: go on, and confirm by your wiſdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers; reverence religion; diffuſe knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and ſciences; let Liberty and Order be inſeparable companions; controul party ſpirit, the bane of free government; obſerve good faith to, and cultivate peace with, all nations; ſhut up every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connection; rely on yourſelves only; be American in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union, which was the conſtant object of my terreſtrial labours: thus will you preſerve undiſturbed, to the lateſt poſterity, the felicity of a people to me moſt dear; and thus will you ſlipply (if my happineſs is aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliſs high Heaven beſtows†."

59. *A Funeral Oration on the Death of General* Waſhington, *late Preſident and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America, *who departed this Life at* Mount Vernon, *in* Virginia, *on* December 14, 1799, *in the* 68*th Year of his Age; delivered, at the Requeſt of Congreſs, by Major-general* Henry Lee, *Member of Congreſs for* Virginia. *To which is ſubjoined, An Eulogy, by Judge* Minet.

Of the firſt, ſee the paragraph laſt quoted. The ſecond is much alike.

60. *The Will of General* Waſhington. *To which is annexed, A Schedule of his Property, directed to be ſold, and the Oration delivered by Major-general* Lee, *at the Requeſt of Congreſs, at a Funeral Solemnity in* Philadelphia, *in Honour of the Memory of General* Waſhington.

"THE editor of this intereſting document, relative to one of the moſt juſtly popular characters the world has ever ſeen, is well aware, that the republication of George Waſhington's will in this country would, at no time, require an apology; but, at a moment when legiſlative interference has become neceſſary to ſtem the influence of a deſtructive faſhion in the invention of anomalous and abſurd deviſes, there appears a peculiar propriety in fortifying the wiſe deſigns of the law, by the exhibition of a teſtament, that furniſhes, in almoſt every line, an antidote to vanity and injuſtice. This inſtrument

* Part of it, the General's *apron*, was laid on the coffin with his ſword at his funeral.

* How well they obſerved this, let their tranſactions with France, and of France with them, declare.

† This may ſound well in the mouth of a military orator; but it is not *Chriſtian* doctrine.

ſtrument contains, as might have been expected, the ſentiments of that great and amiable man upon many of thoſe leading topics, which have divided the opinions of even wiſe and good men in every age; and if all that concerns the private hiſtory of this truly illuſtrious character is intereſting to the publick, theſe pages will be allowed to derive additional importance from the circumſtance of his acknowledging, that they had engaged many hours of his leiſure, were written wholly with his own hand, and publiſhed as his ſolemn act. Principles ſo avowed have the indubitable ſtamp of ſincerity. With whatever admiration we may have been accuſtomed to contemplate the hero who fought the battles of his country in war, or the ſtateſman who dictated the policy which governed her councils in peace; we ſhall ſurvey, with increaſed reſpect and ſuperior complacency, the man, who, after a long life in the public ſervice, and in the moſt trying ſituations, found nothing to be done when the ſummons of death called him to another and a better world. "I find," ſaid he, "no difficulty in dying—my will is made—my private affairs are ſettled, and my public buſineſs is not two days behind." Such a termination of ſuch a life abundantly juſtifies the avidity, with which we liſten to all that relates to his hiſtory and character. On peruſing this teſtament, the firſt obſervation which will occur to the diſcerning reader will probably be the entire omiſſion of articles of belief. He profeſſed the faith of the Church of England, and held religion to be of the higheſt importance to the happineſs of the individual and the community; but he appears to have conſidered the diſplay of any preciſe creed on this occaſion as unneceſſary, if not oſtentatious; the ſentiment of piety being a concern between God and his own ſoul. In conformity with this principle, he directed the moſt ſimple interment of his remains in the family vault. The maxims of life, which uſually influence prudent men, were regarded by this pattern of regularity with rigid exactneſs. The ſituation of his property is clearly detailed, and he tells us his debts were few, and none of them large. His legacies are bequeathed in terms of great kindneſs; and even thoſe of minor importance are accompanied with expreſſions of tenderneſs, calculated to make great impreſſions upon the objects of his regard by their benevolent ſimplicity. His comprehenſive mind, which reconciled the minutiæ of the deſk with the enlarged views of the cabinet, and the warineſs of experience with the prompt deciſion of youth, formed a perfect whole; becauſe every action had its ſource in principle, and nothing appeared to him to have been done, whilſt a ſingle act of duty remained to be performed. The political reſerve of George Waſhington, which, doubtleſs, reſulted from a thorough knowledge of the mixed and imperfect nature of our being, generated a degree of caution, which deſcended with him to the grave. He appears ſcrupulouſly to have declined deviſing any legacy, which might be conſtrued into a declaration reſpecting men and parties; on principles and meaſures, however, he ſpeaks with deciſion and earneſtneſs. His ſolicitude on the ſubject of national education is animated, patriotic, and full of liberal policy. On the delicate topicks of ſlavery and the ſlave-trade, his opinion is clearly deduced from the humane and judicious directions he has left for the manumiſſion of his own negroes. Whilſt he ſeems ſtrongly convinced of the rank injuſtice by which theſe children of miſery have been drawn from their native ſhores, his example recommends a gradual emancipation only, and that accompanied by ſuitable regulations for the inſtruction of the riſing generation, and adequate proviſion for thoſe whom age or diſeaſe have rendered incompetent to their own ſupport. At a period when wild theories of political union have produced ſcenes of horror, whoſe worſt effect, perhaps, is to have generated amongſt mankind an apathy to the privation of our deareſt rights, and a torpid acquieſcence in every encroachment upon thoſe genuine principles of freedom, by which liberal and enlightened nations deſerve to be governed; the votaries of liberty, and lovers of order, will turn with delight to this teſtamentary bequeſt as a ſolemn and expreſſive ratification of the principles by which George Waſhington was actuated in his political and revolutionary career; and of the conviction he felt of their juſtice to the latest hour of his exiſtence. The advocates of war, on any motives but of perſonal or national defence, will find no countenance in the ſentiments

sentiments and opinions of this illustrious general. The testator has expressed his respect for the courts of law established in his country, but has taken unusual pains to prevent any legal contest arising out of his will, and has even framed a clause expressly with that view. How far the maxim of Dr. Franklin, that all public services in a republick should be gratuitous, was considered of universal obligation by General Washington, we cannot know farther than as his example gave weight to the principle. He has condemned in implied terms, but with sufficient strength and clearness, the chicanery by which legal tenders of a depreciated currency are made to defraud the public and the private creditor. The inventory of his property for sale exhibits a total of 580,000 dollars, or about 120,000l. sterling; and the lands valued at a rate evidently below the testator's ideas of their intrinsic worth, long acquaintance with the subject having strongly impressed him with the necessarily progressive increase in the value of the soil in the rising and flourishing States of America. His favourite property was the Potomac Company, a navigation the works upon which had long had his patronage and personal attention, and the completion of which was near at hand at the time of his decease; a navigation on which must depend, for its commercial greatness, that city, which is fixed for the capital of the United States, and which a grateful country have designated by the name of Washington, to commemorate the virtues and immortalize the memory of a man, whose merits have consolidated the foundations of their empire. The composition of this instrument, necessarily technical, excludes the ordinary embellishments of style; but the editor, who recollects, with peculiar pleasure, having often witnessed, in the countenance and deportment of the Farmer of Mount Vernon, (as he delighted to be called,) the blended graces of dignity and mildness, feels that the same charms prevail in the sentiments and expressions of the last will and testament of the late George Washington. The editor has subjoined the oration of Major-Gen. Lee, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Congress, as containing a summary of the life of the late General, whose character has been well drawn and perfectly understood by a writer in the Morning Chronicle, who published a delineation of it when first the intelligence of his death was announced in this country."

61. *A Discourse on the Death of General* Washington, *late President of the United States, delivered on the* 22*d of* February, 1800, *in the Church in* Williamsburgh. *By* James Madison, *D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in* Virginia, *and President of* William *and* Mary *College.*

THE Bishop pays to "the genius and eloquence that have exerted their powers in calling to memory the splendid talents, the meritorious actions of the deceased, and have depicted them with a glow of colouring which he dares not attempt," higher compliments than we have yet seen reason to bestow. (See before.) He refers frequently to a short but judicious history of the American revolution, in the American Encyclopædia, to which he acknowledges himself indebted for many facts and observations. This discourse is a brief history of his hero, and a panegyric on his life and conduct, in the three characters of hero, statesman, and sage. The language is animated; but, perhaps in some places too flowery. A just eulogium of Washington requires a detail of the actions of his life. The wonderful properties, the inimitable beauties of those rays which enlighten and animate all nature, to be seen in their full lustre, must be viewed separately. But this detail, this separated view of the luminous acts of W. must be left to the judicious and impartial historian (p. 29). The conclusion is an interesting lesson to the republics of Europe. "Ah! fellow citizens, remember that virtue only is estimable in the eyes of God, and that without it republicans are victims destined for the altars of ambition; that, without just sentiments of religion, virtue perishes, a dreadful prostration of morals inevitably ensues, and with that prostration liberty is gone for ever. In an age when religion has become the sport of libertinism and philosophists; in an age when impiety is often considered as the first proof of brilliancy of genius; in an age when thy religion, blessed Jesus, is scoffed, reviled by those who are ignorant of it; in an age when even our relation to a God has been derided by wickedness and folly; in such an

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an age, Religion feels more than a momentary consolation in embracing the tomb of Washington, and holding him forth as an immortal example that man, in his greatest perfection, is ever religious and faithful. O ye who love your country, ye who would preserve for yourselves and your posterity republicanism pure and uncontaminated, again I entreat you, be it yours to cherish Religion, and to bear in mind the example of Washington. Ye who yet contemn the degrading idea that death is an eternal sleep; ye who do not rest upon the miserable and dreadful hope of that destruction, that extinction of being, at the thought of which virtue trembles, and the soul shrinks back with horror; ye who can look beyond the grave, and there behold regions enlightened by the eternal meridian of God's unclouded smile, regions in which piety and virtue live immortal; O make that God your friend!" (Pp. 46, 47.)

62. *The Life of* George Washington, *late President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of* America; *interspersed with biographical Anecdotes of the most eminent Men who effected the* American *Revolution. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. By* John Corry.

AN useful compilation of the various accounts in newspapers and periodical publications. Very little, however, is said of the wise and patriotic conduct of General Washington in his civil capacity; and scarcely any thing of his spirited and steady opposition to French principles and French factions since the Revolution.

63. *Poems on various Occasions, with Translations from Authors in different Languages; dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness Prince* William *of* Gloucester. *By the Rev.* William Collier, *senior Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge. 2 *vols.*

THE chief merit of this collection of poems, "written in times of affluence and happiness, and published in those of a far different condition," is, that by a handsome and numerous list of subscribers, it provided a temporary relief for the improvidence of its author—who promises more at a future time.

64. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, September 23, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at the Parish Church. By the Rev.* Dawson Warren, *B. A. Vicar of* Edmonton, *Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of* York, *and Chaplain to the Corps*.

65. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, October 21, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. Minister of the Chapel, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Kintore, *and Secretary to the armed Association of the Parish of* Edmonton.

THESE patriotic addresses to their hearers are not published. In the first, the preacher warns them not to suffer their vigilance and exertions to be relaxed by the fallacious reasoning of the Predestinarian, by despondency, or by false security and confidence, that the public danger is past. The second contrasts the pride and confidence of the men of Gath with the humility, true courage, and piety, of the youthful Israelite.

66. *Twelve Sermons on various Subjects, preached at* Southgate *Chapel By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. late of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge, *Minister of the Chapel, and Chaplain to* Anthony *Earl of* Kintore.

"FROM the kind solicitations of many very respectable friends, and not from any desire of literary fame, the following discourses are submitted to the public. As they were not originally composed for the press, they will be found to have but little claim to novelty of sentiment, or to elegance of language. They only profess to explain the different subjects of which they treat, in a simple and familiar manner. They are only intended for the use of those readers whose attention is directed to the *matter* which they contain, rather than the *manner* in which they are written. To the long list of subscribers who have so generously patronised this work, a gratitude most sincere will be cherished in the Author's breast. It would be in vain for *him* to attempt an adequate description of what he feels; he will therefore only observe, that, when he sends this volume into the world, one of the most anxious wishes of his heart is, that it may tend to confirm the good opinion of those friends, who have kindly afforded him their protection. It ought to be remarked, that two of the Sermons are translations from the French; and were admitted into this collection, because they were preferred to originals of the author's own composition, and appeared likely to produce a good effect, if more generally circulated among English readers. F. W. *Southgate, Middlesex, Dec.* 1, 1800."

* Author of a pleasing translation of Burton's "Sicerdos parœcialis rusticus," reviewed in our volume LXX, p. 761.

After

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After this modeſt account of the publication, it is unneceſſary for us to add any thing farther than our congratulations to the author on the numerous patronage he has received from 300 ſubſcribers for ſingle copies, beſides 42 ſupernumerary ones. The French Sermons here tranſlated are, on the Faſt, 1798, from Durant; and on Death, from Maſſillon.

67. *A Second Letter to the Proprietors of* Otmoor, *in Reply to Mr.* Taunton's *Letter to a former Addreſs*

THE "Reply" here alluded to was ſent to us with the brief notice of it inſerted in our laſt, p. 55. This was the only knowledge we had of the controverſy; in which it now appears the author of this "Second Letter," who ſigns "Alex. Croke," had "printed and circulated a View of the Poſſibility and Advantages of draining Otmoor," and "An Anſwer to the Caſe of Otmoor:" neither of which, any more than the ſaid "Caſe," having come under our cognizance, we can only ſay, *Nun noſtrûm tantas eſt componere lites.*

68. *Conſiderations on* Milton's *early Reading, &c.*—(*Continued from* vol. LXX. p. 661.)

SIR William Temple, ſpeaking of the higher and more eſſential powers of poetry, ſays, that he, who does not poſſeſs them, "cannot be judged to be a poet, though his meaſures are never ſo juſt, his feet never ſo ſmooth, or his ſounds never ſo ſweet." And it is obſerved, in the preface to the THEATRUM POETARUM, that "wit, ingenuity, and learning, in verſe, are one thing; TRUE NATIVE POETRY is another; in which there is a certain air and ſpirit, which perhaps the moſt learned in other arts do not comprehend." The author of the obſervation was Milton's nephew, if not Milton himſelf; for, as Mr. Warton has remarked, "many traces of Milton's hand may be diſcovered in the *Theatrum Poetarum* of Edward Phillips; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe Milton threw many additions and corrections into it, as it contains criticiſms far above the taſte of that period:" and the gentleman, to whom the publick is obliged for the late acceptable edition of it, has obſerved (with regard to the preface eſpecially), that "the opinions, nay the very expreſſions of Milton break out in almoſt every page." It appears from the *Extracts*, which Mr. Dunſter has given from Sylveſter's Du Bartas, that though the *meaſures* of Sylveſter, the tranſlator, were not always *juſt*, nor his *feet ſmooth*, nor his *ſounds ſweet*, yet he certainly poſſeſſed a rich vein of TRUE NATIVE POETRY; the *certain air and ſpirit* of which we have no doubt would be ſenſibly *apprehended* by the congenial mind of Milton.

We rather wonder Mr. D. did not cite the account of Joſhua Sylveſter, given in the *Theatrum*, as it ſerves to ſhew Milton's opinion of his greater poem. It is as follows:

"Joſhua Sylveſter, the Engliſh tranſlator of Du Bartas, his Poems of the Six Daies Work of Creation, by which he is more generally famed (for that Poem had many great admirers) than by his own Poems commonly printed therewith."

This, according to the general ſtrain of commendation applied, in the book, to the very firſt poets of that time, is no mean teſtimonial of Sylveſter's poetic reputation; and it confirms what the author of the *Conſiderations* has ſaid reſpecting the popularity of his greateſt work.

The popularity of Sylveſter's Du Bartas, in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, may be farther indicated from another circumſtance. In Poole's* Engliſh Parnaſſus, publiſhed in 1657, it is placed at the head of the "liſt of books principally made uſe of in

* The *Engliſh Parnaſſus*, or *Help to Engliſh Poeſie*, by Joſhua Poole, M. A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, is in fact an Engliſh *Gradus ad Parnaſſum*. The Title Page announces it as, *containing a collection of all the rhythming Monoſyllables, the choiceſt epithets and phraſes, with ſome general forms upon all occaſions, ſubjects, and themes.* Theſe forms, or poetical deſcriptions, form the great Body of the work. Joſhua Poole was a ſchool-maſter; and Oldys has cenſured his work as "only fit to teach his ſcholars the pompous inſignificance and empty ſwell of pedantry and bombaſt." If the *Engliſh Parnaſſus* is not a work of the *firſt taſte* in point of ſelection, it certainly does not deſerve the ſevere cenſure of Oldys. The ſelection ſeems fairly made from the great body of poetry then in exiſtence; and without any glaring predilection for the *ampullæ et ſeſquipedalia verba*. But, at the time when this cenſure was pronounced, the faſtidiouſneſs of criticiſm was beginning to look more to elegance and correctneſs of writing, than to the bold efforts of genius

in compiling the work;" in which list are the works of the best poets preceding that time, many of whom were prior to Sylvester, so that the precedence given to him must be understood *honoris causa*. It should be noticed, that Milton, who had then published only his *Juvenile Poems*, is the last name in the catalogue. Through the first half of the seventeenth century we must therefore understand Sylvester's Du Bartas to have retained the high reputation which it acquired at its first appearance.

Although Mr. Dunster has termed his *Extracts* generally the *beauties of Sylvester's Du Bartas, they* are only made from the translation of Du Bartas's *Weeks*.

Had the following passage been posterior to Milton, we might perhaps have considered it in some respects as highly Miltonic; and that it is worthy to be so considered, Milton has himself shewed, by introducing one entire line into a truly sublime passage in one of the most sacred and divine parts of his poem.

Before all time, all matter, form, and place,
God all in all, and ALL in God it was:
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Incomprehensible, all spirit, all light,
All Majesty, all self-omnipotent,
Invisible, imparsive, excellent,
Pure, wise, just, good, God reign'd alone.

The *Creation of Light*, and the *Description of Night* which follows it, contain many beauties, with fewer imperfections than we have observed in any passage of equal length.

These four lines appear to us of sterling merit;

God sounds the deepest of the double heart;
Searcheth the reins, and sifteth ev'ry part,
He sees all secrets, and his Lynx-like eye
Ere it be thought, doth ev'ry thought descry.

In a charge to mankind, invariably to follow their great Creator's laws, as regularly as the planets do, we are struck with the effect of this line;

See'st thou those stars we wrongly wand'-
ring call?

To the personification of War as given by Sylvester from Du Bartas, Mr. Dunster suggests that Gray was indebted for a fine passage* in his BARD.

The *Picture* of Moses found by Pharaoh's daughter is drawn with a pencil delightfully soft.

The following beautiful passage has its charms *cuivis tempori*:

——— Poesy, whose pleasure is
To bathe in seas of Heavenly mysteries,
Her chastest feathers in that stream shall dip.

We shall close our specimen of the Extracts with the choice of Solomon; where glory, riches, health, and wisdom, are presented to him, when a youth, in a vision;

———He in spirit sees,
While his sense sleeps, the God of Majesties,
The Lord of Hosts; who, crown'd with radiant flames,
Offers him choice of these four lovely dames.

Many highly poetical expressions, and short passages of fine effect, we should think, did our limits allow it, well worth submitting at full length to our readers of taste; but, as a conclusion, we subjoin *an original* composition of Sylvester in quite another style. The following *Masque Sonnet* to Q. Anne, consort of James I. may still be read with much pleasure.

Hie we, hie we, sister fairies!
Dead our comfort, deep our care is,
While we miss our mistress' grace;
In the mirror of whose face
Majesty and mildness meet,
Stately shining, smiling sweet:
In whose bosom
Ay repose 'ern
All the honours of Diana:
Say who saw, our Glory, Anna?

This way, this way, Grace did guide her;
Cou'd so rich a jewel hide her,
So unseen, that none can say,
Whether she is gone this way?
Or doth Envy make you mum?
Or hath wonder struck you dumb?
Io, sisters!
Here's our mistress!
Io, fairies! we have found her;
Dance we, rapt with joy, around her;

genius, and the daring flights of true native poetry, on which the stigma of bombast was not unfrequently most unjustly stamped. About the time of the publication of Poole's *English Parnassus*, and for more than half a century before, English Poetry, though imperfect and unequal, *displayed perhaps upon* the whole more of the *vivida vis* of *true native genius*, than it has ever done since.

* ——— What terrors round him wait!
Amazement, in his van, with flight combin'd,
And Sorrow's faded form and Solitude behind!

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Hall,

Hail, all hail, O Queen of Graces!
Whose aspect auspicious chases
All our fears and cares away,
Clearing all with cheerful ray;
Whom whoever never saw
Knows not Virtue's love nor law!
Bounty's presence,
Beauty's pleasance!
Model and divine idea,
Both of Pallas and Athea!

Welcome, welcome, Phenix royal!
With and waits thee echo loyal;
In all Faerie is not found
A more happy piece of ground,
Than your presence maketh here;
Where, together with your pheere *,
All we wish you,
And your issue
With all joys of grace internal,
Outward Glory and eternal.

69. *The Poetical Works of* Thomas Gray, *LL. B. late Professor of Modern Languages and History in the University of* Cambridge: *with some Account of his Life and Writings. The whole carefully revised, and illustrated by Notes. To which are annexed Poems addressed to, and in Memory of, Mr.* Gray; *several of which were never before collected. The Second Edition, considerably enlarged and improved.*

IT is with truth asserted, that "the present collection comprises more poems of Mr. Gray, and Miscellanies concerning him, than any heretofore published." The first Edition was duly noticed in our LXIXth Volume, p. 877; but on inspection of the present we find it materially enlarged and still further improved.

All the Latin fragments of Mr. Gray (of which only the principal ones were before adopted) are now inserted, together with a "Hymeneal on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales," which had been unaccountably overlooked by Mr. Mason, Mr. Wakefield, and every other Editor, though printed under the signature of Mr. Gray in the Cambridge Collection.

Some Amatory Lines by Gray have been adopted from the Notes to Warton's Editon of Pope's Works. Also, an Ode on the Death of Mr. Gray, by Lord Carlisle: and an Apostrophe to his Memory, from Mason's "English Garden."

In the whole, we find no fewer than eleven poems that never appeared in any other collection, exclusive of English translations of some of the Latin poems, and literal versions of those imitated from the Norse tongue.

The Notes peculiar to the present work are nearly fourscore in number, (we mean exclusive of those by Mr. Gray himself, all of which are retained): of those, many are new to this Second Edition, and the others have been enlarged and improved; new and obvious imitations are pointed out from Walton *, Otway †, Mallet ‡, Young §, Collins ‖, &c. Indeed, throughout the work, we find strong proofs of the Editor's having sat down to his task *con amore*, and been unsparing of labour in research for the illustration of his Author.

The Long Story, which in the former Edition was placed among the *posthumous* Pieces, is here properly classed among the articles printed under the Author's own inspection.

The Embellishments also have been attended to. The Engraving referring to the Church-Yard Elegy, which we impliedly censured in our Review of the first Edition, has been withdrawn; and in its place the three following new Plates have been inserted; viz.

The Bard; *The Descent of Odin*; and a humourous, but accurate sketch of the late Mr. Etough, epigrammatised by Mr. Gray, under the name of *Tophet*.

For the Drawing whence this latter Engraving was copied, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to our Printer; and for several corrections, additions, and illustrations, to Mr. Isaac Reed, the well-known Commentator on Shakspeare.

70. *The Poems of* Gray: *a new Edition, adorned with Plates.*

THE Engravings in this Volume are, we think, in some respects higher finished than those in the preceding article; but, having said this, we have given the present Publication its chief merit. Those who look here for criticisms, illustrations, or additions, will be disappointed. Indeed, by strong internal evidence, we are induced to consider it as chiefly borrowed from the first Edition of the foregoing work. The Advertisement begins thus: "*We have added few Notes* to this Edition besides those proceeding from the pen of the Author." On a comparison we find, that

* Companion, consort, lover.

* p. 15. † p. 36. ‡ p. 29. § p. 92. ‖ p. 89. 99.

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that, excepting Mr. Gray's own Notes (which all Editions have copied), there are in the whole volume but 23 lines of note that are not exactly transcribed from those marked as having been purposely prepared for the former work. Nay, even a particular expreſſion by which S. J.* introduced his Memoirs of Gray, has been copied by the anonymous Editor of the Volume now under conſideration. We ſhall only add, that this Volume contains 36 articles: the foregoing, 54.

71. *A Treatiſe on the Nature, Origin, and Progreſs, of the Yellow Fever, with Obſervations on its Treatment; comprihing an Account of the Diſeaſe in ſeveral of the Capitals of the United States, but more particularly as it has prevailed in* Boſton. *By* Samuel Brown, *M. B.*

WHAT was with the ſtricteſt propriety recommended in our vol. LXVIII. p. 623, to the College of Phyſicians in London, we rejoice to find, for the benefit of ages yet to come, was actually put in practice by the *Humane Society* at Maſſachuſetts; the offer of "a piece of plate, of the value of 50 dollars, for the communication of the greateſt number of important and well-ſubſtantiated facts inſtrumental in giving origin to the Yellow Fever in the United States. Theſe may reſpect the circumſtances of importation; the ſituation of places in which it appeared; the waters uſed by the inhabitants; the diet and occupations of the perſons moſt affected by the diſeaſe; the ſtate of the atmoſphere previous to and at the time of its prevalence; together with all ſuch accidental cauſes, as may have concurred in the generation of the epidemic; and be ſtated in conciſe terms, with the authorities and publications by which they are ſupported." (*p.* vii.)

On the 6th of January, 1800, the premium was adjudged to Dr. Brown; who has ſince publiſhed at Boſton the ſatisfactory pamphlet now before us; the many well-atteſted facts in which with the cauſes, prognoſtics, and methods of cure, we recommend to the peruſal of every medical practitioner in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; contenting ourſelves with pointing out ſome of the moſt eaſy preventatives.

"After a proper diet, nothing more contributes to health and its preſervation, than cleanlineſs of perſon and apparel. A want of a due attention to this particular of domeſtic œconomy is the occaſion of a variety of diſeaſes in young and old.—Frequent bathings, in the warmer ſeaſons, when the blood is in a calm ſtate of circulation, is very ſalutary, and greatly contributes to the continuance of health.—Frequently laving the body in water of proper temperature agreeably refreſhes and invigorates the ſyſtem, and preſerves and enlivens the actions of the lymphatic veſſels, upon which the purity of the blood, and the perfect health of the body, very much depend. This practice ſhould become more frequent, as it was among the antients, and is now with the inhabitants of the ſouthern and middle latitudes.—Volney, in his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," chap. xvii. informs us, "at Cairo, it is obſerved, the water-carriers, continually wet with the freſh water they carry in ſkins upon their backs, are never ſubject to the plague." This fact, ſays Mr. Webſter, if accurately ſtated, is worth an empire. The moſt ſafe, eaſy, pleaſant, and beneficial mode of uſing water is, to bathe or waſh the body in a private apartment at home. This may be done ſeveral ways; either in a large veſſel, immerſing the whole body at once; or, what is leſs troubleſome, with a ſingle pail or bowl of water, in a bed-chamber. The waſhing may be done with the hand, or a ſponge, in a few moments, as the perſon riſes in the morning, or retires at night." (P. 75, &c.)

72. *A Diſcourſe, delivered at* Boſton, *before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of* Maſſachuſetts, *June 10th, 1800. By* Thomas Thacher, *A. M. Miniſter of a Congregational Society in* Dedham.

WE rejoice to ſee this beautiful ſcion of a valuable ſtock already flouriſhing, and producing the fruit of good works. Mr. T.'s diſcourſe, from Luke viii. 12, is a performance which reflects equal credit on his humanity and his abilities; and "the annual returns, received from the different parts of the Commonwealth abundantly prove, that the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts have not laboured in vain."

"This Society was organized under circumſtances and impediments which were more than commonly diſcouraging. The United States had cloſed a long and expenſive war. This city was ſuffering the effects of the deva[illegible] received from a brutal and ferocious enemy. Our want of an efficient government

* Mr. St[illegible] Jones.

vernment created uncertainty in all our transactions. Public and private credit failed; and on all sides there was a near prospect of poverty and ruin. Yet amidst those clouds in which our political horizon was enveloped, the penetrating eye of the first members discerned the future utility and moment of this institution. Their most sanguine calculations have been realized. Some of them indeed are removed from their earthly labours; but posterity will bless their memories. Among our deceased patrons, we should be criminal to omit the names of a *Russell* and a *Clarke**: the former of whom, with a soul more liberal than his noble fortune, stands first as our benefactor; the latter assisted us by his scientific labours, and drew up the constitution of this Society. For his extensive erudition and philanthropic heart, he ever ought to be remembered, as a delight and ornament to human nature."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE antient paintings published by Count Caylus, in 33 plates in large folio, 1757, of which only 31 copies were circulated, have been re-published with explanations by A. Rode, in three Numbers, large folio, each containing eight coloured plates. The Count found the original drawings from antique paintings, formerly in possession of the Cardinal legate Camillo de Massimi, in a nursery, where it served for the amusement of children. He purchased it, and employed Mariette, a skilful artist, to engrave the outlines, which he caused to be coloured by young ladies after the pattern of the coloured drawings which Pietro Santo and Franc. Bartoli made at Rome, preserved in the Vatican. This work was become so scarce, that 2270 livres were paid for a copy in the auction of Outard. Mariette's plates were found in the royal gallery after the death of the Count Molynet, and Lanny caused them to be repaired, and printed 100 copies, every one of which sold for 900 livres. 22 more drawings were added; and the whole comprized in two folio volumes. This second edition becoming scarce, Mr. Erdmandsdorf, of Dessau, allowed the use of his copy to the chalcographic society there, who have published a selection in these threee Numbers, engraved in a masterly manner by M. Langenhoefel, and illustrated by M. Rode, who has already published a translation of Vitruvius.

A description of the electoral gallery of Antiquities at Dresden, executed partly after some papers of the late J. F. Wacher, formerly inspector of that gallery, has been published by M. J. G. Lipsius, in 4to.

T. Paine having reflected in the grossest manner on the inspiration, and his German translator on the poetry, of the Sacred Prophets; Fr. W. Hagen has vindicated the latter by a well executed and elegant translation of Psa. viii. xix. and xxii. with very pertinent observations; and, in a second part, defends the character of Christ in a vigorous and convincing manner. The title of his book is, "Vindiciæ Prophetarum Ebraicorum et Jesu Christi, contra Thomam Paine, ejusque Libelli de verâ et fictitiâ Religione, Germanicum interpretem." 8vo.

John Adam Goetz has published at *Nuremburg* an improved edition of the "Characters of Theophrastus," from a MS. transferred from the Imperial library at Heidelberg to the Vatican, containing, besides a number of other rhetorical and philosophical writings, 15 last characters of Theophrastus from the 16th chapter in the common editions. Amaduvi, the director of the Propaganda press at Rome, printed two new characters, περι φιλοπονηρια; and περι αισχροκερδια: (which have been adopted by Mr. Wilkes). The oldest editions contain only 15 characters. Camo added eight. Another Heidelberg MS. had furnished him five more from the 23. Siebenckees collated all these; and from his papers, and with his observations marked with his initial, the 15 last are here published. The present editor has increased many of them nearly half by the last MS. and added something new to all, besides various readings, which may be considered as real emendations.

J. Cirbied, professor of the Armenian language at Paris, has written an essay to prove that the Armenian is the primitive language, because the ark rested on the mountain Ararat in Armenia, and in that region settled Noah and his posterity, who must have understood

* To these names may be added, the Hon. James Bowdoin, late Governor of this Commonwealth, and first President of this Society; eminent as a statesman, a philosopher, and a friend to humanity.

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derstood and spoken the primitive language, and did not abandon that country in a body, but sent out colonies whose language gradually changed.

M. Voelkel, counsellor of the Landgrave of Hesse, archivest and librarian to the Court, inspector of the collection of Antiques, member of the Society of Antiquities at Cassel, &c. has published an "Essay on the Removal of the Monuments of Art from the conquered countries to Rome," by an enumeration of them from Pliny, Pausanias, &c. We may observe how much the number of these monuments taken from Greece by the Roman generals exceeded those which the French Republick has carried to Paris. This enumeration suggests the hope that these last ravages may engage the Italians again to have recourse to those excavations, which have been long neglected, in order to replace their losses.

Friar Paulinus, one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in Europe, and who very lately enjoyed a post under the Propaganda at Rome, is now gone to Padua in the double capacity of librarian to the university and secretary to the Propaganda, who are removed thither from Rome. That city, which for centuries has been a venerable seat of learning, cannot but rejoice at furnishing a sanctuary to so many worthy and deserving Literati, that have repaired thither from the convulsed parts of the rest of Italy, and among whom the celebrated Borgia* stands conspicuous. It is, indeed, lamentable, that Friar Paulinus, by being deprived of all typographical resources, has been compelled to give up, perhaps for ever, his prospects of disclosing to Europeans the treasures of Sanscrit literature, to which, it is supposed, he was the first that furnished any useful key. The Hindoo alphabets, till of late in the possession of the Propaganda (a society reviled only by misinformed travellers), were packed up at Rome under his eyes, and sent off to Paris. Still, however, he could not be dispossessed of his vast attainments; and he has even rescued a few Hindoo MSS. written on palm-leaves, and containing, in a small compass, matter of much literary moment. Among them are a *grammar*, of which he has already edited an extract; three volumes comprising the large Sanscrit dictionary, known under the name of *Amarasinha*; and the *Sacontala*, a drama, no doubt familiar to many of our readers from the elegant English translation, published some years ago, by Sir William Jones. Desirous to form an estimate of the time necessary for illustrating, and of the expences requisite for printing, the above copious dictionary, he was, during the latter period of his residence in Rome, engaged in finishing for the press the first section of the *Amarasinha*, which he actually completed, when the French requisitions at Rome had already begun. The Preface to that section concludes with the following words: *Dabam fervente Marte Gallico.*

Mr. Pye's Epic poem of Alfred, printed by Bulmer, is in the press, and will soon be published by subscription.

Mr. Fitzgerald has a volume of Miscellaneous Poems in Bulmer's press, which will be published in the course of next month.

* This worthy cardinal, who, it is said, had little reason to be pleased with the treatment he lately experienced from the French, receives, since his quitting Rome, a very liberal pension from the enlightened Court of Denmark.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VIATOR A. is right.—"Time immemorial," LXX. 1131, is not a proper expression for an ascertainable period.

A CONSTANT READER (who dates from Dover,) will find a full answer to his query on *Heriz*, by consulting the Pedigree of *Smith*, of Edmondthorpe, in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. II.

A. T. will be much obliged to any correspondent who will inform him where may be found Letters of the Rev. Emanuel Bowen on the Rev. J. Kennedy's Scripture Chronology, between 1762 and 1787, supposed to be printed in this Magazine.

What is meant by the words *St. John Port Latin*, applied to St. John's, Cambridge?

Mr. J. H. CARPENTER repeats his wish that Mr. T. Carteret, of Stamford, or any other correspondent, would oblige *him* by sending *us* a drawing of the Free Grammar-school there, with particulars of the same.

We lament exceedingly our want of space to admit the innumerable contributions of our kind friends; and, whilst we entreat their indulgence, beg leave to recommend *brevity*, particularly in articles of controversy. We cannot undertake to *return* any POEM, unless particularly desired when sent. CONISBOROW CASTLE shall have place in our next; with, Mr. LANGTON on ANACREON; CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; PHILO-TECHNON; T. R. B.; ATTICUS; VERAX; the Extracts from Mr. WITHERBY; VINDEX; STATOR; R. C.; &c.

The

The Spaniards having stormed a Town called Felix, *in the* Alpujarra *Mountains, and put more than* 6000 *Men, Women, and Children, to the Sword,* GINEZ PEREZ *relates the following Story.* [See p. 150]

SLAUGHTER and unceasing vengeance
Breathing on the Moorish train,
Lo! before the Christian soldier
Falls a dreadful heap of slain.

Blind his rage, in vain for pity
Now the trembling wretch implores,
For he shuts his heart, no longer
Suffering mercy in its doors.

Hoary age and blooming childhood
Prostrate falling at his feet,
Beauty, that might charm the Lion,
One sad fate disastrous meet.

E'en o'er craggy rocks his fury
Drives them to the gulf below;
Mangled limbs and bleeding corses
All the frightful track bestrew.

Helpless women, guiltless children,
With a loud and fearful yell,
From the height tremendous casting,
Into Ocean screaming fell.

Still his murderous arm he raises,
Still his faulchion thirsts for blood;
Shrieks and horrid groans his music,
And his feast the crimson flood.

Felix, O! thy name proclaims thee,
But, alas! thou art not bless'd;
Misery, like a streaming torrent,
Has thy hapless race oppress'd.

Oh! these eyes beheld the terrors
Of this dire and dreadful scene,
Where the hell-hounds, fiercely raging,
Had in wanton triumph been.

And they saw a tender mother,
And her six sweet children round,
Dead, with wounds unnumber'd, lying
Prone upon the sandy ground.

E'en in death her gentle bosom
For her little infant felt,
But its smiles the guilty ruffian
Could not to compassion melt.

Deep into the hapless mother,
Lo! his furious sword he drives;
Pangs of tort'ring woe o'erwhelm her,
Still to save her child she strives.

On the ground it lies beneath her,
Guardian Heaven alone could shield,
For it lives unhurt, unslaughter'd,
Like its brethren on the field.

O! these eyes beheld, for surely
God inspir'd my steps that way,
Where the mother's breast now sucking,
Blood with milk, the infant lay.

Did I snatch it from the slaughter?
Did I press it to my heart?
Yes, I thank my God that led me
There to act a human part.

GENT. MAG. *February*, 1801.

O fierce war! thy barbarous horrors
What loud tongue can ever tell?
For the bane of man some demon
Brought thee from the depths of hell.

And thou steel'st the soul; like tigers,
Not like brethren, men unite,
And exult, with cruel transport,
O'er the millions slain in fight.

THOMAS RODD.

Addressed to the Memory of the late ingenious Mr. TWEDDELL, *a Youth of the most amiable Manners and highest literary Accomplishments; who, to the unspeakable loss of Science, and the regret of all good Men, was prematurely cut off at* Athens, *in the prime and vigour of his Age.*

ULLA si probitas, vel ingeni vis,
Si frons ingenua, aut rubens juventus,
Morbem flecterit, improbosque manes;
Non me carmina mœsta postularet,
Qui nunc ante diem domos ad atras
R. Tweddellius, omnibus videndas.
Illi Phœbus adhuc, lyræ scienti
Intonsas hederâ comas revinxit,
Et risum dedit et sales honestis
Junctos moribus; ut simul facetum
Suavemque, et lepidum, ac merum pudorem,
Laudarent alii, pares amarent.
Nec post, cum inciperet severiores
Curas volvere, patriæque sortem
Sævo in gurgite nautis, ille vatum
Sacris parcius immolavit aris:
Minervæque recentis ac vetustæ
Cultor sedulus, elegantioris
Musæ latius arva pervolabat,
Libans omnia mella gratiarum.
Et jam cum propius thymis Hymetti
Labra admoverat appetens, in ipso
Haustu pallida contrahuntur ora;
Nec dulci spolio datur potiri;
Frustra Fama tuo sonat sepulchro,
Heu frustra, juvenis, mea ac tuorum
Manat lachryma! Tu nequis redire
Nec spes ulla dolorve tangit ultra;
Felix si tibi forsan inter umbras
Persentiscere fas sit, ossa tecum
Illo cespite quanta conquiescant
Tnæ te quoque quod tegant Athenæ.

TRANSLATION.

IF worth, if genius, if the bloom of youth;
If spotless manners, and the soul of truth;
If these, alas! could boast the pow'r to save
From fell disease, and the relentless grave,
Then would not Tweddell's hapless fate demand
This mournful tribute from a friendly hand:
Tweddell, who now untimely yields his breath,
And feels too soon th' all-conqu'ring arm of Death.
The tuneful lyre his infant fingers strung,
Exulting Phœbus o'er his childhood hung;
Fann'd the bright flame, each glowing thought refin'd,
And sportive wit with sterling sense com-

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His

His learning, taſte, and conduct, all approv'd, [lov'd.
The grave admir'd, the young with ardour
When now ordain'd in manhood's vig'rous prime,
To cull the treaſures of ſome diſtant clime,
For Britain's weal quit Academic eaſe,
To brave the dangers of tempeſtuous ſeas;
Ne'er did his riper age theſe arts diſdain,
But ſtill he fondly lov'd th' Aonian train.
Skill'd in each antient and each modern lore,
Anxious each ſacred veſtige to explore,
His ardent mind on claſſic ground purſues
The deep receſſes of the fav'ring Muſe.
Here, as he rov'd where ſweeteſt poets ſung,
The Graces dropt their honey on his tongue.
And now, when burning to enjoy the ſpoil,
Hymettus' mount he gain'd with ceaſeleſs toil,
Juſt as he caught the prize with bounding heart, [his dart;
Grim Death indignant frown'd, and threw
Cruſh'd each fond hope, nor ſuffered to convey [away.
His treaſur'd knowledge from theſe ſhores
From thy ſad tomb Fame ſounds her trump in vain;
Fruitleſs, dear youth, this agonizing ſtrain;
Fruitleſs the tears by friends, by kindred ſhed,
No ſighs recall, no cares diſturb the dead.
Yet, if 'tis giv'n to fleeting ſhades to know
What moſt they valued in theſe realms below,
Happy indeed art thou, that Bards divine,
That Heroes, Sages, mix their bones with thine;
And that, belov'd thro' life, thy aſhes found
Secure reception on Athenian ground. M.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLII.

TO read, or not to read?—that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to ſtudy
The taſte and learning of the claſſic age,
Or take up vile and circulating trash
To paſs a rainy day:—to ſtudy? & improve?
And by cloſe application ſay we end
The difficulties and the thouſand doubts
That Ignorance is heir to: 'tis an effort
Inſtantly to be made: to read? to conſtrue
Greek? perchance be ſet faſt: ay, there's the rub—
For in thoſe dialects what toil may come,
When we ſit down in earneſt to the taſk,
Muſt give us pauſe: there's the defect
That oſcitancy makes of ſo long yawn;
For, who would nothing know, through all his time,
Of true philoſophy; mechanic powers;
Hiſtoric truth; laws of aſtronomy;
The lines of geography; or, the four rules
Of quick arithmetic, to ſpurn the frauds
That ready reckoners of th' unwary take,
When he might maſter all that books can teach him,
With a bare reſolve?—who would vacant ſtare,
And hem and haw, 'mong literary men,
But that the fag of ſomething worthy ſearch,
Bright glorious Science! of whoſe recompence, [brains,
No hopeful youth e'er fails, puzzles the
And makes us flee to cards and ſilly ſmall talk, [know:
Than handle ſubjects we were ſchool'd to
Thus indolence doth make dunces of us all,
And thus the genius, like a ſtanding pond,
Is mantled over with ſtill thoughtleſs dulneſs, [moment,
Which ſhould diſcoveries of great pith and
As a briſk fertile current, wide diſpenſe,
And turn to uſeful action.

HAMLET, II. 1.

THEREFORE, young ſtudent, queſtion your deſires, [your courage:
Know of your ſtrength, examine well
Whether, if yielding to a lordly mandate,
You can endure the livery of a ſtall;
For, aye, to be in high-arch'd cloiſter lodg'd,
To live a recluſe Canon all your life, [dit;
Sharing rich fines at warm and fruitful ab-
Thrice happy they who maſter ſo their temper,
To undergo ſuch ſtraiten'd reſidence:
But hardier he, in mitred palace pent,
Who, ſtooping under daily weight of lawn,
Grows old, encumber'd with large patronage. MIDSUMMER'S DREAM, I. 1.

THIS noble *Son of Chatham*
Hath ſhewn his faculties ſo bright, hath been
So clear in his high office, that his virtues,
Like his great Father's, ever fam'd, will cauſe,
At this his reſignation, deep regret;
And Commerce, by his ſpirit newly freed,
Entering all ports, with Union colours deck'd,
Along the friendly coaſts of either ſea
Shall ſhriek th' ill-boding omen to our cities,
That fears ſhall fill each wind!—yet he ſhall live,
In honour live, 'till we can find a time
To blaze his ſervices, revive his friends;
Beg of his gracious Prince, and bring him back [joy,
With twenty hundred thouſand times more
Than he went out in lamentation.

MACBETH } I. 7.
ROMEO } III. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

Written in Days of Yore, on drawing a charming Lancaſhire Witch *for a Valentine, and on claiming ſhe allowed me but* ONE *ſolitary Kiſs.*

THE REPULSE.

I DREW thee for my Valentine,
And claim'd a magic kiſs;

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Thou

Thou wert—thou art—thou shalt be mine,
And thus I live in bliss.

Why but one kiss? it is my right,
Ten thousand, aye, and more:
Thy melting lips give such delight,
I never would give o'er.

By gentle force, I dallying tried
To have again *my own*;
Bade her let Love himself decide;
Still was her answer—"None."

Why gav'st thou, then, so sweet a kiss,
Ah pr'ythee, Celia, why?
Would'st thou, fair Witch, renew the bliss,
Oh! Celia, I should die!

All I could say, it would not do:
She answered, with a frown,
"Rash youth! it is enough for you,
So live, and keep—THE ONE."

Feb. 14. A R.

TRANSLATION OF GREEK VERSES

On Dr. JOSEPH WARTON,

in Vol. LXX. p. 197.

ALAS! he's gone, by Death's dire stroke he's slain,
Dear to Apollo, and the Muses' train.
Who, Tit'rus *, now poetic comments yields
On thee descanting in paternal fields?
Who now o'er Gallus' love in pity mourns†,
But from whose pains Lycoris scornful turns?
No budding trees in beauteous order rear'd ‡, [heard;
Nor lowing herds, nor bleating flocks are
No well-till'd fields their wonted pleasure give,
Nor grateful murmurs of the busy hive.
Who now to Britain's Orpheus' mournful plaints
For his lost wife in Maro's numbers paints?
Echo his plaints, resounded far and near,
To the inhabitants of earth and air.
The Indian § scorn'd his arrows, and his crown
Requiting thus parental favours shown.
Tearing her hair and breasts, wild Fancy ‖ stands; [bling hands,
Down drops her harp beneath her trem-
'Till, "thy son lives," the whisp'ring Zephyr tells, [ther ¶ dwells;
In those bless'd mansions where thy bro-
Sitting in meads, where various flow'rs combine
To hear the poets chant their sougs divine;
Dryden's grand ode, and Gray's * triumphant car, [vere;
And Spenser's sighs, how pleasingly se-
With Milton's wond'rous voice, and Homer's fire,
And daring flights of Pindar's doric lyre.

Cowbit. J. M.

* An allusion to a poetical interpretation of Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics, written by the late Dr. Warton.

† See Ecl. 10.

‡ See Georgics, 1, 2, 3, 4.

§ See Warton's Dying Indian.

‖ See his Ode to Fancy.

¶ Thomas Warton.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following lines were written, 28 years ago, by an affectionate husband whilst his wife was in *Child-birth*. There seems to be something whimsical in the idea; as such a circumstance might not be thought favourable to poetical composition; but, whether the lines be deemed good or bad, such was the fact, and they are submitted to your judgment for insertion in your Miscellany. E. G.

"O save him, Heav'n!" Britannia fondly cried, [spied,
When from her cliffs her gallant son she
"Let not his Gallic foes their purpose gain,
And all my Anson's *three* years' toil be vain;
Shield his Centurion, guard his shining store,
And safely waft him to his native shore."
She said—a friendly gloom o'erveils the skies, [lies †.
And safe in port the glorious wand'rer
"Be this my omen," cries the faithful swain, [be vain?
"Britannia's prayer was heard—shall mine
Thrice in his annual circuit now the Sun
Has seen my pleasures with his orbit run;
Seen my dear Spouse, with graces all her own, [crown'd.
With love and truth my warmest wishes
O save her, Heav'n!—her painful charge be thine,
And more than Acapulco's wealth is mine."

AN EPILOGUE

TO THE FARCE OF *Cross Purposes.*

Performed, Jan. 20, 1801, *to a select Party at* HENRY MATSON'S, Esq. Sandwich, *in* Kent, *spoken (by the Lady who wrote it) in the Character of* Emily.

WHEN War and Discord their foul banners wave [brave
O'er our once-favor'd isle, and thousands
The stormy ocean and the bloody field,
The Tragic to the Comic Muse shall yield.
Whilst real life presents such daily woes,
Such horrid massacres and murd'rous blows,
'Twere madness to admit fictitious grief;
From gay Thalia rather seek relief.
To politicians let us leave the rule
Of that great national and public school,

* See the Bard—"To triumph and to die are mine."

† He found that the hand of Providence seemed still to protect him, having sailed, in a fog, through the middle of a French fleet, then cruising in the Channel. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 283.

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The

The State; be it our constant aim to mend
Each individual, and to prove the friend
Of human kind: so shall we act a part
Worthy th' applause of every honest heart.
Have we succeeded in our wish to please?
Yes, yes, *I* read it in your eyes with ease.
In dear papa, rich Mr. Grub, you see
Of Thames-street cits a just epitome.
I think you will allow 'tis not uncommon
For lordly man to bow to weaker woman:
Thus my mamma, her sex's rights to claim,
Assumes the air of an imperious dame
Of quality, and quits her sphere of life,
To prove herself a fashionable wife.
In the three Bevils various traits appear
Of character, yet all agree that dear
Money's the universal recipe
To banish matrimonial *ennui*.
His master's manners in Chapeau we trace;
Piteous indeed must be that master's case,
Whilst dice and cards his ev'ry hour employ,
Say, can his bosom know one real joy?
Have not *I* undertaken a bold part,
In vent'ring thus my fortune, hand, and heart?
But what a noble conquest she obtains,
Who, by the gentlest arts, unrival'd reigns
Sole empress of her Lord's affections! they
Alone should rule, who know how to obey.

May no CROSS-PURPOSES our hopes defeat
At genuine Hospitality's true seat:
HERE she has ever reign'd; then banish sorrow,
Nor cloud to-day with fears about to-morrow.

Sandwich, Jan 20.

THE MISERIES OF GENIUS.

AN ELEGY.

ALLUR'D by Fame's fantastic views,
The Poet quits his calm retreat;
And envied comfort in his Muse,
And from his cottage bends his feet.

Superior genius deck'd his mind,
Enrich'd with learning's hidden lore;
His manners gentle and refin'd,
With lustre beam'd unheard before.

Hard was his lot, his birth obscure,
Contracted in a narrow sphere;
Born Fortune's buffets to endure,
And all his wants with virtue cheer.

Yet he had known the sweets of fame,
And tasted her bewitching bowl;
His genius rais'd aloft his name,
And lively fancy wrapt his soul.

His talents rare, above his fate,
His mind with discontentment fill;
To envy Grandeur's slippery state,
And false Ambition's hopes instil.

Alas! will Genius e'er supply
The place of Knowledge, Prudence, Care,
Or Meditation's thoughtful eye,
Or bid us life's sharp rocks beware?

In dissipation he destroys
His calmness and delights serene;
His industry contented cloys,
And riot wild distorts his mien.

Yet never fail'd his Country's love,
But in his heart, inspiring theme!
Superior virtue! all above
It reign'd triumphant and supreme.

Thrice generous Nature! he would wield,
When foes invading dar'd to threat,
Th' avenging spear, the lance and shield;
How high his patriot-heart would beat!

Within the ranks, the banners near,
He foremost stood in war-array;
One hand uprear'd the fatal spear,
And one the pen for martial lay.

Yet virtue, such as his entail'd
But cold neglect and want and woe;
The efforts of his Muse had fail'd,
And every neighbour was his foe.

Unhappy fate! ungrateful soil!
Which suffer Genius to expire,
And waste in vain its midnight toil,
Or breathe in vain poetic fire.

Ye rich, behold his poor abode;
In garret * vile, alas! he hides:
Oppress'd with dire misfortune's load,
Life's tardy hours he often chides.

Go, and with looks complacent hail,
Ye wealthy of his native land!
True genius languishing in gaol,
And rescue with benignant hand.

Behold his scanty bed of straw!
His dungeon dark distracts his brain *;
Oh! dire inexorable law!
Hard as his adamantine chain.

He sues in vain, he's borne away,
Alas! a victim to despair;
To cruel scorn and want a prey,
With maniacs life's last pang to share.

In frantic mood he rolls his eyes,
Confin'd within the maniacs' walls *:
To sacred misery pour your sighs,
In death he still unpitied falls.

JAMES L. MOORE, (Cl.)
Master of the Grammar-School,
Hertford, Herts.

AN INSCRIPTION

To the Memory of a Favorite Dog.

HARD by this spot, which sweetest plants shall shade,
All that remains of honest Basto's laid:
If ever genuine worth obtain'd your praise,
Reader, attend these tributary lays.
He, though of canine race, with man might vie
For truth, affection, strong sagacity.
In early youth unrivall'd in his kind,
Beauty and strength were in his form combin'd,
And every dog-like virtue fill'd his mind.

* Otway, Chatterton, Barns, Lee, &c. &c.

When

When in the field he ardent fought the game,
An honour'd hero marked his road to fame!
The fairest hands prepar'd his daily treat,
He liv'd companion of the brave and great:
Rest'd with cloister'd maids, in later life
He passed his days secure from toil or strife.
Oft' will his youthful friends, as here they tread,
Recall each pleasing action of the dead;
Relate with kind remembrance, when they saw
The gentle Basto graceful give his paw;
His willing paw their ready hands would take,
And each alternately would fondly shake.
As thus they sadly tell his worth around,
In silent woe Philippa treads the ground;
The cherub Margaret's breast shall heave with sighs,
And "big round tears" dim tender Charlotte's eyes;
While gay Lætitia plants his grave so neat,
Declaring, "now old Basto shall be sweet."
Not that fam'd dog *, whose loss, in antient days,
Set classic Athens' gossips in a blaze,
Nor he † whose praise great Homer's genius fired,
Could boast exterior beauty more admir'd.
Oh! had we called on mimic Painting's aid,
And in his better days his form pourtray'd,
We'd made, through genius guiding Delamotte ‡,
The dog of Alcibiades forgot;
Or had you Basto seen in days of yore,
With head erect, as proud he pranc'd before,
Scouring the plains, and rambling far away,
To search the spot where lurk'd the distant prey,
Then, with a word, returning to the call,
Low at his master's feet obedient fall,
Or press his side in blandishment most kind,
Or, like "a faithful guard," attend behind;
You'd own, Ulysses' dog, so well esteem'd,
Worthier than Basto never could be deem'd.
Like Argus, too, he served a chief of fame!
(Britannia's noblest sons revere his name!)
And as in service so in death the same:
Grateful as Argus to the last he prov'd,
And, dying, fawn'd upon the friends he lov'd.

SONNET.

To the Memory of the Poet COWPER.

WHILST deathless bards the warrior's deeds proclaim; [swell;
With martial notes whilst echoing trumpets
Whilst History proudly consecrates the name
Of those who bravely fought, or nobly fell;
Say, must the sons of Peace expire unknown?
And shall no bust to Cowper's fame arise?
No sculptur'd brass, no monumental stone
Record where Nature's fav'rite poet lies?
Fruitless th' applause which Art alone can pay; [revere:
The wise, the good, thy memory must
To thee each sorrowing Muse attune her lay,
And Taste, and Genius, drop the silent tear. [shrin'd,
This be thy meed, blest Spirit! thus enTo live for ever in each feeling mind. M.

EXTEMPORE IN STOWE GARDENS.

"IN you, my Lord, taste sanctifies expence, [sense."
And splendour borrows all its rays from

On a Coffin-plate (of Lead, gilt) found in the Vault of ST. BRIDE'S *Church, and now framed in the Vestry-room.*

"DEPOSITUM
Præstantissimæ fœminæ D'næ Eliz. Travell,
Uxoris delectissimæ
D'ni Thomæ Travell §, Equ. Aur.
Filiæ autem unicæ & hæredis
Rogeri Pocock, Mercatoris Londini,
per Susannam conjugem suam felicem,
& hæredem D'ni Job Harby, Baronetti.
Obiit apud Westm^r, 17° die Aprilis,
Anno D'ni 1686, ætatis suæ 24°.

Errata in the Latin Lines to Mr. BRYANT.

P. 65. l. 3. r. "tamen," for "tamem.
4. r. "laventur," for "laventur."
30. r. "referant, for "referent."

* Alluding to the story of the dog of Alcibiades, an animal of uncommon size and beauty, which cost him 70 minæ; yet his tail, which was his principal ornament, he caused to be cut off. Some of his friends telling him all Athens rung with the story of his foolish treatment of the dog, he laughed, and said, "This is the very thing I wanted. I would have the Athenians talk of this, lest they should find something worse to say of me."

† See the 17th Book of the Odyssey.

‡ An ingenious young artist, who studied under Mr. West, the present distinguished head of the Royal Academy, and whose taste and genius are visible in every style of drawing he attempts; but who is particularly alluded to, on this occasion, for his portraits of dogs, some of which promise to give him a claim to equal celebrity with that of the painter, whose picture of Alcibiades' dog sold some years since for 1000l.

§ Sir Thomas Travell (who in 1687 appears to have been an intimate friend of Atterbury) was M. P. for Melbourne-Port 1690—1713; and is mentioned by John Dunton as "the honourable and public-spirited Sir Thomas Travell." A curious circumstance relative to him and Dame Frances Travell, his second wife, 17 ... in respect to her fortune and separate maintenance, may be seen in the Journals of the House of Commons, vol. XIV. p. 38. Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 1799 (vol. I. p. 9.)

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT; *continued from p. 80.*

Friday, Jan. 23.

THE buſineſs of that glorious national body the United Senate, on this day, in the two Houſes, was merely the enrolment of its Members, the adminiſtration of the oath, and the preſentation and Royal approbation, by commiſſion, of the Speaker. This is the fourth time Mr. Addington has filled that great and arduous office.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

Both Houſes of Parliament have been occupied during the whole of this week in adminiſtering the oaths to their Members.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 2.

His Majeſty came to the Houſe in great ſtate; and, being ſeated on his throne, and the Commons attending, opened the buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament with the following gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

At a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of my people, I derive great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time, to avail myſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the Parliament of my United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This memorable æra, diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation peculiarly require.

The unfortunate courſe of events on the Continent, and the conſequences which muſt be expected to reſult from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a juſt feeling for the ſecurity and independence of Europe.

Your aſtoniſhment, as well as your regret, muſt be excited by the conduct of thoſe powers whoſe attention, at ſuch a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the Britiſh Empire, which has hitherto oppoſed ſo powerful an obſtacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence againſt their common and increaſing danger.

The repreſentations which I directed to be made to the Court of Peterſburg, in conſequence of the outrages committed againſt the ſhips, property, and perſons, of my ſubjects, have been treated with the utmoſt diſreſpect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by ſubſequent acts of injuſtice and violence.

Under theſe circumſtances a Convention has been concluded by that Court with thoſe of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for eſtabliſhing by force, a new code of maritime law, inconſiſtent with the rights, and hoſtile to the intereſts, of this country.

In this ſituation, I could not heſitate as to the conduct which it became me to purſue. I have taken the earlieſt meaſures to repel the aggreſſions of this hoſtile confederacy, and to ſupport thoſe principles which are eſſential to the maintenance of our naval ſtrength, and which are grounded on the ſyſtem of public law, ſo long eſtabliſhed and recognized in Europe.

I have, at the ſame time, given ſuch aſſurances, as manifeſt my diſpoſition to renew my antient relations with thoſe powers, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and with a juſt regard to the ſafety of my ſubjects. You will, I am perſuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford me the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport in my firm determination to maintain to the utmoſt, againſt every attack, the naval rights and the intereſts of my Empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed the eſtimates for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice to be laid before you; deeply as I lament the continued neceſſity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am perſuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for thoſe exertions which are indiſpenſably requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the country.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the bleſſing of Providence, has now been effected; and of promoting, to the utmoſt, the proſperity of every part of my dominions.

You will, I doubt not, reſume the enquiries which were ſo diligently proſecuted in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, as to the beſt means of relieving my ſubjects from the preſſure of the preſent high price of Proviſions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foreſight, the recurrence of ſimilar difficulties. In theſe endeavours, and in every meaſure that can contribute to the happineſs of my people, the great end of my wiſhes, you may be aſſured of my cordial concurrence.

You may rely on my availing myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity which ſhall afford a proſpect of terminating the preſent conteſt, on grounds conſiſtent with our ſecurity and honour, and with the maintenance of thoſe eſſential rights on which our naval ſtrength muſt always principally depend.

It will afford me the trueſt and moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction whenever the diſpoſition of our enemies ſhall enable me thus to reſtore to the ſubjects of my United Kingdom the bleſſings of Peace, and thereby confirm

confirm and augment thoſe advantages which reſult from our internal ſituation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to ſo great an extent the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the country."

His Majeſty and his attendants then retired in the uſual form. The ſpeech being read,

The Duke of *Montroſe* obſerved, that, in moving an addreſs to the Sovereign, he ſhould firſt have to call their Lordſhips' attention to the very important political circumſtance, the Legiſlative Union of the Siſter Kingdom. His grace entered into a minute detail of the great and permanent advantages likely to reſult to the empire by the Union; advantages which, he was confident, would for ever renſler us ſuperior to all the efforts of France, whoſe power, at the preſent moment, he admitted to be more formidable than in the much-vaunted period of Louis the XIVth. His Lordſhip next proceeded to the conſideration of affairs with the Northern powers: he contended that Great Britain only exerciſed her rights as a belligerent power—rights long eſtabliſhed, and repeatedly acknowledged, even by thoſe who now, in violation of every principle of the rights of nations, preſume to diſpute and to attack them.—If Great Britain did not perſiſt in maintaining theſe rights, its maratime proweſs was at an end; and its character and rank, in the ſcale of European nations, totally abrogated. To effect this, ſeemed to be one of the views of the Councils of Ruſſia; it appeared that their aim was to force this country to war. The armed neutrality they found would not do. The people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are politically the ſame, were proof againſt that. The Ruſſian miniſters then proceeded to violate the property of Britiſh ſubjects, and to treat their perſons with outrage and indignity; theſe enormities were inflicted with a view to provoke hoſtilities, and he believed had gone to ſuch lengths as neither the Legiſlature nor the people of this country could bear. There may exiſt hopes that the Great Monarch of Ruſſia may poſſibly regret the preſent conduct of his government, and feel diſpoſed to make proper reparation. Impreſſed, therefore, with the conviction of the *neceſſity* of Great Britain defending her incontrovertible rights as a belligerent power, and the confidence that, in caſe this country ſhould not receive ſatisfaction from thoſe who had infringed her rights, every man in it would firmly reſolve to ſupport the juſt and reſolute councils of his Majeſty, he ſhould move and read the addreſs; which, as uſual, was an echo of the Speech, and, in the warmeſt language, gave his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſupport.

The earl of *Lucan* ſeconded the motion.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* ſpoke in diſapprobation of the addreſs. He ſaid, the Houſe ſhould be cautious leſt they ſhould conſolidate into one body, powers whoſe intereſts were various; thoſe of the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen were perfectly diſtinct from that of St. Peterſburg; to evince which, he entered into ſome details. He contended for the propriety of inquiry into the cauſes of theſe miſunderſtandings, and urged the policy of vigorous meaſures in the event of ſatisfaction being refuſed upon proper repreſentations being made, and pacific diſpoſitions manifeſted. He concluded with moving an amendment.

Lord *Romney* ſaid, he had hitherto given miniſters his entire confidence; and though he did feel there was ſome little ground for enquiry, this was not the moment for ſetting it on foot. He thought this a fit time to try what ſincerity there was in the profeſſions of Bonaparte, who had declared himſelf at all times ready to treat for peace, and which was, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary to convince the people that the war was unavoidable. He believed the aſſertion of the Chief Conſul to be merely a pretext to keep himſelf in power.

Earl *Spencer* entered into a particular defence of himſelf and his colleagues; and contended that although the plans of Government might not always ſucceed to the utmoſt of their wiſhes, the war had added to the glory of their country, for at no one period had our navy acquired greater conqueſts; and we were now, after eight years' war, able to bid defiance, not only to the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, but even to a confederacy which had been unjuſtly entered into by the northern powers.

Lord *Grenville* entered into a reply to all the arguments which had been uſed againſt the addreſs. The confederacy, he ſaid, was doubly reprehenſible, as not only having been entered into againſt exiſting treaties, but even againſt treaties that had been entered into during the preſent conteſt. The circumſtance of its being the ſecond time of having this right diſputed, was an additional reaſon why we ſhould have it decided, and the more eſpecially, as, in his opinion, we ſhould never be better enabled to enter into the conteſt than we are at the preſent moment: the eyes of all Europe were upon them, and he hoped that the firſt vote of the United Parliament would convince the world that they had completely united the ſtrength and vigour of the two countries.

The Earl of *Moira* was of opinion that an enquiry into the conduct of adminiſtration had become indiſpenſably requiſite. His Lordſhip then alluded to many tranſactions during the war; and concluded by expreſſing his ardent wiſh that the Imperial Parliament would render their firſt ſitting conſpicuous, by giving the people a proof that they were determined to watch over their rights and intereſts.

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Lord

Lord *Mulgrave* ſupported the original addreſs; as did alſo Lord *Eldon*.

The queſtion being put, and the amendment negatived, the original addreſs was agreed to.

Lord *Grenville* moved that Lord *Walſingham* be appointed chairman of the public and private Committees of that Houſe; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on their return from the Upper Houſe, his Majeſty's Speech was read from the chair; when

Sir *Watkin William Wynne* moved an addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. *Cornwallis* ſeconded the motion, and, as did Sir *W. W. Wynne*, paſſed ſome handſome compliments on the Iriſh Union.

Mr. *Grey* roſe to move an amendment. He lamented that no change had taken place in the ruinous policy adopted by our miniſters, and that we were ſtill merely to truſt to declarations which have ſo often failed. He would have paſſed over noticing the obſervations on the Union, had they not been prominently brought forward by the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the addreſs, being convinced that the adjuſtment of 1782 would have been far more agreeable to the Iriſh nation; as, notwithſtanding this ſuppoſed popular meaſure, we had not yet been able to relax the rigorous ſyſtem of Government in that country, or to extend to its inhabitants complete emancipation. Though the conduct of Ruſſia was highly unjuſtifiable, and ſtood on different grounds with thoſe of the other Northern powers; yet he had ſeen a manifeſto in which the Emperor charged us with breaking our engagements reſpecting Malta. Upon the whole, he did not think the queſtion ſufficiently clear for the Houſe to pledge itſelf to ſupport a new war. The conſequence of this new diſpute is, that we ſhall give to France, as allies, the fleets of our new enemies. From Archangel to the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Gulph of Venice, there will not be a ſingle friendly port out of our own poſſeſſions, where a Britiſh fleet can take ſhelter: nor did the Hon. Gentleman except Naples, which he conſidered as already conquered; nor Portugal, nor Turkey, which before the end of the year, he expected, would be connected with our enemies. Will it then be poſſible for our navy, with all its ſkill, to ſtretch along ſuch an extent of coaſt? Or, will it prevent an attack on that valuable part of our empire, an Union with which has been the ſubject of congratulation this night? But great hopes may be entertained of the ſuperiority of our navy, and of the deſtruction of the trade of our enemies. But, for his part, he had painful apprehenſions, that nothing will ſo much threaten the extinction of our trade as the new war. Will not theſe Northern powers be able almoſt entirely to ſhut us out of the European markets? We ſhould conſider alſo, that we get from them the articles of naval ſtores. And is it not probable that theſe will be withholden from us? Add to this, the benefit which we derive at preſent from the ſupply of grain from the Baltic, &c. This ſource of ſupply will at once be dried up. But, notwithſtanding all this, it may be replied, that, unleſs we reſent the recent injury, the national honour will be ſtained. But here it will be neceſſary firſt to enquire whether miniſters by their conduct have not actually provoked this aggreſſion? Their former violent conduct and vexatious acts towards Genoa, Copenhagen, &c. are well remembered. True policy would have been for his Majeſty's miniſters to have avoided this diſpute; as was the policy of Lord Chatham in the war of 1756, as ſtated by Lord Camden. The opinion of Lord Camden reſpecting the conduct to be purſued towards neutral powers was, that our enemies muſt be cut off to the utmoſt from the ſupply of naval ſtores; but that great caution ſhould be taken not to alarm or offend neutral powers, that their complaints ſhould be attended to, and great moderation exerciſed towards them. We are told that the convention has been formed upon the ground of the convention of 1780; but he never heard that it had been objected to by Lord North, that he did not go to war with the ſame powers in conſequence of this convention? In the treaty of peace, all mention of the armed neutrality was omitted; the exerciſe of our claim had been ſuſpended. One of the firſt acts of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's adminiſtration was the commercial treaty with France. In it the full principles of the armed neutrality were carried into effect. It may be ſaid that this convention having been ſigned by Denmark and Sweden, with Ruſſia, with whom we have another diſpute, ſhews the hoſtility of the meaſure; but the mere ſignature of the convention by the two powers with a third with whom we may be at war, does not give us a juſt ground of attack. Miniſters thought laſt year that overtures made by France to Auſtria ſhould be rejected. Auſtria acted accordingly, and what was the conſequence, but that, by their advice, a dreadful chaſm was occaſioned in the map of Europe! We refuſed to negociate with France when a bankrupt in credit and reſources; and now we are told in the Speech we are ready to treat with the enemy when he ſhews a more moderate diſpoſition; that is, when France is reſtored in power and credit, and threatening us with an invaſion whilſt we are deſerted by our allies! I might advert to the internal ſtate of the country,

but

but shall only say, that, in case of an alarm of invasion, it is impossible not to regret the conduct of ministers, in frittering away and disposing of the militia and landing force of the country in the manner they have done. Add to all this, the depreciation of the paper currency, the burden of taxes, and a scarcity little less than a famine; yet I wish not to discourage the country, but rather that we may form a just apreciation of the circumstances in which we are placed, and how to extricate ourselves from the danger: much ability and activity are wanted; our resources are still considerable. —The spirit of the people is not yet extinguished; and I trust that our courage will be raised in proportion to our danger. What confidence might we not place in the efforts and industry of a great people, exerting themselves under the fostering auspices of wisdom, justice, and good conduct! But I call upon the House to check the career of ministers, who, although entrusted with every means, have brought nothing but disgrace, and proved themselves incapable of retrieving the affairs of the nation." Mr. Grey then concluded with moving an amendment, in substance to assure his Majesty, "that the House would proceed with all possible dispatch to inquire into the state of the nation, and the connection subsisting with foreign powers; and to assure his Majesty, that, if the representations which his Majesty had directed to be laid before foreign Courts should be unavailing to promote an accommodation, and that the impossibility of an amicable adjustment should render a contest unavoidable, his Majesty's faithful Commons would give every support to maintain his just rights, &c. in the just hope, from his Majesty's paternal care of his people, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders to prevent an improvident waste of the public treasure, and to promote a provident administration of public affairs."

The motion being seconded by Mr. *Whitbread*;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the important measure, the Union with Ireland, had consolidated the strength of the Empire; and those honourable Gentlemen whom he had this day, for the first time, the happiness of seeing in the House, would not disappoint the sanguine expectations that were formed of the benefits to result from that important event. He was sure they have brought with them the same zeal, and the same principles, which have supported us against an host of enemies. These gentlemen have had, in another place, the severe duty imposed upon them of contending with Jacobinism on their own soil; and I am sure they would not wish to infuse that timidity into us, the least mixture of which would have been certain ruin to them. The two great principles uniformly acknowledged, respecting the neutrality of nations, are these: first, that no neutral power shall carry on a trade in contraband merchandize with the enemy; and, secondly, that it shall send no supplies into a blockaded town. Now, the question is, whether we shall give up these principles? whether we shall suffer any common fishing-boat, which may be procured to hoist the flag of the nation, to do away all these principles, and protect all the fleets laden with all the military stores of the North, and the treasures of Spain, in their commerce with France? The bare statement of such a proposition is its own answer. Now, as to the second point, the utility of this principle, has there been (said Mr. Pitt) any period of time in which we have not felt and acknowledged it? Is there a period, in the maritime history of the world, in which the contrary doctrine has been held? If he were to refer to the fact of the destruction of the naval power of France, does the Hon. Gentleman think, if the commerce of France, the nursery of seamen, and the fraudulent claims of neutrals had been protected and allowed, that destruction would have been so complete as it is? He could not, therefore, help wondering at the way in which the Hon. Gentleman looks at the question. He states the naval power of France as destroyed; and yet, when he talks of invasion, he holds it out in terror. He forgets and remembers its existence and non-existence with equal facility: he forgets it when he wants concession; he remembers it when he would hold forth intimidation. He says, you are not now as you were when hiding from the enemy in the Channel. The argument which he founds upon this is, if you conceded when you could not help it, you should do so now when you are able to assert your claim. Whether our conduct has been such as to induce Russia to make the claim, that is a question which the Hon. Gentleman was ready to discuss at a proper time; but it forms no part of the subject of the present debate. His argument was, that a surrender now is a surrender for ever. This justifies us in saying, that we will maintain it. As to any invective against the conduct of those councils in which he is engaged, he would be able, when proper opportunity occurs, to convince the House, that, so far as calumnies have increased, and extended themselves over Europe, they have been occasioned by those principles which the Hon. Gentleman opposes, have uniformly supported, and which have been as uniformly combated by gentlemen on the same side the House as that with whom the Hon. honour to act.

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The House now divided—for the amendment, 631 against it, 245.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Sir *W. W. Wynne* brought up the report of the Address to his Majesty, which was read a first time. On the motion for its second reading,

Mr. *Banks* confessed his disappointment in finding that his Majesty's ministers had not made any new overtures for a peace with France, before they engaged themselves in a contest with fresh enemies. He highly disapproved of the amendment proposed last night, as the Treaties between us and the Northern powers left no room even for a cavil.

Mr. *Windham* protested against the inference, that ministers took no steps towards treating for peace, although no communication had been made upon the subject. He did not wish to be understood as asserting either that there had not, though, from his situation, it may be supposed that he was not so much in the dark as Mr. Banks must necessarily be.

Mr. *Hobhouse's* principal objection to the Address was, that it breathed a spirit of hostility. It went no farther than stating his Majesty's readiness to treat for peace, when a similar disposition should be shewn on the part of ministers to make the first overtures; and, after the treatment which Bonaparte had received from them, it surely was not very natural to hope that they should come from him.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that every man must regret the situation in which we were now placed; and he hoped, his Majesty's ministers would neglect no opportunity of doing all incumbent on them to restore the blessings of peace to both countries.

The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr *Ryder* moved the appointment of a Committee to consider of the high price of provisions; which was ordered, and the Reports of the Committee of the former Session referred to the same.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan 31. This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Pearce, transmitted by Admiral Lutwidge, announcing his having, in the King George hired armed cutter, captured Le Flibustier French cutter privateer, of 16 men, with muskets and pistols, from Dunkirk two days, without having made any capture; and also, a letter from Capt. Gifford, of the Active, dated at Sea, Jan. 21, stating his having captured the French privateer cutter Quinola, of 14 guns, six and two pounders, and 48 men, after a chace of two hours; one day from Morlaix.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 3. Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Magicienne, Plymouth Sound, Jan. 31.

My Lord, Capt. Halliday's letter will inform your Lordship of my having, on the 20th instant, captured, in sight of the Doris, the French ship letter of marque Le Huron, from the isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, and of his directing me to see her into Plymouth. I now beg leave to acquant your Lordship of my arrival with her: she is a remarkable fine ship, sails well, is pierced for 20 guns, had 18 mounted, but threw them all overboard except four, during the chace. I think her a vessel well-calculated for his Majesty's service; the cargo is of great value, and consists of ivory, cochineal, indigo, tea, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, ebony, &c. W. OGILVY.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 7. Letter transmitted by Lord H. Seymour, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, 1st Dec. 21.

My Lord, *Apollo, Dec.* 1800.

At noon, on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21 deg. North, we gave chace to a xebec to windward of us, but soon after discovering a brig directly in the wind's eye, we chased her, and at two in the morning got up and took possession of the Resolution Spanish sloop of war, of 18 guns, and 149 men, commanded by Don Francisco Darrichena (formerly the Resolution cutter in the British navy), which sailed from Vera Cruz three days before. As soon as her crew were removed to this ship, we made all sail, and an hour after day-break got fight again of the xebec, and captured her at three o'clock in the afternoon; she is from Vera Cruz, and was bound to the Havannah. The Resolution was in general towed by us until the 27th ult. when her main-mast went by the board; an attempt was made to refit her; but her rigging and sails being perfectly rotten, and every thing belonging to her in such a miserable condition, it was necessary to destroy her. On the 7th inst. off Porcillo, in the Island of Cuba, we recaptured the schooner St. Joseph.

P HALKETT.

[This Gazette also contains copies of three letters transmitted by Earl St. Vincent, giving accounts of the following captures of the French national ship corvette L'Aurora, of 16 Guns, Lieut. C. Giraudt commander, from the Mauritius, having on-board the Aid de Camp to the Governor of that place, with dispatches to the French Government, by the Thames, Capt. Lukin; the French brig La Favorite, from L'Orient to Bourdeaux, laden with staves and hides, by the Doris, Capt. Halliday; and

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and the Spanish letter of marque Charlotta, by the Sirius, Capt. King, the Amethyst being in company.]

Admiralty-office, February 10. Enclosure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Esq.

My Lord, *L'Oiseau, Torbay, Feb* 3.

On Monday, Jan. 26, at 8 A. M. in lat. 45 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I fell in with the French national frigate La Dedaigneuse, of 36 guns, and 300 men, with dispatches from Cayenne for Rochefort, and chased her until noon the following day; when I discovered his Majesty's ships Sirius and Amethyst, off Cape Finisterre, whose Captains I directed, by signal, to chase, and continued in pursuit of the enemy until two o'clock on Wednesday morning. Being within musket-shot, she opened her fire on the Sirius and l'Oiseau, which was immediately returned, and surrendered to the above ships, after an action of 45 minutes, distant from the shore, near Cape Belem, about two miles. Her running rigging and sails were cut to pieces; several men killed, and 17 wounded: among the latter were the Captain and fifth Lieutenant. My warmest thanks are due to Captains King and Cooke, for their exertions but particularly to the former, as, from the Sirius's steady and well-directed fire, the enemy received considerable damage: the Amethyst, from unfavourable winds, was unable to get up until she had struck. I am happy to say, notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by the Dedaigneuse, neither of the ships lost a man. The Sirius's rigging and sails were a little damaged, her main-yard and bowsprit slightly wounded. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the officers and company of his Majesty's ship under my command; and, in justice to them, must add, their anxiety to close with the enemy on first discovering her was equal to what it was on becoming so superior; and must farther beg to acknowledge the very great assistance I received from Mr. H. Lloyd, my first Lieutenant, during a long and anxious chase of 42 hours. I trust your Lordship will be pleased to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a most valuable officer, and deserving of their attention: on his account most sincerely do I lament the baffling winds that prevented my bringing the enemy to action on the preceding day, which I was several times in expectation of doing. La Dedaigneuse is a perfect new frigate, copper-fastened, and sails well, carries 28 twelve-pounders on her main-deck, and pierced for 40 guns. I have given the prize in charge of my first Lieutenant, with directions to proceed to Plymouth; and have also to acquaint your Lordship of my having detained, on the 1st inst. the Swedish ship Hoffnung, from Valentia, bound to Altona, laden with brandy, burthen 260 tons. S. H. Linzee.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Letter from Lieut. Bond, commanding his Majesty's schooner Netley, to Lord Keith, dated Oporto, Dec. 22.

My Lord, *Netley, Porto, Dec.* 22.

His Majesty's schooner under my command sailed from Lisbon on the 18th ult. and on the 23d captured the St. Antonio y Animas La Fortuna, Spanish lugger privateer, of six guns, and 34 men. On the 1st inst. she took the St. Miguel El Volante, of the same description, of two guns, and 29 men; and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, successively took possession of the Speedy brig, from Newfoundland, with cod-fish; a Spanish coaster, laden with wine, &c. and the Spanish schooner privateer St. Pedro y Sen Francisco, of 3 guns, and 39 men. F. G. Bond.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 17. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Espoir French lugger, of 6 carriage-guns, and 23 men, by the Lady Charlotte hired armed brig, Capt. Morris.

Feb. 21. In this Gazette, the King has been pleased to grant unto Sir John Brazier, knight, alderman of the borough of Huntingdon, his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may take and use the surname, and bear the arms, of Arundel only, with proper distinctions, out of grateful respect to the memory of Stephen Arundel, late of Huntingdon aforesaid, Esq. deceased, his father-in-law.—And also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, February, 1801.

THE Armistice in

ITALY,

for which we have before stated that General Bellegarde had applied to the French Commandant Brune, was signed at Treviso on the 16th ult. and the fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Ferrara, Ancona, and Serravezza, were surrendered in the purchase of a suspension of hostilities. But since that time, a

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLICK

has been signed at Luneville *, by Count

* Feb. 9.

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Clarke and Joseph Bonaparte; which is to be ratified by the High Contracting Parties within 30 days.—Of the Articles of this Treaty (19 in number), the

1st. Engages the Emperor to procure the ratification of the Treaty by the Empire. The

2d. Cedes to France the Belgic provinces, and (with the concurrence of the Empire) the county of Falkenstein with its dependencies, and the Frickthal, with all the Austrian possessions on the left bank of the Rhine between Basle and Zurgack, which latter place the French have the power to cede to the Helvetic Republic. The

3d. Confirms to the Emperor the possession of Istria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependent thereon, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the city of Venice, the Lagunas, and the country between his Majesty's hereditary States and the Adriatic and Adige, from where it leaves the Tyrolese to the sea; the Thalweg of the Adige to form the line of demarcation; and, as this line will divide Verona and Legnago on the middle of the bridges in these cities, drawbridges are to be established to mark the line of separation. The

4th. Gives the Brisgau to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the dominions he hitherto possessed in Italy. The

5th. Obliges the Grand Duke of Tuscany to renounce for ever all title to that Duchy and its dependencies, in favour of the Infant Duke of Parma; for which he is to receive compensations * in Germany. The

6th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) cedes to France full sovereignty and property to the countries on the left bank of the Rhine; and France renounces all possession on the right bank, including Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, Cassel, and other fortifications, opposite to Mentz, on the right bank, the fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach; but all these fortresses are to remain in the state in which they shall be found at the time of their evacuation †. The

7th. Binds the Empire to give to such hereditary Princes as are dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine indemnities on the right. The

8th, 9th, and 10th, relate to debts and sequestrations in the ceded countries. The

11th. Declares the present Treaty common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine Republics; to which the Contracting Parties mutually guarantee their independence, and the right of their inhabitants to adopt such form of government as they may think proper. By the

12th. The Emperor cedes to the Cisalpine Republic all the Countries beyond the Adige. By the

13th. The Emperor (for himself, and in the name of the Empire) renounces to the Ligurian Republic all right to the *ci-devant* Imperial fiefs. The

14th and 15th stipulate the free navigation of the Adige, and the restitution of prisoners, hostages, &c. within 40 days. By the

16th. The property of the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Christiana, in the country ceded to France, is to be restored to them, provided they sell it within three years. The

17th. Renews various Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio. According to the

18th. All contributions to the French army shall cease on the ratification of the present Treaty; which the

19th. Declares shall take place within 30 days, when each army shall withdraw into its own territory.

Thus we find, that the Adige will be the Italian boundary (from its source in the Tyrol to the Adriatic sea), as the Rhine (from Switzerland to Holland) will be the German limit, between the Empire and the Republic of France.

It is somewhat remarkable, that in this Treaty not a word occurs respecting the King of

SARDINIA,

or his dominions; the latter of which are supposed, by some political speculators, to be intended as a boon to the Emperor Paul, to soothe his craving for a port in the Mediterranean.

The message in which this Treaty of Limeville was announced to the Legislative bodies of

FRANCE

virulently accuses the English government of seeking all means of delaying the accomplishment of Peace, so highly necessary to the repose of the world, by raising pretensions adverse to the dignity and rights of all nations; and declares, that the French Republic will make common cause with the Northern powers, the independence of whose flags has been so unjustly attacked; but, at the same time, will not forget that it ought to combat only for peace. A squadron of seven ships of war, eluding (by favour of a fog) the vigilance of our cruizers, has escaped from Brest harbour under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and has reached Lisbon (some say Cadiz), on its way to the Mediterranean, ultimately destined, as is supposed, for the relief of the colony in

EGYPT.

The Court of

SPAIN

has renewed its application to that of Sweden to require satisfaction from England for the insult pretended to have been offered to the flag of the latter nation in the harbour of Barcelona. The only information

* So says the Treaty. *Sed quære?*

† That is, we suppose, dismantled.

sion that has transpired since our former notice of this affair * was contained in a letter to a banker in Cork, from Lieut. Healy, of the Niger frigate, which was concerned in the capture; who positively avers, that the Swedish vessel was of no assistance to them whatever; that they examined her papers, and that was all the intercourse they had with her: adding, that the story told by the Spanish Commander to his Court, was a malicious misrepresentation, to palliate the most barefaced cowardice and unparalleled neglect of duty that ever disgraced a country or a people.

A large French army is preparing in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, destined to support a demand that is to be made of

PORTUGAL,

either to enter into an alliance with Spain and France, and to exclude British vessels from the Tagus; or, to preserve her alliance with Great Britain, and abide the consequences of an immediate invasion.

The Republic of

HOLLAND

is making the most vigorous preparations for getting a fleet to sea, under the command of Admiral de Winter; destined, as some say, to co-operate with the fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; or, according to other reports, to join the combined Spanish and French fleets in Brest harbour.

The King of

NAPLES

has found it necessary, since the late rapid advance of the French into Italy, to seek a reconciliation with the Consulate; who are said, through the interference of the Emperor Paul, to have offered him a Peace, on condition that all British vessels shall be excluded from the ports of Naples and Sicily.

The Empire of the

TURKS

seems tottering under the menaces of the Emperor of

RUSSIA,

who, having a fleet in the Dardanelles, and an immense land force on the Turkish frontiers, has caused to be hinted to the Divan, that the Ottoman Court must not permit the landing in Egypt of the English forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; which, if suffered to be effected, will be looked upon as an act of hostility on the part of the Turks against the Court of St. Petersburg. The political consistency of this redoubted Emperor Paul (who is so strenuous an advocate for "free bottoms" making "free goods") has lately been evinced by an Edict, that all *neutral ships* carrying goods to England shall be liable to capture by Russian cruizers. Not less obvious than the consistency, is the humanity of the Great Autocrat; in the overflow of which, he has driven from his dominions the wretched Louis XVIII. and his niece the Duchess D'Angoulême (daughter of Louis XVI. and his co-prisoner in the Temple at Paris), at a time when he knew not that any country in Europe would receive them. The King of

PRUSSIA,

however, has complied with the unfortunate monarch's request, and granted him an asylum, in which Louis XVIII. will assume no function, nor exhibit any badge, of royal or noble rank. The cruel expulsion of this Prince from Russia brings to our recollection a remark of old Robert Burton *, that may be thought not altogether inapplicable:—"He is a better man (says he) that is fit to reign, tho' he want a kingdome, than he that hath one, and knows not how to rule it."

* See vol. LXX. p. 1196, *tit.* BARCELONA.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Several thousand houses in the town of *Cachao*, in China, have been destroyed by fire, together with large stores of silk, &c.

An unlucky circumstance lately occurred to interrupt the mirth of a ball, given by the Swedish minister, at *Berlin*. The young Count Orville, an officer in the regiment of Mollendorff, and the issue of a Protestant family, which had become refugees after the edict of Nantes, dropped down dead in the middle of the dance. This event had a considerable effect on the other dancers. On opening him, the surgeon discovered that his death was occasioned by his having tied his neckcloth too tight, which produced the apoplectic fit in which he was carried off.

NEWS FROM IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Dublin, Feb. 3. The extensive shores where the Dictator, of Liverpool, was unfortunately lost, were covered with cotton, coffee, dye-stuffs, puncheons of rum, and chests of valuable papers. Their chests were broke open. Unfortunately, as no magistrate resides in the neighbourhood of that part of the country, every thing was at the mercy of the people for three days. On the fourth day, Mr. Marshall, the late High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, who lives 40 miles from that place, arrived at the shore, and, at the risk of his life, which was often threatened, succeeded in recovering a quantity of valuable property, together with many important letters addressed to the first commercial houses in Europe, which he immediately forwarded. He also recovered nearly 20,000l. in London banknotes and bills. He took from one of the countrymen alone, who could not read, more than 12,000l. in bills; which, it ap-

* Anatomy of Melancholy, Partition 2, Sect. 3, Mem. 7.

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pears, belonged to a Mr. James Frazer, a reſpectable merchant of Berhice, who was paſſenger, and one of the unfortunate ſufferers. In conſequence of a large reward offered by Mr. Marſhall, Mr. Frazer's body was found, many miles from the wreck, by ſome country people, which was identified by the three ſurviving ſailors, and was decently interred in the church of Inch.

Edinburgh, Feb. 13. Laſt week the houſe of Invergordon, in *Roſſſhire*, was unfortunately burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in the upper part of the houſe, and was diſcovered by the poſt riding by, who alarmed the ſervants, the only inhabitants of the houſe. This beautiful and valuable manſion was unfortunately not inſured.

Country News.

Jan. 27. A dreadful fire broke out in a factory of Meſſrs. LittleWood and Kirby in *Mancheſter*. The factory was ſix ſtories high; the three firſt were uſed for ſpinning cotton, the fourth for ſpinning flax, and the fifth and ſixth for cotton. From the ground to the fourth ſtory there were regular ſtairs, but thence to the fifth and ſixth the people employed were obliged to aſcend by means of ſtep-ladders, through trap-doors. About ſix in the evening, while all the factory was at work, one of the men belonging to the flax concern wanted a piece of wood which was in the dreſſing room, or ſome other place where there was a great quantity of flax; he took a candle with him, and ſoon found the bit of wood, which he took from the floor; in lifting it up, ſome looſe flax adhered to it, which unfortunately was ſet on fire by the candle, and which immediately communicated to the other flax in the room, and though he, and another man that was with him, threw themſelves upon it, and tried every method they could to extinguiſh it, their endeavours were quite fruitleſs, and they were obliged to make the beſt of their way out; one of the men, however, ran up the firſt ſtep-ladder to alarm the people in the fifth ſtory; but there being a very great noiſe in the factory, occaſioned by the machinery, he had ſcarcely made them underſtand him, before the flames were at his back, and he was obliged to jump down and run through them. He was followed by about 6 or 7 out of this room, who alſo got through the flames. Some threw themſelves out of the windows, where they met with inſtant death, in conſequence of the great height they had to fall. Only one man (an overlooker) who made this attempt, and who had the precaution to take ſome light ſubſtance in his arms, which in ſome meaſure broke his fall, has ſurvived; but he is badly hurt. Eleven people, who were in the upper ſtory, were all burnt to death, for they had not the leaſt chance of ſaving themſelves. No leſs than 28 dead bodies have been found under the ruins, and more are expected to be diſcovered. The remains of ſome of theſe poor creatures have been found, but there is not more than one that can be recognized. Beſides the number that have periſhed, ſeven were taken to the Infirmary ſeverely burnt and wounded; but it is hoped ſix of them will recover.

Jan. 29. Another large factory (Mr. Salſbury's) was this day burnt down at Mancheſter, and there was great difficulty in ſaving the people at work. One poor woman fell a victim to the flames.

Feb. 3. A ſingular occurrence happened this day at *Chipping Sodbury*. A woman, named Hannah Palmer, obſerving in the Briſtol Mercury of Jan 4, a letter ſigned C, on account of a young lady, who had been ſeduced from her friends, and died ſuddenly in London, became very unhappy in her mind, and wrote to a perſon of Briſtol, entreating that he or Mr. C. would come to her, as ſhe had ſomething important to diſcloſe. They accordingly complied with her requeſt, and ſhe informed them that ſhe was in the deepeſt diſtreſs and horror of mind; that her father had died on the 24th of December laſt; and that, on the 26th following, ſhe dragged the body down the ſtairs, placed it on a wheelbarrow, and conveyed it in the night to the garden behind the houſe, where ſhe dug a grave, and buried it with her own hands. Information of the tranſaction was immediately given to the proper officers of the town, who ſent to Mr. Joyner, of Berkeley, the coroner. The body was taken up, and examined by two ſurgeons, who depoſed that it was their opinion the deceaſed died a natural death; after a cool, patient, and impartial inveſtigation, which occupied upwards of 10 hours, conducted by the truly reſpectable Coroner in a manner which does him the greateſt honour, as a man and a Chriſtian, the Jury returned a verdict—that the deceaſed died by the viſitation of God: but a deteſtation of the extreme brutality of this unnatural and unfeeling daughter ſtill remained ſtrongly impreſſed on their minds. The circumſtances of this extraordinary caſe furniſh a freſh inſtance of the power of conſcience even in the moſt depraved minds; for ſurely, though this unhappy woman has been cleared from any charge of violence to her father while living, the inhumanity ſhewn to his remains has been ſuch that the reader will ſhudder at the recital.

A few days ſince a lad aged about 14, only ſon of a merchant at *Minehead*, took a gun, with an intent to ſhoot ſome black-birds adjoining the town; to his parents' ſurpriſe, he did not return that evening; next morning ſearch was made for him, and about a quarter of a mile from the houſe he was found quite dead. It is ſuppoſed that as he was going over a hedge,

hedge, the gun accidentally went off and lodged its contents in his stomach.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Bath, Feb. 19. "We are happy to understand, that the patriotic spirit is about to be manifested in this city, in a manner the most likely to ameliorate those local inconveniences which its inhabitants experince from the conduct of the bakers, who have of late excited so much justifiable complaint. This is by the erection of a public mill and ovens, upon the plan of the Union-mill at Birmingham; an establishment, which has not only produced much general good, but great individual benefit; the subscribers having been paid 10 *per cent* for their speculations. This is beating the enemy with their own weapons; and (indeed, the only method of destroying that many-headed hydra *wicked monopoly*) is, by a general combination, built upon the principle of public good, against these partial confederacies, which have for their object—private emolument, resulting from the distresses of the community."

At the beautiful newly-erected church at *Stubson*, co. Lincoln, the first couple married were Mr. J. Gilbert, grazier, to Miss M. Laughton; and the first person buried was Mrs. Weaver.

Some men digging gravel half a mile above *Levington-creek*, near Ipswich river, discovered an urn, containing some hundred coins of Gordrun, Maximus, Posthumus, and other emperors and empresses of that period.

Domestic Occurrences.

Sunday, Jan. 11.

This morning, between 2 and 3, the inhabitants of Goswell-Place were much alarmed by a dreadful explosion, which occasioned several persons to start from their beds greatly terrified. Upon enquiring into the cause, it appeared to have proceeded from Mr. Eldridge's Brass-Foundery, situated at the bottom of the Place, whose men had been employed all night in melting down old pieces of ordnance, in one of which was a charge of powder and ball. When heated it exploded, and the ball went through the gates of the premisses, right over Mr. Holmes's garden-ground, Goswell-street road, and entered a house in Brackley-street, near Bridgewater-gardens, a distance of about half a mile, without doing any material damage. The shock was so great from the explosion, as to shatter the back-windows of two or three adjacent houses; the ball was an 18-pounder.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Deputy Birch, in a pertinent speech, called the attention of the Court to the circumstances of the Union with Ireland; and moved, that an humble and dutiful Address be presented to his Majesty by this Court, expressive of their congratulations on the very important event of the [illegible] his Majesty's kingdoms of Great Br[illegible] Ireland. Which being referred to [illegible] mittee, and by them prepared, wa[illegible] mously agreed to, and ordered to [illegible] sented by the whole Court.

Mr. Alderman Curtis lamented [illegible] farious practices lately adopted by [illegible] in adulterating meal, notwithstand[illegible] early and praise-worthy exertion [illegible] Lord Mayor; and introduced a [illegible] for the City Solicitor to be ordered [illegible] secute them; which was agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

This day the Lord Mayor, atte[illegible] seven Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, [illegible] corder, and a select number of the [illegible] mon Council, proceeded from G[illegible] at one o'clock, to St. James's; a[illegible] sented the following Address.

To the King's Most Excellent M[illegible]

The humble Address of the Lord [illegible] Aldermen, and Commons, of the [illegible] London, in Common Council ass[illegible]

"Most Gracious Sire,

"We, your Majesty's most dut[illegible] loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Al[illegible] and Commons, of the city of Lon[illegible] Common Council assembled, appro[illegible] Throne with the liveliest sentim[illegible] congratulation on the very importa[illegible] of the Legislative Union of your M[illegible] kingdoms of Great Britain and [illegible] Unshaken as we are in our firm al[illegible] to the best of Kings, we contempla[illegible] peculiar satisfaction every circu[illegible] which, in its design or operation, c[illegible] to the security and honour of your [illegible] ty's Crown, and, thereby, to the [illegible] first object of your Majesty's hea[illegible] welfare and prosperity of your [illegible] The accomplishment of this great [illegible] founded in wisdom, and demonstr[illegible] that paternal regard which your [illegible] has ever evinced for every class [illegible] subjects, the Union of the two ki[illegible] particularly affords, at this momento[illegible] of public affairs, the gratifying pro[illegible] consolidating the joint interests, ene[illegible] resources, of the Empire, and of cons[illegible] by a mutual participation of the [illegible] blessings of each, the prosperity and [illegible] ness of both kingdoms. Long ma[illegible] Majesty wear the diadem, which, [illegible] unexampled difficulties, has mainta[illegible] dignity and preserved its lustre! a[illegible] may the subjects of your United [illegible] with one heart and one voice, conf[illegible] gratitude the loyalty and veneratio[illegible] a Sovereign, whose honour must [illegible] pride, and on whose security is er[illegible] their immediate welfare! and, n[illegible] most complete success, under Pro[illegible] crown their determinations to subd[illegible] Majesty's enemies, wherever they [illegible] found!"

To which his Majesty was please[illegible] turn the following most gracious A[illegible]

"

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and for your warm congratulation on the Union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an event which, I trust, cannot fail, under the bleſſings of Providence, to augment and perpetuate the welfare and happineſs of all my people. Your affectionate expreſſions of attachment to my perſon and government, and your ſteady determination to maintain, againſt every aggreſſion, the ſecurity and honour of my Crown, are highly acceptable to me, and ſecure to my faithful Citizens of London my conſtant favour and protection."

His Majeſty appeared highly gratified with the Addreſs, and was in perfectly good health and ſpirits.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the King caught a ſevere cold by attending divine ſervice yeſterday at the Chapel Royal.

Monday, Feb. 16.

This morning, the ſeveral Loan Contractors waited on Mr. Pitt, by appointment, in Downing-ſtreet, to conclude their bargain. After ſome preliminary converſation, the buſineſs was proceeded in; and the biddings appearing to be equally low upon the two liſts of Meſſrs. Roberts, Curtis, Goldſmid, Solomons, and Co. and Sir Francis Baring, Meſſrs. Battye and Co. thoſe Gentlemen were declared to be the joint Contractors. The amount of the Loan is 28,000,000l. and theſe the terms:

125l. Conſols } for every 100l. ſubſcription
50l. Red. }

Wedneſday, Feb. 18.

The bill for repealing the Act of laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the manufacture of flour and bread, was read the third time, in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, the eſtimates of the public ſervice for the preſent year neceſſarily exceeded, in many departments, thoſe of the laſt. This augmentation was occaſioned by circumſtances well known to the Houſe, and on which he need not dwell at preſent. He ſhould therefore proceed to ſtate to the Houſe, as briefly as poſſible, the probable amount of the public expenditure for the enſuing year, and the ways and means he ſhould propoſe to meet it.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Navy — — —	£. 15,800,000
Army — — —	15,902,000
Ordnance — —	1,938,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices —	757,000
Iriſh grants — —	340,000
Vote of credit — —	800,000
Joint ſupply of both kingdoms	35,587,000
To which add, for the deficiency of Income Tax, conſolidated fund, &c. &c. to be provided by Great Britain only —	6,610,000
Whole ſupply for the year	42,197,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sugar, malt, and tobacco	£. 2,750,000
Lottery — — —	100,000
Income duty, after deducting the intereſt on the loan —	4,269,000
Imports and exports —	1,250,000
Surplus conſolidated fund —	3,100,000
To be provided for by Ireland	4,348,000
Subſidy unraiſed — —	500,000
Surplus of grants — —	60,000
Loan — —	25,500,000
Total	£. 42,068,000

NEW TAXES.

Tea, 10l. per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb.	£. 300,000
Paper, double the preſent duty, with a few exceptions, and a ſmall diſcount for newſpapers	135,000
Printed goods, additional duty of 2½d on all paying 3½d —	140,000
Sugars, 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to ceaſe — — —	123,000
Timber, 1-3d of the preſent duties	100,000
Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home conſumption — —	8,000
Ditto exported, 6d. per lb. —	92,000
Lead, 20s. per ton exported —	12,000
Train Oil, 20s. per ton —	12,000
Raiſins, 1s. 6d. per cwt. —	12,000
Poſt-office — —	150,000
Stamps — —	340,000
Horſes for pleaſure, where only 1, 10s. }	£. 63,000
On all above one, 20s.	73,000–136,000
Ditto for huſbandry, 4s. —	170,000
	£. 1,730,000

Mr. Pitt regretted he was neceſſitated to lay any additional burthen on the country; but confeſſed, the hopes he entertained on the Income Tax had failed him; he thought it would have produced 10 millions, but found it produced but ſix millions; yet, ſuch as it was, he had not altered his ideas in its deſignation as a war tax, and as a tax forming a ſinking fund for diſcharging the national debt. This tax he did not with to mortgage further, which led him to raiſe the taxes of this year within the term, leaving the Income Tax to operate a reduction in the public debt, which he had propoſed ſhould not be augmented beyond the amount of 1798.—He then detailed the effects of his financial meaſures, and gave the country the proſpect of diſcharging the incumbrances on the Income Tax in ſix years from the preſent period, at which time the tax would ceaſe.

Mr. Pitt then moved the different reſolutions; which were agreed to.

Friday Night, Feb. 27.

Our moſt gracious Sovereign's fever ſtill continues; but, we rejoice to add, with every favourable ſymptom.

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SHE

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1801.

Bedfordsh. Stephen Raymond, of Potton, esq.
Berks. Onesiphorus Elliott Elliot, of Binfield, esq.
Bucks. Edward Bury, of Iver, esq.
Camb. and *Hunt'sh.* Postponed.
Cheshire. William Rigby, of Oldfield, esq.
Cumberland. Postponed.
Derbysh. Rich. Arkwright, of Cromford, esq.
Devonsh. Pet. Bluet, of Halcombe Rogus, esq.
Dorsetsh. Thomas-Rose Drewe, of Wootton Fitzpaine, esq.
Essex. Postponed.
Gloucestershire. JohnBrowne, of Salperton, esq.
Herefordshire. John Skip, of Ledbury, esq.
Hertfordshire. Thomas Fitzherbert, of Shenley, esq.
Kent. Edward Austen, of Godmersham, esq.
Leicestershire. Thomas-March Phillips, of Garendon, esq.
Lincolnsh. Charles-Mainwaring, of Golsho, esq.
Monmouthshire. Postponed.
Norfolk. Robert Marsham, of Stratton-Strawless, esq.
Northamptonsh. Joseph Sibley, of Northampton, esq.
Northumberland. Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, of Belsay-castle, bart.
Nottinghamshire. William Elliott Elliott, of Nottingham, esq.
Oxfordsh. George Clarke, of Chesterton, esq.
Rutlandshire. William Kemp, of Belton, esq.
Shropshire. Thomas Clark, of Peplow, esq.
Somersetsh. John Band, of Wookey, esq.
Staffordsh. Tho. Bainbrige, of Woodseat, esq.
Southampton. William Garrett, of Leighhouse, esq. Havant.
Suffolk. Charles Streynsham Collinson, of Sproughton, esq.
Surrey. Bryan Barrett, of Stockwell, esq.
Sussex. William Borrer, of Hurst-Perpoint, esq.
Warwickshire. Postponed.
Wilts. Thomas Bush, of Bradford esq.
Worcestershire. Thomas Philips, of Broadway, esq.
Yorkshire. Richard Thompson, of Wetherley Grange, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Matthew Gwyn, of Abercrave, esq.
Caermarthen. Sir John Stepney, of Llanelly, bart.
Cardigan. Robert Lloyd, of Abermaikle, esq.
Glamorgan. Llewellin Traherne, of St. Hilary's, esq.
Pembroke. Morgan Jones, of Kilwendog, esq.
Radnor. Thomas Hodges Fowler, of Abbey Camhire, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. John Price, of Wern, esq.
Caernarvon. William Harvey, of Bodvel, esq.
Denbigh. Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Penylan, esq.
Flint. David Pennant, of Downing, esq.
Merioneth. Jonathan Pasfingham, of Hendwr, esq.
Montgomery. Jos. Lyon, of Vayor Park, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1801.

County of Cornwall. Edward Collins, of Truthan, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1801.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Chambre	L. C. Justice J. Grose	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Thomson J. Le Blanc	J. Rooke J. Lawrence
Sat. Feb. 28	——	Aylesbury	——	——	——	Reading
Mon. Mar. 2	——	——	Northampt.	——	Winchester	——
Tuesday 3	——	——	——	——	——	Oxford
Thursday 5	——	Bedford	——	Hertford	——	——
Friday 6	——	——	Oakham	——	——	Worc. & Cit.
Saturday 7	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	——	Sarum	——
Monday 9	——	——	——	Chelmsford	——	——
Wednes. 11	——	Cambridge	——	——	——	Stafford
Thursday 12	——	——	Nott. & Town	——	Dorchester	——
Saturday 14	——	Thetford	Derby	——	——	Shrewsbury
Monday 16	——	——	——	Maidstone	Exeter & city	——
Wednes. 18	——	——	Leic. & Bos.	——	——	——
Thursda. 19	——	Bury St. Ed.	——	——	——	Hereford
Saturday 21	——	——	——	——	Launceston	——
Monday 23	——	——	Coventry & Warwick	Horsham	——	Monmouth
Tuesday 24	Lancaster	——	——	——	——	——
Wednes. 25	——	——	——	Kingston	——	Glou. & City
Saturday 28	——	——	——	——	Taunton	——

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint, Lieutenant-generals Benjamin Gordon, George Antrobus, James Adeane, Edward Smith, Thomas Bland, Felix Buckley, Henry Watson Powell, Thomas Stirling, George Garth, and Richard Grenville, to be Generals in the Army.

Major-generals: Horatio Spry, W. Souter Johnstone, Harry Innes, Robert Donkin, James Balfour, James Francis Perkins, Norman M'Leod, Alexander Campbell, Francis D'Oyly, Sir James Duffe, knt. Henry Lord Mulgrave, Grice Blakeney, Paulus Æmilius Irving, George Harris, Richard Vyse, William Lord Cathcart, Banastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, knt. Gordon Forbes, Andrew Gordon, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, John Graves Simcoe, and Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.

Colonels: John Stuart, of the royal artillery; Honourable Robert Taylor, of the 5th dragoon-guards; Gerrit Fisher, of the 9th foot; George Milner, of the 3d foot guards; John Henry Fraser, of the 11th foot; W. D. M'Lean Clephane, of the 3d foot-guards; Charles Burnet, of ditto; George Marquis of Huntley, of the 92d foot; George Benson, Honourable Edward Finch, of the Coldstream guards; Isaac Gascoyne, of the 34th foot; George Frederick Lord Southampton, of ditto; and Stephen Poyntz, of the first regiment of life-guards; to be Major-generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-colonels: James O'Moore, of the late Irish brigade; Thomas M'Dermott, of ditto; Eugene M'Carthy, of ditto; Edward Stack, of ditto; Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the 2d West India regiment; Honourable John Brodrick; Henry Warde, of the first foot-guards; James Durham, of the Fifeshire fencible-infantry; Honourable David Leslie, of the Tay ditto; James Leith, of the Princess of Wales's ditto; John Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot; Thomas Scott, of the Scotch brigade; Quin John Freeman, of the 16th foot; William Robertson, of the late Perthshire fencibles; Arthur Wolfe, of the 70th foot; Matthew Baillie, of the late 134th foot; Tomkins Holgrove Turner, of the 3d foot-guards; John Randall M'Kenzie, of the 78th foot; Christopher Fulton, of the 44th ditto; William Stanton, of the North Lowland fencibles; Hon. W. Mordaunt Maitland, of the Devonshire and Cornwall fencibles; William Munro, of the Caithness Legion; James Campbell, of the Cheshire fencibles; Thomas Picton, of the 56th foot, John Gordon Cumming, of the Loyal Inverness fencibles; John Crew, of the Lochaber fencibles; Hon. George Lowry Cole, of Villatte's regiment; Marcus Beresford, of the late 135th foot; Granville Broomhead, of the late 126th foot; Charles M'Donel, on Half-pay of a late regiment of foot; George Earl of Granard, of the late 108th foot; Mungo Noble, of the 67th foot; Stafford Lightburne, of the 53d ditto; John-Henry Lott, on half-pay of the Independents; Sir William Erskine, bart. of the late 133d foot; Nathaniel W. Massey, of the 27th foot; Francis Moore, of the late 128th ditto; Hon. Robert King, of the late 127th ditto; William-Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot-guards; George Dalrymple, of the 19th foot; and John Taubman, of the late 110th foot; to be Colonels in the Army.

Majors: Peter Beaver, of the 27th foot; William Savary, of the 14th light-dragoons; Hampson-P. Thomas, of the 64th foot; Thomas M'Mahon, of the 27th ditto; John Picton, of the 12th ditto; Hon. Edward Wingfield, of the 40th foot; John Ford, of the 80th ditto; Archibald Bothwell, of the 2d dragoons; Arthur Annesly, of the late 31st light-dragoons; Hon. Lord Hely Hutchinson, of the late 112th foot; Benjamin Rowe, of the 50th foot; Kenneth M'Rae, of the 76th ditto; Edward Boland, of the 40th ditto; Henry Hawley, of the 45th ditto; Edward Scott, of the 13th ditto; James Logan, of the 51st ditto; William M'Caskill, of the late 92d ditto; Donald Robertson, of the 21st ditto; Thomas Probyn, of the 18th ditto; John-Gordon, of the 38th ditto; George Wilson, of the 39th ditto; George Maddison, of the 65th ditto; John Crowgey, of the 58th ditto; John Wauchope, of the 19th ditto; Frederick William Buller, of the 88th ditto; Humphrey Davie, of the 5th ditto; John-R. Broadhead, of the late 121st ditto; Thomas Bradford, of the Nottingham fencibles; Thomas G. Elrington, of the late 115th foot; George H. Mason, of the late 102d ditto; John-Granby Clay, of the 54th ditto; Alexander Colston, of the late 102d ditto; John Grey, of the 41st ditto; William Lockhart, of the 30th ditto; Archibald Butler, of the 18th light-dragoons; Hon. John Creighton, of the late 124th foot; Dunbar-J. Hunter, of the 19th foot; John Campbell, of the late 2d Battalion of the late 82d foot; Sydney Scroggs, of the 4th foot; Alexander-Colby Jackson, of the 40th ditto; Gage John Hall, of the 9th ditto; Robert Rose, of the 20th ditto; and George Wynyard, of the 27th light-dragoons; to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 1.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Richard Braithwaite, esq. Philip Crosby, esq. Samuel Cornish, esq. John Bisbane, esq. Charles Whitley, esq. Samuel Granston Goodall, esq. his Royal Highness William-Henry Duke of Clarence, Admirals of the Blue—to be Admirals of the White.

Robert

Robert Linzee, esq Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, esq. Sir Thomas Pasley, bart. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. James Cumming, esq. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumaresq, esq Right Hon. George Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Red—to be Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas Pringle, esq. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. Robert Man, esq. Sir William Parker, bart. Charles Holmes Calmady, esq. John Bourmaster, esq. Sir George Young, knt. John Henry, esq. Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. Vice-Admirals of the White—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Robert Biggs, esq. Francis Parry, esq. Isaac Prescott, esq. John Bazeley, esq. Christopher Mason, esq. Thomas Spry, esq. Sir John Orde, bart. William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. Vice-admirals of the Blue—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Christopher Parker, esq. Philip Patton, esq. Charles Morice Pole, esq. John Brown, esq. John Leigh Douglas, esq. William Swiney, esq. Charles Edmund Nugent, esq. Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. Edmund Dod, esq. Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson, K B. Rear-admirals of the Red—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

James Brine, esq. John Pakenham, esq Sir Erasmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, esq. John Blanket, esq. George Wilson, esq. Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deane, esq. Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. Arthur Kempe, esq. Smith Child, esq. Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Thomas Taylor, esq. John Thomas Duckworth, esq. Rear-admirals of the White.—to be Rear-admirals of the Red.

John Knowles, esq. John Willett Payne, esq. Sir Robert Calder, bart. James Richard Dacres, esq. Hon. George Berkeley, Thomas Weft, esq. James Douglas, esq. Peter Aplin, esq. Henry Savage, esq. Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, esq. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, esq. Robert Montague, esq. John Fergusson, esq. Edward Edwards, esq. Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B Rear-admirals of the Blue—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Edward Tyrrel Smith, esq. Thomas Graves (1st). esq. Thomas Macnamara Russel, esq. Sylverius Moriarty, esq. Sir Henry Trollope, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the White.

Henry Edwin Stanhope, esq. Robert M'Douall, esq. Billy Douglas, esq. John Wickey, esq. John Inglis, esq John Fish, esq. Jaddeel Breton, (1st). esq. John Knight, esq. Edward Thornborough, esq. James Kempthorne, esq. Simpson Edwards, esq. George Campbell, esq. Thomas Hicks, esq. Henry Cromwell, esq. Arthur Philip, esq. Sir William George Fairfax, knt Thomas Totty, esq. Sir James Saumarez, knt—to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Edward Pellew, bart. William Domett, esq. and Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. to be Colonels of his Majesty's Marine Forces, in the room of Edward Thornborough, esq. Sir William-George Fairfax, knt and Sir James Saumarez, knt appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

2. Pizarro—The Veteran Tar.
3. The Stranger—Ditto.
4. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
5. The Inconstant—Ditto.
6. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
7. King Lear—Ditto.
9. Pizarro—Cross Purposes.
10. The Stranger—Harlequin Amulet.
11. The Belles' Stratagem—My Grandmother.
12. Cymbeline—The Veteran Tar. [ther.
14. Ditto—Ditto.—16. Pizarro—Ditto.
17. Cymbeline—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Macbeth—The Veteran Tar.
23. Pizarro—Ditto. [ed—Ditto.
24. *Deaf and Dumb; or, The Orphan Protect-*
26. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
28. Ditto—The Prize.

Feb COVENT-GARDEN.

2. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
3. The School for Prejudice—Il Bondocani.
4. Macbeth—Harlequin's Tour. [guna.
5. The School for Prejudice—Ditto. [Var-
6. Every Man in his Humour—Paul and
7. The Heir-at-Law—Il Bondocani.
9. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
10. Othello—Paul and Virginia.
11. *The Poor Gentleman*—The Padlock.
12. Ditto—Il Bondocani.
14. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Tour.
16. King Richard the Third—Harlequin's
17. The Poor Gentleman—Il Bondocani.
19. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [rosa.
20. The Requiem—L'Allegro ed Il Pensie-
21. Every Man in his Humour—Il Bondocani
23. K. Richard the IIId—Harlequin's Tour.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virgi-
25. Messiah. [nia.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virgi-
27. The Creation. [nia.
28. Every Man in his Humour—*Peruse; or, The Desolate Island.*

Feb. HAY-MARKET.

20. First Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. Messiah. [sick.
27. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-

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BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22 IN Portland-place, the Countess of Stahremberg, a son.

25. At Stamford-hall, co. Leicester, the wife of Henry Otway, esq. a daughter.

27. At Mr. Amiel's, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, brother of the late Earl of Kinnoul, a dau.

28. The wife of Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square, a son.

The wife of J. A. Wickliam, esq. a dau.

29. Lady Anne Hope, a son.

Lately, at Paris, the wife of Gen. Murat, sister to the First Consul, a son, named, by him and Madame Beauharnois, Achilles.

At Drumland, co. Clare, Ireland, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. a son and heir.

At Rode Lawton, in Cheshire, the wife of Tho Delves Broughton, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Hugh Cuolahan, esq. of Ashgrove, a son and heir.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Loxdale Warren, attorney, of Market Drayton, Salop, two daughters.

At York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Whatton, of Sigglesthorne, a son.

At Wotton Court-house, co. Gloucester, the lady of Sir John Douglas, a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Glasgow, Mrs. Cochran, of Kirkfield, a daughter.

In Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir W. Langham, a daughter.

4. At Glasgow, the wife of Dr. Jeffray, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. J. H. Standen, of Murston-house, Sittingbourn, Kent, a son.

In Bloomsbury-place, the wife of John Woodcock, esq. a son.

7. At Stratford green, Essex, the wife of John Minet Henniker, esq. a son.

9. At Horton, co. Northampton, the lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. a son.

10. The wife of John Sidney, esq. of Penshurst, Kent, a daughter

11. The wife of James-John Collett, esq. of Bloomsbury, a daughter.

In Chandos-street, the wife of G. R. Lynes, esq. a son.

In Bedford-square, the wife of Peter Pole, esq. a son.

12. At Delvine-house, in Scotland, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, a daughter.

In Argyle-street, the wife of Jas. Morris, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth, a daughter.

In Queen Anne street West, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, wife of William-Stephen P. esq. M. P. a son.

13. The wife of William Earle Bulmer, esq. of Heydon-house, Norfolk, a son.

14. Mrs. Wathen Phipps, of Cork-street, a son.

16. The wife of Capt. Charles Rowley, of the royal navy, a son.

17. Mrs. Grant, of Congalton, a daugh.

19. At Shepherd's Bush, the wife of William Paxton, esq of Middleton-hall, a son.

21. The wife of William Abraham, esq. of Bathwick, a daughter.

At Hull, the wife of Charles E. Broadley, esq. a son.

22. At Bath, the wife of James Beck, esq. a son.

At her mother's house at Islington, the wife of John-George Skurray, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Dec.* 2. AT St. Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Henrietta Robson, second daughter of Col. Francis R. lieutenant-governor of that island.

1801. *Jan.* 13. John Folliot Powell, esq. of Farley, co. Stafford, to Miss Frances Armett, dau. of the late Charles A. esq. of the Lowe, near Congleton, in Cheshire.

21. Rev. Richard Loley, rector of Huntley, co. Gloucester, to Miss Morse, daughter of the late Rev. J. M.

22. By special licence, at Ardfry, the seat of Lord Wallscourt, Arthur French St. George, esq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, to the Hon. Miss Henrietta St. Lawrence, eldest daught of Ld. Visc. St. L. and one of the coheiresses of the late Countess of Kerry.

At Huyton, Birmingham, Mr. Monks, surgeon, of Congleton, to Miss Yarnault.

Mr. Charles, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jarvis, of Ulverstone.

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, fellow of Pembroke coll. Camb. to Miss Stackhouse, dau. of Wm S. esq. of Trehane, in Cornwall.

26. Mr. B. Lefage, to Miss Anne-Ruth Mason, of Liverpool.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Jones, to Miss Catharine Williams.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Powell, of Bitteswell, to Miss Arnold.

27. Mr. George Bell, of Crutched-friers, wine-merchant, to Miss Coward, of Brixton causeway, Surrey.

Charles Allen Phillips, esq. of St Bride's hill, co Pembroke, to Miss Cecilia Phillips, second daughter of the late Rev. Edward P. of Lampiter, in the same county.

At Coventry, Lewis Bowen, esq. of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Melesina Clay, of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

At Exeter, Mr. M. C Toulmin, a respectable farmer near Taunton, son of Dr. T. to Miss Cranch, of Exeter.

At Peakirk, co. Northampton, Edward Watson, esq to Miss Fecon, daughter of Mr. F. of Borough-fen, co. Lincoln.

28. Lieut Marsden, of the 17th dragoon-guards, to Miss H. Long, daugh. of W. L. esq of Upton-upon Severn, co. Worcester.

Rev. J. Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, to Miss Mary Wetherell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. dean of Hereford, and master of University college, Oxford.

30. Mr. William Marsh, of Wellon-place, St. Pancras, to Miss Jenks, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

At Chelsea, Matthew Yatman, esq. of Lindsey-row, to Miss Lunn.

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Feb.

Feb. 2. At Liverpool, Mr. Roger Fiſher, ſhip-builder, to Mrs. Hazlewood.

3. At Cheſter, Samuel Hill, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Robert H. and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart. to Miſs Anne-Frances Wright, eldeſt da. of Sam. W. eſq. of Stanley-place, Cheſter.

4. At her Lady ſhip's houſe in Glouceſter-ſtr. the Hon. Cha. Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont, to Lady Anne Lambton.

5. Capt. Hill, of the Royal Horſe-guards Blue, ſon of John H. eſq. of Prees, co. Salop, and nephew of Sir Rd. H. bart to Miſs Lumley, only dau. of the late Henry L. eſq.

7. Mr. W. Ruſpini, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Lucy Jennings, daughter of Roſs J. eſq. of Gharetty, in Bengal.

8. Mr. Incledon, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miſs Howell, dau. of Mr. H. of Bath.

9. At Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Biſhop of Chicheſter, the Rev. Wm. Beville, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Manchester, to Mrs. Rochford, relict of the late Wm. R. eſq. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, and daugh. of Henry Sterling, eſq. of Dynes hall, Eſſex.

10. At Layton, Eſſex, Thomas Green, eſq. of Upper Thames-ſtr. to Miſs Brickwood, dau. of Lawrence B eſq. of Lime-ſtr.

11. At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Amport, Hants, to Miſs Sophia Routh, ſiſter of the Preſident of Magdalen college.

12. Mr. Gaines, of St. Paul's church-yard, to Miſs Eliz. Wenman, of Wallbrook.

13. John Torre, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Amelia Mainwaring Spencer, only dau. of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

14. Rob. Beville, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Santer, of Chancery-la.

15. Mr. W. Scawin, druggiſt, to Miſs Bland, both of York.

16. At Whatley, co. Somerſet, Sir John Coxe Hippiſley, bart. of Warfield-grove, to Mrs. Hippiſley Coxe, of Stone Eaton houſe, relict of H. Hippiſley C. eſq. M. P. for Somerſetſhire, and only daughter of Thomas Horner, eſq. of Mills-park.

17. V. A. Beckett, eſq. of Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Abbott, of New Bond-ſtreet.

18. At Roche ſter, Michael Symes, eſq. author of the "Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava," to Miſs Pilcher, daughter of the late Edward P. eſq.

21. At Hendon, Middleſex, Mr. T. Haigh, to Miſs Dall, of Bond ſtreet.

24. Mr. Tho. Field, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Fiſher, of Blandford, Dorſet.

26 Mr. T. Burnell, ſurveyor, Fleet-ſtr. to Miſs Clay, dau. of Hen. C. eſq of Birmingham.

Vol. LXX. p. 1052. Of Mr. Earle, whoſe epitaph is here given, ſee an account in vol. LXVI. p. 353. He was buried at Newton Toney.

P. 1120. The late Earl of Farnham was *next brother* to Earl Rubert, and, in *his* lifetime, was the perſon who formerly ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the oppoſition in the Irish Houſe of Commons: as the Hon. Barry Barry.

P. 1219. Lord Rokeby added the name of *Morris* upon coming, on his mother's death, 1745, to the Horton eſtate, by the will of his great grandfather, Thomas Morris, who died 1717.

P. 1220, a. l. 16, for "beauty, pleaſure, and *ſucceſs*," read "beauty, pleaſure, and *profit*."

P. 1294. To Clopton Phrys, eſq. of Llandrinio-hall, co. Montgomery, the publick are indebted for the completion of Llandrinio bridge. His active mind, ever directed to the moſt patriotic purſuits, ſoared far above any eulogium his weeping friends can offer. To all the poor in fortune or in ſpirit his hand or counſels were uniformly open. "Homo ſum; nihil humani à me alienum puto," was his favourite motto; and to no mortal being was it more truly applicable. The benefits he diffuſed around him will be moſt aptly expreſſed in the following parody on his favourite author:

"Who bade yon ſtately arches ſweep
Majeſtic o'er Sabrina's deep?
Who taught yon road, that winding ſtray'd,
A line direct acroſs the mead?
A Clopton, ſhout the vallies round,
And Buvddin echoes to the ſound.
No longer ſhall the Muſe engroſs
All praiſes for her Man of Roſs.
Each peaſant of Llandrinio's vale
With heartfelt grief now tells the tale,
And, telling, ſheds the grateful tear,
Another Man of Roſs liv'd here."

P. 1295. The unfortunate man who came to that untimely end at Harpeden, near Wheathamſted, was named *Decimus*, grandſon to —— Reynolds, ſon of Bp. R. of Lincoln, and the late Mr. Wheildon's predeceſſor, and ſon to his ſon, who acted as his curate. At the time of his committing the raſh action he had with him his own ſon, Octavian, born in Ireland, and juſt come over with him, a perfect ſtranger to all around him.

P. 1299. Mr. John Jefferey, attorney, and town-clerk of Bath, was aged 75, and formerly one of the people called Quakers. His large fortune he has left to his amiable grand-daughter, about 16 years of age.

Ibid. The Rev. Newcome Cappe was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. afterwards Dr. Aikin, of Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, in 1749, removed to the academy at Northampton, under the care of Dr. Doddridge, who, two years after, was obliged to go to Liſbon for his health. Mr. C. declined the recommendation of being aſſiſtant to Dr. Chandler in the Old Jewry, and finiſhed his ſtudies, in three years from 1752, under Dr. Leechman, at Glaſgow. He returned to his mother at Leeds, 1755, and, on the death of Mr. Root, one of the miniſters of the Diſſenting congregation in St. Saviour's gate, York, was, by the intereſt of his friend Mr. Thomas Lee, elder

brother

brother of the attorney-general of that name, chosen to succeed him as co-pastor with Mr. John Hotham; on whose death, shortly after, he was elected sole pastor, and ordained in May, 1756. His thoughts and style of composition were original, and the beauties of his ideas and his language derived peculiar force from his voice and manner of delivery. In 1759 he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Turner, merchant, of Hull, whom he lost in 1773, and by whom he had eight children, five now living, the care of whom devolved to his sister, and Mr. C. engaged in the care of a few young persons. He took to his second wife, 1788, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, vicar of Catterick before Mr. Lindsay. His eldest son, Joseph, a physician at York, died in the midst of the fairest prospects; and he himself was disabled from his public labours, by a paralytic stroke, 1791.

Vol. LXXI. p. 82, a. Mr. Pike died a short time after his marriage to Miss Maton.

P. 84. William-Baily Cant, esq. was only son and heir of the Rev. W. Cant, lord of the manor of Hartshorn, co. Derby, by inheritance, and rector of Langley, near Derby, in right of his wife Miss Marsh, sister of John Marsh, esq. of the Lloyd, near Wolverhampton, a well-known justice of the peace for the county of Stafford. Mr. C. was of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, of which his father and grandfather (who, it is believed, obtained the Hartshorn estate by marriage with an heiress Anne Cantrell) were members, his uncle the Rev. J. Cant being likewise senior fellow thereof, whence he retired on a college living, which he was permitted to exchange for one in Leicestershire, as more convenient to an estate which he afterwards enjoyed at Watnaby, near the Vale of Belvoir, where he died in the prime and enjoyment of life, after a few days confinement with a cold, about 1784, as did his elder brother, much in the same way, a few years after, at Langley, whose widow not long surviving, their son the late deceased W. B. C. esq. succeeded, whilst a minor, to all the above property, of which, on his coming to age, in the summer of 1792, he took full possession. He was doubtless intended for that sacred profession in which his family had enjoyed much emolument, and was with that intent admitted a pensioner of Queen's College, where, says a correspondent, "being of a convivial turn, he grew extremely corpulent from an indulgence of the pleasures of the table;" but that propensity to grow fat was a much earlier constitutional disease, and the principal cause of his premature and sudden death. His mental abilities being naturally diminished by the incumbrance of dull and slothful matter, made him conscious of incapacity either to take any university degrees, or offer himself a candidate for holy orders, which he very prudently declined, and therefore sold his maternal inheritance to the present rector of Langley, the Rev Edw. Wilmot, second son of the late Sir R. W. bart. of Chaddesdon, near Derby, for 6000l.

Notwithstanding the above unfortunate truths, Mr. C. was a young man of a natural good disposition, and not deserving the exact character given of him in the Leicester and other papers. But perhaps a want of brighter intellects to investigate, or fortitude to withstand, the weak arguments he might daily hear, or superficially peruse, made him too easily the dupe and admirer of a Party; which occasioned that singular and unjust bequest lately so imperfectly published in the daily prints. Mr. C. left to the Hon. T. Erskine his estates and manor at Hartshorn and Wartnaby, of the value of 25,000l. subject to legacies of 5000 l. to each of his three cousins, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Andrew, and Mr. Murcott, who married a Partridge. In a paper found with his will Mr. C. (who was unknown to Mr. E.) has stated, that the cause of this bequest was the strenuous defence which Mr. E. made at the state trials in 1794, for Hardy, Tooke, &c. Our beforementioned correspondent adds, "that Mr. C. was so warm an advocate for the principles which revolutionized America, that he gave to a favourite horse of remarkable strength the name of *General George*. Yet notwithstanding this humourous and apparently spirited appellation, Mr. C. seemed to have been no little afraid of his revolutionizing friends in this country, when he so lately secured a pipe of his favourite old beverage within the walls of his cellar at Wartnaby, but it would puzzle the most shrewd and dextrous plunderer to find it out. When the above agreeable news was first communicated to Mr. E. by the principal executor D. P. C. esq. he supposed it to be a mere contrivance of some of his ingenious friends at the bar to quiz their great opponent; but, on finding it a more serious matter, he returned a grateful answer full of much surprize, that his talents on the aforesaid or any similar occasion should have met with so unexpected a reward; adding, his great sorrow that he had not the satisfaction of being personally acquainted with the gentleman who had so high an opinion of him, concluding (very *sincerely no doubt*) his *heartfelt condolence*, that his worthy friend and benefactor was timely and happily relieved from the impending troubles occasioned by the persecutors of the abovementioned *celebrated characters*. But, alas! how great must the mortification now be (after the various applications that have been made for *General George*, now sold for 100 guineas, and for that very desirable hunting seat at Wartnaby, which his deceased friend had last

year

year rendered very complete, and which Mr. E. we underſtand, had deſigned for his ſon's immediate reſidence), to find that all the ingenuity of himſelf and uncertain profeſſion cannot eſtabliſh the will in his favour; Mr. Cant having ſuffered a recovery upon his Hartſhorn eſtate ſubſequent to the execution of his will, made by the other executor, a well known opulent attorney at Derby; who, no doubt, ſhould he again rap at the door of the thus depoſed lord of the manor of Hartſhorn, &c. will meet with a very different reception than when he ſo lately partook of the luxuries of his table. It is but juſt, however to add, that we underſtand the Hon. Mr. E. (out of gratitude for the doubtleſs ſincere intention of his deceaſed friend) means to erect a monument to his memory in the pariſh church of Langley, where he was very handſomely interred in the family vault on Chriſtmas eve. The whole of this property now goes of courſe in its proper channel to the above heirs at law, who, but a ſhort time before Mr. C. became ſo infatuated with political frenzy, were near being deprived of all, on his ſudden determination to bequeath his eſtates to charitable purpoſes; from which he was prevented by the terror of the mortmain act.

Such then are the extraordinary vicitlitudes of fortune in this uncertain life, and ſuch the circumſtances which have ſerved to bring into notoriety, in company with thoſe *amiable and highly diſtinguiſhed patriots Hardy, Tooke, &c.* a young man, who might otherwiſe have ſilently ſunk into the grave unknown beyond the limits of the above retired pariſhes, where he would have enjoyed a much more peaceful and reſpectable amuſement, according to his original deſign, as a ſimple country 'ſquire and ſportſman. The immediate cauſe of his death is ſuppoſed to have been an apoplexy, occaſioned by a ſhort confinement with a ſlight fit of gout, from which he was apparently almoſt recovered, and pronounced ſo much better by his apothecary and very intimate political companion, and alſo felt himſelf in ſuch ſpirits all the day on which he died, that he invited a few friends to partake of a good dinner the next day, when he promiſed himſelf much pleaſure from their ſociety and a little muſic; but, about eight o'clock in the evening, after ordering the intended feaſt, he rung again for his houſekeeper, aſked her how he looked, and, upon her ſaying, "Very ill, Sir;" he ſaid, "No, ſure!" took a glaſs of wine, threw himſelf on the bed; [more;

And ſoon his feeble pulſe then beat no

His dazzled ſun of life thus early ſet,

No more to riſe, till, on the Empyreal ſhore,

The juſt Tribunal of the World is met.

P. 83. Mr. Arnold Carter was aged 55, and held the vicarage of St. Margaret, Rocheſter, with a minor-canonry.

Ibid. Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. was ſon of a gentleman of ſmall fortune in the county of Galway, in Ireland; and ſent early to ſtudy phyſic at Montpelier, where he proceeded M. D. On his return to London, he tranſlated Dr. Störck's treatiſe on hemlock, and drew up for the Journal Etranger in France a compariſon between the literature of England and France. Reſiding at Stockbridge, he married one of the daughters of Benj. Collins, eſq. banker at Saliſbury; and, before he embarked for the Weſt Indies, wrote a farewell letter to Dr. Johnſon, inſerted in his life by Boſwell. He reſided there ſome years; and, his fortune increaſing by his practice, he purchaſed an eſtate in Grenada, where he obtained the friendſhip of Lord Macartney, their governor, acting as his ſecretary and as attorney general of the iſland, on the capture of which by the French they returned to England; and, on Lord M.'s appointment to the government of Madras, he accompanied him as his ſecretary; was ſent one of the commiſſioners to treat of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, and with a ſmall party of ſeapoys to arreſt Gen. Stuart. On his return to England, the India Company ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. per annum; the King created him a baronet; and the univerſity of Oxford LL. D. In the embaſſy to China he was not only appointed ſecretary of the legation, but had the title of envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary, to be ready to ſupply the embaſſador's place.

P. 90. We are aſſured that Mr. Orme had not loſt his ſight; but that it was *remarkably good and ſtrong* almoſt till his death.

Ibid. The late celebrated Lavater had loſt the uſe of ſpeech, and even his underſtanding, for 24 hours before his deceaſe. The death of his ſiſter-in-law, to whoſe houſe he had cauſed himſelf to be carried in his laſt moments, ſeems to have accelerated his own. A few days before his end he dictated verſes, which were read in the preſence of his pariſhioners. He was an humble country-clergyman, of good education, a warm fancy, and a natural acuteneſs of diſcernment. His perſpicuity of intellect was aſſociated with weakneſs of ſenſibility and imagination, not a little akin to thoſe of J. J Rouſſeau. In this ſituation, and with theſe qualities, he was accidentally led to turn his attention, in a particular manner, to the expreſſion of human ſentiment and character in the varied conformation of the countenance, head, and other parts of the frame, in the complexion, in the habitual motions and attitudes, in the temperament of health, &c. He perceived, that in all theſe not only tranſient paſſion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very diſtinctly expreſſed. He carried his obſervations, in his way, much farther than any other perſon

ſon had before advanced. Succeſs inflamed his imagination; and he became an enthuſiaſt in the ſtudy of phyſiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute obſervation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. They were divulged by him in converſation, and in a multitude of fragments, which he and his diſciples ſoon aſſembled into volumes. Novelty, myſtery, and the dreams of enthuſiaſm, have inexpreſſible charms for the multitude: every one was eager to learn to read his neighbour's heart in his face. In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, even in Britain, all the world became paſſionate admirers of the Phyſiognomical Science of Lavater. His books, publiſhed in the German language, were multiplied by many editions. In the enthuſiaſm with which they were ſtudied and admired, they were thought as neceſſary in every family as even the Bible itſelf. A ſervant would, at one time, ſcarcely be hired till the deſcriptions and engravings of Lavater had been conſulted, in *careful* compariſon with the lines and features of the young man's or woman's countenance. The ſame ſyſtem was eagerly tranſlated into the French language: and, as the inſight into character and ſecret intention which it promiſed was infinitely grateful to female curioſity, all the pretenders to wit, taſte, and faſhion, among the lively women of France, ſoon became diſtractedly fond of it. It was talked of as a ſcience ſuſceptible of mathematical certainty; and was applauded as capable of endowing man with the power of omniſcient intuition into the hearts and intentions of his fellows. Two well-executed tranſlations naturalized the ſame books of Lavater in the Engliſh language: this naturalization was requiſite to ſhew us the fallacy of his pretenſions. The wanderings of imagination, the dreams referable to no ſcientific principles, even the occaſional effuſions of ſublimity and pathos which thoſe books diſplayed, might intereſt the curious remarker on human genius and character; but ſerved, at the ſame time, to evince to the ſound ſenſe and ſhrewd diſcernment of Engliſhmen, that Phyſiognomy was but an idle ſtudy, the amuſement—it might be—of the wiſe; the deluſion of fools. The multitude run ever in extremes: and, notwithſtanding the labours of Dr. H. Hunter and Mr. Holcroft, the Writings of Lavater have been ſince treated, in England, with a ſlighting diſregard that does injuſtice to their genuine merits. The phyſiognomical delirium of the weak excited, alſo, in Germany, the deriſion of the witty and the wiſe. The Phyſiognomical Travels, or Phyſiognomical Quixote, of the celebrated Muſæus the preceptor of Kotzebue, was written in ridicule of the dreams and purſuits of Lavater and his phyſiognomical diſciples: and, though to an Engliſhman its humour may not appear very happy, nor its wit admirably lively and pointed, yet its effect was, in Germany, powerful to the confuſion of Lavateriſm; and it raiſed its author, at once, to a ſplendid literary reputation. But, even after the firſt charm had been diſſolved, Lavater ſtill retained many diſciples. He continued to cultivate phyſiognomy, and was ſtill eagerly viſited by travellers paſſing near the place of his reſidence. By ſome of his adverſaries he was idly and unjuſtly accuſed as an infidious Jeſuit, who, under pretenſions about phyſiognomy, purſued ſome vaſt and miſchievous deſigns. His Theological Opinions took a colour from his Phyſiognomical ones; and he became the abhorrence of the orthodox. His private life was ſimple, and even devoutly pious. His wife had become, as well as himſelf, a great Phyſiognomiſt. He was always an early riſer, and uſed never to take his breakfaſt till he had, in his own mind, earned it by the performance of ſome literary talk. He was, at the dawn of the French Revolution, not at all adverſe to it. Even when it began to penetrate into Switzerland, he did not paſſionately declare againſt it; but, when he ſaw his native country become a prey to the exceſſes of Jacobiniſm, his indignation was earneſtly roufed, and he wrote ſome eloquent pieces againſt the oppreſſions of the French. He favoured the momentary counter-revolution. He was cruelly attacked and wounded by the French ſoldiers when that counter-revolution was ſuppreſſed. His death was in conſequence of thoſe wounds. It may revive his fame, and excite a new curioſity for the peruſal of his works.

DEATHS.

1800. *March* 22. AT Paris, aged 79, M. de Guignes, the only perſon in Europe perfectly acquainted with the Chineſe language, and eminently ſkilled in Arabic. In 1753 he was appointed interpreter to the King for the Eaſtern languages. His various papers on the Religion and Philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe Indians, will be found in the "Memoires of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Letters, 1775-6." Enquiries concerning certain events in the hiſtory of Bactria (Vol. XXV.) On the Semitic Philoſophy (XXVI.) Memoirs on the barbarous nations who invaded the Roman empire and ſettled in Germany, Gaul, and other Northern Provinces, the Huns, Alans, Igours, Sabirs, the Awars, or Abares (XXVIII.) On the Voyages of the Chineſe towards America, and on certain people ſettled at the Eaſt extremity of Aſia (XXVIII.) On the conformity of the Egyptian and Chineſe characters, and that the Chineſe are an Egyptian colony, (XXIX.) On the Chriſtians ſettled in China;

China in the 7th Century, (XXX.) On the intercourſe and commerce of the Romans with the Tartars and Chineſe, (XXXII.) Explanation of the inſcription on the tomb of Sardanapolis (XXXIII.) On the ſituation of ſome Scythian nations in Herodotus, and whether China was known in the time of that Hiſtorian, (XXXV.*) An hiſtorical and critical Memoir, in two parts, on the Eaſtern languages. A critical examination of the Chineſe Annals. Idea of their literature in general, and particularly that of their hiſtories. Within 200 years of the Chriſtian æra they had very few hiſtorical monuments, and leſs for the earlier periods, 1100 years before Chriſt; but ſince the revival of letters among them hiſtory is become immenſely extenſive, and ſuperior to that of all other nations. On the French trade in the Levant, before the Croiſades, and their influence on it, and the trade of Europeans in general. On the ſtudy of philoſophy among the Chineſe. On the religion and philoſophy of the Egyptians and Chineſe. Three memoirs on the Indian religion, and the fundamental books of that religion which have been tranſlated into Chineſe. But his great work is his "General Hiſtory of the Huns, Turks, Mogols, and other Weſtern Tartars, before and after Chriſt. Par. 1756." 3 vols 4to. taken from Chineſe and Oriental MSS. in the king's library, and full of very curious enquiries, tranſlated into German by Dahnert, profeſſor and librarian at Greiſwald, where it was printed 1768, in 4 vols 12mo. The Jeſuit Pray availed himſelf greatly of M. Guignes's labours in his "Annales veteres Hunnorum, Avarorum et Hungarorum, ab Anno A. C. 2100. A. D. 997. Vienna, 1761." fol. M. de G. publiſhed alſo a memoir proving that the Chineſe are an Egyptian Colony, Par. 1759. and an anſwer to doubts raiſed on it by M. Deshauterayes the ſame year. The emperor Kienlong's Eloge of the city of Moukden, tranſlated by P. Annot, Jeſuit at Pekin, and illuſtrated by M. G. with intereſting notes. Par. 1770.

Sept. . . . . Of a dropſical complaint, at the Rein Deer tavern, on Epping foreſt, (of which, and of the Langbourn Ward coffee-houſe, in Fenchurch ſtreet, he was for many years landlord), Mr. John Shank, an old member of the Vintners Company, and collector of Leadenhall market.

Oct. . . . . In Germany, univerſally regretted, Col. Swanton, of the Guards, only ſon of the late Admiral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in America, and on the Continent; in the former he received ſevere wounds, from which period he never enjoyed a good ſtate of health.

6. At Jamaica, aged 22, after a ſevere bilious fever, which continued five days, Mr. William M'Millan, ſon of Mr. Robert M'M. of Liverpool.

18. On board his Majeſty's ſhip the Dædalus, at ſea, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Sewell, eſq. his Majeſty's naval officer, and mayor of Madras; who conducted himſelf with ſtrict probity, integrity, and honour, in the ſeveral important relations in which he was placed. His remains were brought on ſhore on the 20th, and were interred, on the next morning, amidſt the unaffected ſorrow of the whole ſettlement; to whom his worth and manners were extenſively known and admired.

Nov. . . . . At Jamaica, Mr. John Walker, eldeſt ſon of David W. eſq.

25. At Windſor caſtle, St. George's, Jamaica, aged 81, Samuel Buckmaſter, eſq.

29. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Houſtoun, of the rifle corps.

Dec. 2. In Italy, of a violent fever, William Tolley, eſq.

9. At Sandwich, in Kent, after a lingering illneſs, advanced in years, Mrs. Cocking, wife of Mr. Francis C. grocer.

In Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, aged about 50, Mr. John Saunders, bricklayer.

18. At Spring Garden eſtate, St. Thomas's in the Eaſt, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 20, Mr. George Leſlie, eldeſt ſon of Capt. James L. late of the 15th regiment of foot.

22. At St. Alban's, Mr. Wm. Bagſter, formerly apothecary to St. Luke's hoſpital; upon quitting which ſituation, about the year 1774, he ſettled as an apothecary in Great Tower-ſtreet, London (at firſt, and for ſome years, in partnerſhip with Mr. John Bradney), and was for ſeveral years a repreſentative of that ward in common council. He was a native of St. Alban's, and, having been ſome time in ill health, bought a houſe there, intending to quit his buſineſs and retire; the latter he did, but the former he never had an opportunity of doing in the way he intended. He was interred in the abbey-church.

23. At Faverſham, in Kent, in her 84th year, Mrs. Anne Jacob, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Alderman J. of Canterbury, and ſiſter of the late Edward J. eſq. F.A.S. the Hiſtorian of that town.

1801. *Jan.* 11. At Venice, Cimaroſa, the celebrated compoſer. The perſecution he underwent at Naples, for his political opinions, ſhortened his days.

13. At Putney, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Packman, widow of the late Mr. Deputy John P. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

14. At Glaſgow, George Buchanan, eſq. of Spittal, late of Jamaica.

At Aberdeen, in her 75th year, Mrs. Suſannah Walker, relict of the Rev. William Forbes, late miniſter of Fordoun.

At

* Theſe references are to the "Memoires de l'Academie des Inſcriptions," in 12mo.

At Burnley, co. Lancaster, aged 24, Jonathan Peel, esq. nephew to Sir Robert P. of Bury, and brother to Mr. and Miss P. both of whom died lately.

Aged 98, Mr. Henry George, late a merchant, and many years in the common council for Bishopsgate ward, London.

15. At Ellingen, in Germany, in his 49th year, Ralph Heathcote, esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, and to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; eldest son of the late Ralph Heathcote, D.D. whose death is recorded in vol. LXV. p. 532; and of whom and his family some accurate memoirs may be found in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 425.—Mr. H. married a German lady, by whom he has left Ralph, an infant son.

At Munich, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Hohenlinden, the General of Division, Bastoul.

17. In her 79th year, Mrs. Martin, widow of Mr. Alderman M. of Worcester.

At Somerton, in his 102d year, Joseph Brain. He was a very hearty old man, had not lost a tooth, could read the smallest print without spectacles, and walk from one end of the town to the other, with the help of two sticks. He has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

18. After a short illness, in his 61st year, Edward Hodges, gent. lieutenant in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Few characters have passed through life with more esteem and respectability. In the retired walk of domestic privacy, he was the affectionate father and sincere friend; but, in his intercourse with the world, ranked high as a *bon vivant*. Possessing much gentlemanly deportment, and great liveliness of disposition, his company was solicited in the first societies. He had long been considered as the father of the Leicester hunt, and, in pursuit of his favourite diversion, gave a general zest to the sports of the field.

20. In his 79th year, Stephen Remnant, esq. of Woolwich, son of Samuel R. esq. of that place, who was many years master smith to the office of ordnance, and who died in 1752, aged 63, and of Mary his wife, who died in 1748, aged 59. Mrs. Sarah R. his wife, died in 1778, aged 55. He had a sister, Sarah, married to Jeremiah Redwood, esq. who died, at the age of 68, 15 years ago.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Handley, wife of Mr. H. grocer, in the Church-gate.

21 On St. David's hill, Exeter, in an advance age, Miss Gould, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Rose, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. minister of Kilmarnock.

22. At Stratford, in Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Ann Godfrey, sister to the late Mr. John G. of Oakham, in that county.

At Edinburgh, Patrick Rigg, esq. of Downfield and Morton.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. esq. of Nottingham.

23. At his house in Hornsey-lane, Mr. Robert Green, many years a tallow-chandler in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Exeter, aged 58, Richard Rose Drewe, esq. who for upwards of 30 years executed the office of receiver general of the taxes for Devon.

At Edgehill, Liverpool, Thomas Riley, esq. late of St. Anne's, Jamaica.

At Pentonville, in his 65th year, after long suffering much excruciating pain from a cancer in his mouth, Mr. Richard Shaw, printer, Silver street, White-friers.

24. At Millford, in Surrey, aged 85, Mrs. Hedger.

At Belleville, George Duncan, esq. comptroller of the stamp duties for Scotland.

At Bodmin, in Cornwall, Mrs. Gatty, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

At Moulton, co. Lincoln, in her 87th year, Mrs. Measure.

25. In his 68th year, Richard Wright, esq. of Foot's-cray, Kent.

At Frome, in his 70th year, Mr. John Olive, formerly a dyer there.

At Inverness, in Scotland, James Shaw, esq. of Watermish.

26. At his house in New Ormond-street, aged 65, after having been, a little while before, tapped for a confirmed dropsy, Wm. Cook, esq. major in the East India Company's service, and lord of the manor of Hothorpe (a small hamlet situate in the county of Northampton, but forming part of the parish of Theddingworth in Leicestershire), which he purchased, in 1788, from the noble family of Bathurst. (Nichols's Leicestershire, II. 831.) His friends had reason to hope that all danger was removed; but it is supposed he ventured out too soon in the late severe weather. His wife (by whom he had two sons and two daughters, who survive him) died at Enfield May 21, 1799 (see vol. LXIX. p. 519). His remains were removed to Enfield, and there interred. The following observations, to those who knew him not, may appear useful. He was religious without parade, liberal without profusion, and charitable without ostentation. His benevolent actions, his domestic virtues, and his attachment to the constitution of his country, were highly exemplary. What in theory he commended, he illustrated by example. The accompanying lines of one of the most eminent poets are most appropriate to his character:

"Girl fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest wisdom, and pacific truth:
Compos'd in suff'rings, and in joy sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension great.
Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear:

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Of

Of softest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind:
Go live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine;
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine."

At Bath, in her 27th year, Miss Tyrwhitt Drake, eldest dau. of J. D. T. D. esq.

At More-hall, in Cheshire, Master John Longford Brooke, son of Tho. L. B. esq.

Aged 36, much lamented, the Rev. John Spry, of Tavistock.

27. In London, after a very short illness, William Norris, esq. eldest son of the late William N. esq. of Nonsuch, Wilts.

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Lincoln, wife of Boardman B. esq. lieutenant-colonel of the North Lincoln militia.

After a lingering illness, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Mulcaster, of Hull.

At Market Deeping, aged 77, Mr. Henry Butler, sen. draper. Although he had been married near half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the first which happened in it during that time.

At Irvine, aged 101, Robert Smith, weaver there. He wrought at his trade till within 3 weeks of his death; was in use to travel 3 miles every Sunday to church, and could read the print of a common pocket Bible without the assistance of glasses. He lived very temperately, and was endowed with uncommon good health. About 12 months ago he travelled from Ayr to Irvine, a distance of 12 English miles, in the space of 3 hours.

At Acton-green, Mr. James Gale, late of Edgeware-road.

28. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Adam W. lecturer in philosophy, Conduit-street.

In New Broad-street, Mrs. Knowlys, wife of William Cook Knowlys, esq. and daughter of Mr. Alderman Newman.

At Worcester, in his 80th year, Edward Cox, esq. alderman of that corporation.

In his 74th year, David Jenkins, esq. of Presteigne, co. Radnor.

At Woolwich academy, aged 16, Mr. John Hartwell, second son of Commissioner H. of the royal navy.

At Monton, Mr. Thomas Taylor, attorney at law, of Manchester, and late deputy steward for the hundred court of Salford.

29. At Moffat, in Scotland, David Greig, esq. of Hallgreig.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. E. W. merchant, of Lowestoft.

Aged 82, Mrs. Talbot, of Wymondham.

At Brestford, of a decline, in his 20th year, Alexander-John Ross, captain-lieutenant and adjutant of the Plymouth division of marines.

30. At the parsonage-house at Byfleet, near Ripley, in Surrey, in his 46th year, the Rev. George Sewell, rector of Byfleet, and youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Tho. S. knt. master of the Rolls, and son-in-law to the late Sir Wm. Young, bart. On the 6th of February his remains were interred under the communion table in his own parish church. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford; M. A. 1780.

Buried, with great funeral pomp, at the Abbey church at St. Alban's, Mrs Mac Taggart, wife of Mr. M. T. of Scots-yard, Bush-lane, London, an eminent broker. She was one of four sisters who have been remarkably fortunate in the connexions they formed. Her father was Mr. Dean, cheesemonger in St. John-street, succeeded by his son David. One sister married Mr. Thos. Kinder, brewer, at St. Alban's; another, Mr. Telford, a person of considerable property at York; a third, Mr. Kymer, broker, in Scots-yard; and the fourth, his partner, Mr. T.

In. Everson, esq. of Holbeach, co. Linc.

Rev. John Stabback, of Exeter, senior member of that corporation, and rector of St. Edmond's upon the Bridge, Exeter.

31. Aged 68, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Clarke, in Abbey Orchard at St. Alban's, Mrs. Esther Pantlan, widow of Mr. John Lewis P. sugar-baker in Mark-lane, who died Feb. 20, 1788. She was struck with a fit of the palsy ten days before, and continued speechless till her death. Her remains were interred in the church of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London.

At Hardington, co. Somerset, Mr. Brett, a respectable gentleman.

Aged 78, Mrs. Huckerby, formerly mistress of the Royal Oak at Stamford.

At Boston, aged 74, Mr. James Wedd.

At Palgrave, Suffolk, in her 88th year, Mrs. Ellenor Frere.

At Hosh, near Crieff, in Perthshire, Jas. Murray, esq. late of Dullary.

At his house in George's-square, Edinburgh, Alexander John Alexander, esq.

George Markham, esq. brother to the Archbishop of York. His remains were interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey; Mr. Markham (his relation), Dr. Jackson, and two other gentlemen, attended the funeral.

Aged 64, Mr. John Langhorn, many years keeper of the City repository for horses in Barbican. His benevolence and integrity did honour to his situation, and commanded the general esteem of all to whom he was known in the intercourse of business or friendly acquaintance.

Lately, at Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majesty's ship Seine, Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, of the royal navy, second son of the late Hector M. esq. of Dingwall, Scotland.

At Jamaica, of a decline, in his 26th year, Charles Gascoyne Fanthawe, esq. 3d son of John G. F. esq. of Parsloe, Essex.

At Ballina, co. Limerick, in Ireland, Michael Scanlan, esq.

At Cork, Miss Cotter, eldest daughter of John C. esq.

At Dublin, Mr. Hugh Kearsey, of Princes-street, City-quay.

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In

In South King-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 76th year, Mr Daniel Ferrall.

At Glaſgow, Col. John-James Campbell, late of the 42d foot.

At Newcaſtle, aged 68, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Joſeph Lamb, eſq. banker, 40 years one of the original partners in the Old Printfield, which has contributed ſo much to the population and proſperity of the city of Carliſle.

Mr. Edwin Edwards, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. E. of the Hay, in Breconſhire.

At Cheſter, Thomas Amery, eſq. one of the 24 aldermen of that city, celebrated by the famous ſuit brought againſt him by Mr. Ralph Eddowes, merchant, of the ſame city. To ſerve the purpoſes of the ruling powers, and to ſupport the Duke of York againſt thoſe who aimed at his removal from the ſucceſſion, on account of his being a Papiſt, the City of Cheſter was induced, by the grant of a new charter, to concur with the King's meaſures, and introduce a change into the conſtitution of their own corporation, as originally eſtabliſhed by Henry VII. 1506, and amended by a ſubſequent one of Charles II. 1676. This was ſurrendered about 1684, and a new one granted, by which a power was reſerved to the Crown to put magiſtrates out and in at pleaſure; but James, juſt before he left the kingdom, gave a new charter, confirming the antient privileges, in the ſame manner as if the judgement *in quo warranto* had never been given. In 1773, on application for information *in quo warranto* againſt the Corporation, they ſet up a bye-law, authorizing the preſent mode of election; when Lord Hardwicke gave it as his opinion, that, if the charters of 37 Charles II. and 4 James II. were ſubſiſting charters, they would ſuperſede that of 1 Charles II.; but he ſaid that the charters of thoſe times had not been countenanced in Weſtminſter-hall, and he would not give an opinion in ſupport of them unleſs acted under uniformly ever ſince. In 1692, 3, 4, and 5, elections of aldermen and common-council-men were by the citizens at large. In 1698 a bye-law was made, that the election ſhould again be by the ſelect body; from which time till 1732 they went on with that mode of election. In 1733 the Court was of opinion, that the charter of 37 Charles II. was not accepted, and made the rule abſolute for an information *in quo warranto*. This matter was reviſed in 1784, and an information *in quo warranto* filed againſt Mr. Alderman Amery and Mr. Monk, one of the common-council-men, for exerciſing their ſaid offices. The cauſe was tried by Baron Eyre and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, Aug. 8, 1786, when the jury "found the charter of Charles II. to be bad;" a new trial was moved for Nov. 8, 1786, and granted, and had before Sir Naſh Groſe and a ſpecial jury at the aſſizes at Shrewſbury, March 20, 1787, when the jury found that Charles II. granted, and Cheſter accepted, the charter, and that the defendants were duly elected and admitted; but that the order of amoval was duly ſignified, and that the *final* judgement againſt the Corporation ſubſiſting under the charters of Henry VII. and Elizabeth was entered of record. Againſt this a rule was obtained in Eaſter term 1787; the caſe was ſolemnly argued, and the charter of reſtitution by James II. determined to be abſolutely void, and of no effect, and that judgement ought to be entered up for the defendant. The matter was removed, by writ of error, into the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 5, 1790, when the judgement given by the Court of King's Bench was *reverſed*, and judgement entered for the King. The proceedings were printed at large, in two vols. 4to, Cheſter, 1791.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Allen, ſiſter to Dr. Ord, of Foruham, and to Mr. O. of the Exchequer-office, and relict of G. A. eſq. late receiver-general of the county of Somerſet, by whom ſhe has left two ſons and a daughter.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Newton, attorney and coroner for Weſtmoreland.

Of a decline, at his father's houſe at Yarmouth, Mr. John Claxton, jun.

At Mancheſter, Mr. T. Harrop, of Bridge ſtreet, of what is there called the *fire fever*; query, if any thing more than a violent fever?

At Liverpool, aged 63, James Berry, eſq. late of Feltham hall, Middleſex, and formerly of Ormſkirk.

Mrs. Homfray, of King Sanford, relict of Mr. J. H. of Wollaſton.

At Pattingham, co. Warwick, William Arden, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's eſtabliſhment at Bombay.

At Cannoc, co. Warwick, aged 84, Mr. B. Barton, ſtyled by his acquaintance the *Prince of Fidlers*.

At Hereford, Anne, relict of Dr. Ruſſell, one of the canons reſidentiary of that cathedral. She was the youngeſt daughter of the Hon. Wm. Egerton, ſon of the third Earl of Bridgewater; niece to Biſhop Egerton; and firſt couſin to the late and preſent Dukes.

At Hadley, Suffolk, aged 91, Rev. Iſaac Tomſ, 57 years paſtor of the diſſenting congregation there.

At Sudbury, aged 64, Rev. Mr. Palmer, formerly diſſenting miniſter at Woodbridge.

At Alton, Rev. Mr. Docker, ſenior.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Davies, mercer.

At Henham, as he was walking in his garden, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, whoſe brother died there four days before.

Capt. Bennet, of the Somerſetſhire militia, ſome days ſince, riding from Weymouth

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mouth to [illegible] his horse, in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

At Tempsford, co. Bedford, after an illness of a few hours, aged 80, Sir Gillies Payne, bart. so created 1737.

At Chelmsford, Mr. David Ogborne, painter, who had executed some views of the judges' procession into that town, and of the bacon prize at Dunmow.

The widow of Mr. Wyles, of the White Hart Inn, Chelmsford.

At Hackney, Mrs. Heygate.

Mr. Broadhurst, gardener to Chelsea hospital, and formerly valet to the late Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. B. R. Budd, musician, son of Mr. Thomas B. of Richmond, Surrey.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Kehoe; and, a few hours after his funeral, his wife, aged 71.

In Wilderness-row, Goswel-street, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, surveyor, aged 30.

At Lady Wombwell's, in Harley-street, Mrs. Catharine Horsefall.

In Dean str. Soho, Miss Maria Franklin.

Feb. . . . Suddenly, at Reading, aged 62, Mrs. Bourchier, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Rev. Edw. B. rector of Bramfield, near Hertford, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Wollaston, of Bury.

Feb. 1. At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, George Bridges Brudenell, esq. only son of the Hon. James B. esq the second son of the Earl of Cardigan, whose eldest son, the last Earl, was created Duke of Montague. Mr. B. was an equerry to the King, and afterwards, for many years, at the head of the Board of Green Cloth, and represented the county of Rutland in 1754, upon the late Lord B. becoming Earl of Exeter, till the year 1761, and then was member of parliament for the borough of Stamford, upon the late Hon. Tho. Chambers Cecil, father of the Marquis of Exeter, being chosen for Rutland. He was chosen again member for Rutland upon Mr. Cecil's death, and afterwards retired to his seat at Ayston, there enjoying a life of friendship and society amongst his old acquaintance, who much regret the loss of so valuable a neighbour.

2. At Whitehall, Chingford, Essex, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Territt.

3. At Knighton, Mr. Style, an eminent farmer,

4. At Knightsbridge, of a dropsy of the heart, George Andree, esq. of Staple-inn (eldest son of the late John A. M. D. one of the founders of the London Hospital). By an uniform suavity of manners, benevolence of disposition, and honourable conduct in the profession of the law, he had justly acquired the esteem and regard of all who knew him. During a fingering illness, he was scarcely known to utter a complaint on his own account: regretting [illegible] ving relatives.

5. At Ashford, in Kent, most [illegible] lamented by all her acquaintance, and by many of the poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Smyth, second daughter of John Smyth, late of Lested, in the parish of Chart Sutton, esq. who, by preserving her natural cheerfulness of disposition, during a long and very painful illness, has left an instructive example, to all persons under similar sufferings, of the invaluable support that may be obtained from sound principles of the christian religion, instilled into the mind in early youth, and made the rule of practice through life.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Reading, relict of the late Thomas P. esq. of Westbury, Bucks.

7. At Chew Magna, aged 89 years, Mrs. Sarah Abraham, relict of Mr. Thomas A. of that place, a lady who will long be remembered for her excellent deeds of charity and benevolence.

8. In Somerset-street, Goodman's-fields, Mr. John Pycroft, sen.

9. Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Davies, bookseller, and author of the Life of Garrick; (of whom see a character, vol. LV. p. 404); formerly an actress of considerable merit at Drury-lane theatre.

Aged 37, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, daughter of James, 16th Earl of Errol, and wife of the Rev. William Hollwell Carr, of Exeter, vicar of Menheniott, Cornwall.

In St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-str. aged 78, Christopher Strotoff, esq. an eminent Hamburgh merchant, partner with the late Mr. Burgess. He and Mr. B. married 2 sisters, daughters of Mr. Glover, Hamburgh merchant, father of the celebrated author of "Leonidas," who succeeded to his business as his two brothers-in-law did to that of Mr. Voght.

10. S. Wood, esq. of Didmarton, co. Gloucester.

11. In her 14th year, Miss Elizabeth Raikes, second daughter of Thomas R. esq. of New Broad-street.

At his lodgings in London, J. Smith, esq. formerly an eminent apothecary at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and one of the capital burgesses of that corporation.

After a few days illness, aged 75, Sir Samuel Standidge, knt. once mayor of Hull.

At Kingsdown, Mr. John Moon, who had travelled regularly as a Methodist preacher ever since 1774.

At Llandovery, co. Carmarthen, in his 31st year, Mr. Rees Williams, of Pentwyn, attorney at law.

12. At Alcester, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Heming, bookseller and stationer.

13. At Inveresk, Roddam Home, esq. of Lanfomacus, rear-admiral of the Red.

Aged

Aged 77, Mr. H. Elfden, a very reſpectable farmer, of Borough Green, co. Lincoln. He went in the morning to view a threſhing mill in that neighbourhood, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen in a fit upon the end of a ſhaft; he expired in the courſe of the day of the bruiſes he received. In the morning he informed his houſekeeper of the different ſums of money he had at uſe, that, in caſe of his ſudden death, ſhe might give an account thereof to his heirs.

In the infirmary at Stafford, where he was under the care of the ſurgeons of that uſeful inſtitution for a painful operation, Mr. Francis Barber, the faithful ſervant and reſiduary legatee of Dr. Samuel Johnſon (of whoſe life, ſince the death of his much-loved maſter, we ſhall be glad to receive further particulars). "He was born in Jamaica, and brought to England in 1750 by Colonel Bathurſt, father of Johnſon's very intimate friend, Dr. Bathurſt. He was ſent, for ſome time, to the Rev. Mr. Jackſon's ſchool, at Barton in Yorkſhire. The Colonel by his will left him his freedom; and Dr. Bathurſt was willing that he ſhould enter into Johnſon's ſervice, in which he continued from 1752 till Johnſon's death, with the exception of two intervals; in one of which, upon ſome difference with his maſter, he went and ſerved an apothecary in Cheapſide, but ſtill viſited Dr. Johnſon occaſionally; in another, when he took a fancy to go to ſea. Part of the time, indeed, 1768–1771, he was, by the kindneſs of his maſter, at a ſchool at Biſhop's Stortford, that he might have the advantage of ſome learning. So early and ſo laſting a connexion was there between Dr. Johnſon and this humble friend." (Boſwell, edit. 1793, vol. I. p. 212) Three letters to him from the Doctor are in the ſame volume, pp. 529, 573. Mr. Barber was a married man; and gave to his wife, enameled for a mourning ring, the wedding-ring which his maſter had carefully preſerved as a memorial of his *Tetty*.—It is not generally known (and eſcaped Mr. Boſwell) that a preceding ſervant of Dr. Johnſon (who lived with him in 1736 at his academy at Edial) was living within theſe 18 months, and (we believe) ſtill ſurvives.—We call on our Lichfield friends to ſay more on this ſubject.

14. Of a violent fever, in his 14th year, at his father's houſe by Enfield Chace ſide, the only ſon of Mr. Parker, formerly a ſugar-baker in Whitechapel. A funeral ſermon was preached, on the Sunday following his interment, to a crouded audience, in the Methodiſt meeting on the Chace.

15. Aged 42, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, late Earl of Glaſgow, wife of Sir George Douglas, of Springwood park, bart.

16. Aged 28, Mrs. Poore, the lady of Edward P. eſq. of Weſt-end cottage, Hertfordſhire, and of Ruſhall, in Wilts, and dau. of George Wolff, eſq. Daniſh conſul. Her death was inſtantaneous, occaſioned by a fall from a one-horſe chaiſe.

Near Greencaſtle, Londonderry, Capt. M'Millen, of the Volunteer, Liverpool trader. Being much diſturbed in his mind by the accounts of his wife's repeated infidelity, he took the criminal reſolution of putting a period at once to his life and to his diſhonour. The veſſel had proceeded ſo far on her way to Liverpool, when, after ordering the long boat on deck and the crew below, he coolly gave his watch and the key of his cheſt to the cabin-boy, charged him to take care of it till his return, and then plunged into eternity.

17. At Thornlow-houſe, near Worceſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the late Ferdinando S. eſq. formerly of the Grange, Salop, and nephew of the late Ferdinando Lea, Baron Dudley.

18. At York, the relict of Dr. Graham, of Netherby.

At Southampton, Lady Hardy, relict of the late Admiral Sir Charles H. She was ſitting alone, after dinner, reading, but falling aſleep, her head-dreſs approached too near the flames of the candle, and caught fire; it communicated to other parts of her dreſs before her Ladyſhip awoke: on awaking and perceiving her ſituation, ſhe, inadvertently, ran into the paſſage, when the draught of air ſo much increaſed the flames, that ſhe was found entirely in a blaze. Immediate aſſiſtance was at hand, and ſhe was rolled up in a carpet, which inſtantly extinguiſhed the fire; but her Ladyſhip was ſo dreadfully burnt, that ſhe lingered till four o'clock the next morning in the moſt excruciating agonies, and expired. Such was the preſence of mind of her Ladyſhip, when ſhe diſcovered her ſad ſituation, that ſhe refrained crying out, leſt her eldeſt daughter, who was in an adjoining apartment, recovering from a dangerous illneſs, ſhould be alarmed. It is very remarkable, that this lady nearly met with the ſame fate twice before; the laſt time, ſhe was confined four months from an injury ſhe received from fire, and which then ſo affected her daughter, that her health has been ever ſince impaired.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 27, to February 24, 1801.

Chriſtened.		Buried.						
Males 278	1342	Males 898	1790	Between	2 and 5	188	50 and 60	158
Females 613		Females 892			5 and 10	81	60 and 70	149
Whereof have died under two years old			475		10 and 20	55	70 and 80	92
Peck Loaf 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.; 6s. 7d.;					20 and 30	159	80 and 90	45
Sak 14s. per buſhel; 3d. per lb.					30 and 40	185	90 and 100	10
					40 and 50	192	101	1

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 14, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	159	5	104	6	73	6	47	6	73	8
Surrey	150	8	000	0	73	8	46	4	75	6
Hertford	147	2	000	0	74	5	43	8	69	7
Bedford	146	8	116	10	83	0	45	0	77	4
Hunting.	152	2	000	0	88	8	39	8	66	3
Northam.	133	4	88	0	78	4	38	4	62	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	80	0	43	0	70	0
Leiceſter	137	1	103	6	88	8	47	4	74	4
Notting.	137	10	105	0	84	6	53	4	99	0
Derby	141	0	000	0	83	6	49	8	89	8
Stafford	155	11	000	0	94	9	56	9	90	9
Salop	158	8	121	2	107	10	51	8	00	0
Hereford	147	1	102	4	91	8	44	3	79	11
Worceſt.	168	1	95	0	106	8	48	0	93	3
Warwick	163	11	00	0	106	8	55	5	93	5
Wilts	165	8	00	0	82	0	48	8	86	4
Berks	150	4	00	0	74	6	45	7	81	6
Oxford	159	10	00	0	80	9	49	4	71	8
Bucks	144	8	00	0	79	8	43	8	73	6
Montgo.	141	8	00	0	92	10	44	0	00	0
Brecon	137	6	112	0	92	9	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	000	0	91	9	36	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

144	10	98	4	83	7	45	9	80	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

000	0	00	0	00	0	00	00	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	151	0	76	0	72	0	45	0	70	1
Kent	141	0	00	0	72	0	42	9	67	10
Suſſex	153	4	00	0	68	10	46	6	64	0
Suffolk	150	10	96	0	64	7	45	4	71	4
Cambrid.	137	7	00	0	64	11	35	4	67	10
Norfolk	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	71	0
Lincoln	124	0	103	8	77	3	40	11	86	0
York	127	3	000	0	72	6	43	3	89	9
Durham	133	3	000	0	75	11	41	5	00	0
Northum.	128	9	100	0	69	1	45	2	00	0
Cumberl.	126	8	96	3	79	4	54	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	139	4	96	8	78	4	51	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	147	5	00	0	87	4	57	10	94	2
Cheſter	149	9	00	0	00	0	61	0	00	0
Flint	146	6	00	0	103	4	57	8	00	0
Denbigh	137	4	00	0	106	11	52	10	118	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	000	0
Carnarv.	130	8	70	0	79	4	36	0	00	0
Merion.	139	9	00	0	100	5	56	0	000	0
Cardigan	117	7	84	0	67	2	35	8	000	0
Pembroke	131	4	00	0	76	5	37	4	000	0
Carmart.	125	4	00	0	77	4	35	7	000	0
Glamorg.	145	0	00	0	89	1	42	1	000	0
Glouceſt.	175	5	00	0	99	5	46	10	96	0
Somerſet	161	2	00	0	92	11	44	0	98	0
Monm.	160	8	00	0	97	8	43	0	00	0
Devon	144	7	00	0	85	1	38	4	00	0
Cornwall	125	4	00	0	74	6	35	10	00	0
Dorſet	161	5	00	0	90	11	51	6	00	0
Hants	161	11	00	0	80	10	45	5	76	8

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	144	7	92	4	68	3	44	7	70	0
2	147	3	96	0	64	8	42	4	70	3
3	135	2	99	6	67	8	47	3	72	3
4	124	10	103	3	75	7	42	8	86	7
5	131	0	100	0	72	4	43	8	80	7
6	131	9	100	0	79	1	53	4	80	7
7	148	0	96	4	87	4	58	8	94	2
8	144	3	70	0	97	3	48	6	118	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	128	5	84	0	75	0	37	3	80	7
10	167	2	98	4	97	1	45	2	96	6
11	135	10	00	0	79	2	36	11	80	7
12	161	8	984	2	85	3	47	10	76	8
13	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 23.

Fine	135s. to 140s.	Middling	120s. to 130s.
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	24s. to 28s.
Horſe Pollard			21s. od.
Bran			21s. od.

OATMEAL, per Bolt of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. os. to 18l. 3s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. os. to 17l. 4s.
Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.	Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 2s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 00s. to 19l. 1s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 21.

St. James's—Hay 4l. os. od. to 6l. 12s. od. Aver. 5l. 6s. od.
Straw 2l. 8s. od. to 2l. 18s. 6d. Aver. 2l. 13s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 18, 1801, is 88s. 4d.¼ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	8s. od. to 7s. od.
Mutton	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 2d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 42s. od. to os. od. Sunderland. 38s. 6d. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct Confol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Lott Tickets	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes.
28	152⅞	57⅞	56⅞	77	88⅜	92	17	5⅛	187	——	63⅛	——	——	1 dif.	——	87½	57	——	17 2 0	85
29	153	58	57⅛	78	90⅜	93	17	5⅛	188	——	63½	——	——	1	——	88	56	——	17 2 0	85
30	153	58⅛	57⅛	77⅛	91⅛	92⅛	17	5⅛	188	——	——	——	——	1	——	89	57⅛	——	17 2 0	85
31	153⅜	58⅛	57⅛	77⅛	91	92⅛	17⅛	5⅛	188	5s. pr.	62	57⅛	——	1	——	88½	57	——	17 2 0	85
1	Sunday																			
2	152	58⅛	57	77	90	92	17⅜	5⅛	189	7	——	——	——	1	——	88½	57	——	17 2 0	85
3	151	56⅞	55⅛	76⅛	89½	91	17⅜	5⅛	188	5	——	——	——	1	——	88	56⅛	——	17 2 0	85
4	151	56⅛	55⅛	75⅝	90	90⅜	17⅜	5⅛	186	5	——	57	56	1	——	87½	55⅝	——	17 3 0	85
5	152	57⅛	56⅛	76	90⅛	91⅛	17⅜	5⅛	186	7	——	57	55	1	——	87½	56	——	17 3 0	85
6	153	58	57	77	91⅛	92	17⅜	5⅛	186½	5	——	57	55⅛	1	——	87½	57	——	17 3 0	85
7	153½	58	5⅛	77	91	92	17½	5⅛	189	——	——	——	——	1	——	87	57	——	17 3 0	85
8	Sunday																			
9	153	57⅞	56⅛	77⅛	91	91⅞	17⅛	5⅛	188	——	——	——	——	1	——	88	56¾	——	17 4 0	85
10	153½	57⅛	57	77⅛	91⅛	92	17⅛	5⅛	186½	——	——	——	——	par	——	87⅛	57	——	17 4 0	85
11	152	57⅛	56⅞	76⅛	91⅛	92	17⅛	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	par	——	87⅛	56	——	17 4 0	85
12	152	57⅛	57	77	91⅛	91⅛	17⅛	5⅛	185	——	——	——	——	par	——	87⅛	56⅛	——	17 5 0	85
13																				
14	151½	56⅞	55⅛	76	91	91⅛	17⅜	5⅛	184⅛	——	61⅛	56⅜	——	par	——	87½	56	——	17 5 0	85
15	Sunday																			
16	150	56⅛	56	76⅛	91⅛	91⅜	17⅜	5⅛	184	——	61⅞	56⅝	——	par	——	87⅛	56	——	17 5 0	85
17	151½	56⅝	56	76	91⅛	91½	17⅜	5⅛	184	——	61⅛	56⅜	——	7	——	87⅛	56⅛	——	17 6 0	85
18	154½	56⅞	56⅛	76	90⅜	91½	17½	5⅛	184	——	——	——	——	7	——	87	56	——	17 6 0	85
19	152	57	56⅜	76⅛	91	91⅜	17½	5⅛	185	——	——	——	——	8	——	87⅛	55⅛	——	17 6 0	85
20	152	57⅛	56⅛	76⅛	91⅛	92	17⅛	5⅛	186½	——	——	——	——	6	——	88	56	——	17 6 0	85
21	152	57⅛	56⅛	76⅛	91⅛	92⅛	17½	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	6	——	88	55⅛	——	17 7 0	85
22	Sunday																			
23	151⅛	56⅞	56	75⅞	91⅛	91⅛	17⅛	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	7	——	87⅛	55⅛	——	17 7 0	85
24	150⅛	56⅛	55⅞	76	90⅜	91⅛	17⅛	5⅛	185	——	——	——	——	7	——	87⅛	54⅛	——	17 7 0	85
25	151	56⅛	55⅛	76	90⅜	91⅛	17⅛	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	8	——	87⅛	54⅛	——	17 9 0	85
26	150⅛	56⅛	55⅛	75⅞	91	91	17⅛	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	7	——	87⅛	54⅛	——	17 9 0	85
27	151	56⅛	55⅛	75⅞	91	91	17⅛	5⅛	186	——	——	——	——	8	——	87⅛	54⅛	——	17 9 0	85

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

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English Chron.
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The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Oracle & Dai. Ad.
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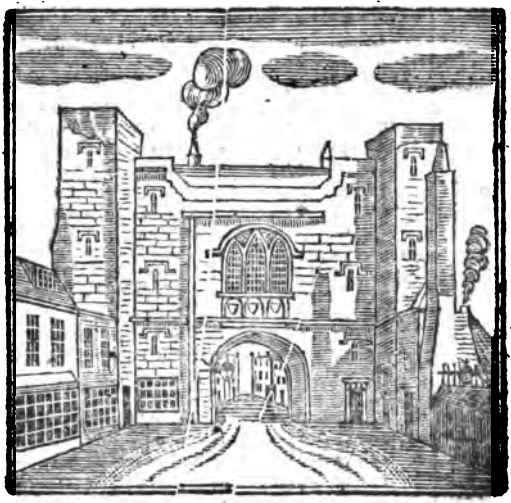

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Embelliſhed with a beautiful View, and ſeveral Plans, of CONISBOROUGH CASTLE, in YORKSHIRE; and with the Signature of the PRINCE OF PEACE.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1801.
1	SW brisk	29,52	47	47	14 4·1	fair
2	SW ditto	60	48	48	·3	sun and pleasant
3	S ditto	57	49	49	3·5	gloomy, slight showers
4	SW ditto	57	54	53	4·3	sun, but wind boisterous
5	SW calm	80	46	47	3·7	slight showers, sun at intervals
6	SW moderate	66	46	47	·7	rain and gloomy A. sun and clear P.
7	SE calm	30,15	33	37	·3	sun, clear and pleasant
8	SE ditto	13	39	41	·2	foggy, little rain
9	NW ditto	10	44	45	2·3	foggy, little rain
10	SE ditto	10	37	39	4·4	foggy, little rain
11	N gentle	5	35	36	·2	dark, bleak and cold
12	NE ditto	29,85	31	33	·1	a little sleet
13	NE moderate	69	34	34	·1	snow most of the day
14	NE ditto	77	30	32	·2	a little snow, two hours sun
15	SE ditto	63	32	32	·5	dark and cold
16	NE calm	60	32	34	·0	bland and pleasant
17	NE calm	63	33	35	·4	sun at intervals
18	SW ditto	77	33	35	3·9	sun at intervals
19	SE ditto	44	36	37	·7	rain
20	NW ditto	34	37	39	·5	delightful day, rain at night
21	SE ditto	20	42	43	·2	gloomy, showers
22	SW ditto	14	37	31	·7	after sun, gloomy and showers
23	SW ditto	15	35	37	·7	after pleasant day rain and hail at night
24	SW ditto	30	37	31	·7	gloomy
25	SE ditto	28	43	44	2·8	rain A. M. hurricane of wind P.
26	SW ditto	70	42	43	4·0	sun and pleasant
27	S ditto	88	38	40	3·7	a slight shower
28	SW ditto	73	41	43	·5	showers

1. Snow-drop flowers.—2. Filbert in full bloom.—4. Mezereon flowers.—5. Throstle sings.—6. Lark soars aloft and sings.—7. Gorse flowers; Robin-red-breast sings.—10. Gooseberry-bush begins to foliate.—17. Hip-briar foliates.—22. Dead-nettle flowers.—26. Shepherd's-purse flowers.

Fall of rain this month 1.74 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for March, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.
Feb.	°	°	°			*Mar.*	°	°	°		
26	45	47	40	29,75	fair	12	48	54	43	29,30	showery
27	33	49	42	,96	cloudy	13	44	50	47	,50	showery
28	44	48	46	,84	cloudy	14	49	54	46	,30	rain
Mar. 1	47	55	49	,77	cloudy	15	33	42	34	,50	fair
2	50	58	48	30,10	cloudy	16	32	47	44	,73	showery
3	50	60	50	,25	fair	17	46	51	43	,51	showery
4	50	52	44	,31	cloudy	18	37	53	40	,42	showery
5	41	52	46	,31	fair	19	36	47	41	,72	fair
6	45	45	40	,05	cloudy	20	42	46	40	,20	stormy
7	39	45	32	,27	fair	21	38	46	38	,15	stormy
8	30	44	37	,01	fair	22	37	44	43	,12	windy and fair
9	35	50	47	29,90	fair	23	36	48	39	,20	fair
10	43	46	44	,92	rain	24	34	45	40	,68	showery
11	44	48	46	,60	rain	25	36	49	43	30,02	fair
						26	44	55	46	,05	cloudy

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W. Cary, Opticjan, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1801.

Copy of another Letter to* EDWARD JERNINGHAM, *Esq. on his second Edition of* "Select Sermons from the French of the Bishop of Meaux."

SIR, *Lichfield, Jan.* 17.

I THANK you for having presented to me the new edition of your Essay on Pulpit Oratory, illustrated by extracts from Bossuet.

You are there not only much enlarged, but considerably improved, from having strengthened, by some striking examples, your arraignment of the British Clergy for their general style in sermons.

The censure passed upon them for neglecting, or but coldly touching, the awful themes of public calamity, is too well supported by the instances from Sprat; its echo from Calamy; the unimpressive use made by Stillingfleet of the dreadful conflagration in London, in 1666, when it was his appointed subject; and by South's comment upon the conceited passage in Tillotson. But it is not from any of those four Divines that I wish to see rival passages selected, which might shine not only with a chaster but with as *warm* a lustre as those of the French prelate.

I doubt not the justice of Melmoth's dislike to the general style of Tillotson, since neither my memory nor my heart retain one impression from the few sermons of his which have been forced upon my attention, except that of their tedious length and elaborate dulness. Immoderate length in a sermon is a defect for which excellence itself cannot atone.

Our great Lyric Poet's summary disapprobation of the style of British sermons since the Revolution, is a very powerful corroboration of yours; but the two stars of pulpit-eloquence, Ogden and Blair, had not then arisen.

Yet surely that matchless, at least by Bossuet, matchless close of one of Sherlock's sermons, "Go to your Natural Religion," is not, as you allege, "a single flash of lightning, which renders the general darkness more visible." It seems to me, that forcible, luminous, and impassioned, sentences are *frequent* on his pages, though, perhaps, not equal to that most resplendent passage of sacerdotal oratory that ever met my perusal.

St. Chrysostom's reproach to the nuns of Antioch, for the style in which they wore their habit, seems an *exceptionable* example of admonition. More voluptuousness is apparent in his description of their attire, than in their attempt to render it becoming. The present mode of dress in our young women of fashion, and in their imitators, is, from its immodesty, a proper subject of grave rebuke from the preacher; but if his rebuke was to consist of description luxuriantly minute, as in that of the Greek saint to his nuns, the congregation would depart laughing at the monitor, who had so circumstantially displayed the effect of improper dress upon his own imagination.

Strange indeed it is, and very amenable to your censure, that the preachers of eminence, whose discourses have gone down to posterity, and who lived during the aweful and terrible period when the

* There is a mistake of the press in the former letter on this subject, p. 116, where *Stabat Mater* is printed *Stupet Mater*.

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the deſtroying angel paſſed over this iſland, and in the cities of London and Weſtminſter ſwept away 3000 victims in one night, ſhould not have noticed, or very ſlightly noticed, the anguiſh and deſolation of that peſtilential æra.

A predeceſſor of my father's in the rectory of the village of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, was worthy to have his name go down to future ages, with that of the Biſhop of Marſeilles and of the French dramatic poet, whom, to his honour and your own, you now reſcue from the overſhadowing pinion of Time. The incloſed extract * will ſhew you the ground of Mr. Mompeſſan's rival claim to the palms of Chriſtian fortitude and kindneſs.

I beg leave to recommend to your always candid attention a contraſt of an happy and unhappy parent, one in the virtue, the other in the vice, of his children. It will be found in the concluſion of Dr. Ogden's eleventh ſermon on the Commandments. Seldom has more ſtriking, more pathetic eloquence met my eye, or my ear; more calculated to penetrate the heart of youth, and to mould it to filial piety.

Nothing is more diſguſting to me, and indeed to the generality of people, than dictatorial egotiſm from the pulpit. Even in the learned and aged clergyman, it is prieſtly arrogance; in the young declaimer, it is inſufferable preſumption. There is too much of it in Boſſuet. When the preacher cenſures, he ought to cenſure in his maſter's name, and from his authority, not from his *own*. Let him involve his individual frailty in his charge of general depravity; and let him expreſs a deſire of *ſelf-amendment*, when he exhorts his brethren to forſake their ſins. *We* and *us*, not the prieſt-proud *I*, ought to be the ſign perſonal in his language. Let modeſty and humility bridle his imagination; ſincerity, truth, and fraternal kindneſs be the ſources of his admonition; and then may he take your advice, and neglect no means of awakening the paſſions of his auditors, which the marked calamities, or ſignal bleſſings, that time paſt and preſent, circumſtances local or general, may preſent to his ſubject.

Some years ago I wrote ſix ſermons; moſt of them have been preached. Without the congregation knowing that they were not his by whom they were delivered, I had the ſatisfaction of witneſſing their attention and their tears. That circumſtance is here mentioned to ſhew you, that I do not wiſh the abſence of energy and pathos in the Britiſh ſermon, and only deſire that they ſhould not over-ſtep the limits of that humility, which touches the *Ark of God* with reverence. I cannot, however, think *Boſſuet* a *ſafe* model, in *all* reſpects, for our young divines; or that his ſtyle would be generally acceptable from our pulpits.

I apprehend, you have not enough conſidered that it requires diſtinguiſhed talents to execute *well* your plan for the conſtruction of Engliſh ſermons; and that, if *ill* executed, its effect would be worſe than that of thoſe cold homilies, which are called good practical diſcourſes, and which do neither good nor hurt. At leaſt, however, they eſcape the contempt which every effort to move the paſſions muſt create, when made by thoſe who do *not* know how to touch their ſprings.

The Biſhop of Meaux was a man of genius. Wherever we find *genius, there*, and there *only*, ſhall we find *eloquence*. Beſides the number of thoſe ſet ſuns, the light of whoſe compoſitions *yet* gilds our polemic horizon, *all* our exiſting clergy preach finely who are endowed with genius, that rich boon of nature, which art, induſtry, and learning *combined*, cannot

* This elegant extract ſhall certainly appear in our next Number. EDIT.

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cannot beſtow. They who are thus endowed, need not exchange their ſtyle for Boſſuet's. I wiſh you could hear ſome of the celebrated pulpit orators of this cathedral; for they are clear to convince, nervous to impreſs, pathetic to perſuade, and eloquent to charm.

The *amor patriæ* is fervid in my boſom. The ſuperiority of Britiſh talents in *all* the walks of *Genius*, I proudly feel. The ſons of the ſong, the pencil, the lyre, and the pulpit, ſupport that ſuperiority from time to time, and I burn to aſſert their claims whenever I ſee or hear them queſtioned.

You have made excellent uſe of Mr. Erſkine's noble oration, in defence of the Chriſtian faith, againſt the impudent attacks of Paine, and on the virtues and intellectual powers of its great champions, Newton, Boyle, Locke, Hale, and Milton.

"The Life of the late Dr. Horne, Biſhop of Norwich," lately met my eye. Slightly looking into the tract, I was ſurprized to find it there aſſerted, that the Biſhop accuſed Sir Iſaac Newton of lurking infidelity; of having been ſecretly in league with the infidel writers of his day, to diſgrace Chriſtianity, and diſprove its truth; that the Biſhop deſpiſed his planetary ſyſtem, becauſe it does not agree with the aſtronomy of the Scriptures.

Intirely do I accord with your cenſure of Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis*. No writer, of genius ſo inconteſtable, diſguſts me half ſo often as Dryden, both by ſins of omiſſion and commiſſion in his poetry, and by ſelf-contradictions and falſe precepts in his criticiſm. It is the whim of the day to extol Dryden as the mighty Coloſſus of Engliſh Rhyme, under whoſe huge legs his petty ſucceſſors creep. "If you *muſt* read Engliſh poetry," ſays the academic pedant to his pupil, "ſtudy Dryden." Now, certainly a model ſo often mis-ſhapen in its conſtructions, ſo often ſmirched and ſmeared with vulgar expreſſions, phraſes, and idioms; an author ſo often cold and affected, as in the *Annus Mirabilis* and other poems, where the occaſion demanded ſimple energy and the pathos of the heart, inſtead of the quirks of the fancy, is *not*, with all his occaſional greatneſs, a proper ſtudy for youthful and riſing genius. It is only when matured and guarded againſt Drydenic conceits and ſlovenly errors, by familiarity with *purer* forms of Engliſh poetry, that the young claſſic ſcholar may ſafely fix his attention on the unequal pages of the frequently ſublime, but ſtill more frequently groveling Dryden.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following particulars of Downing college, Cambridge, the only college founded in either univerſity during the laſt 200 years, extracted from "The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, 1801," will be acceptable to many of your readers.

"Sir George Downing, bart. of Gamlingham, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, deviſed all his valuable eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his neareſt relations, being firſt couſins, viz. to each for life, with remainder to their iſſue in ſucceſſion; and in caſe they all died without iſſue, he deviſed theſe eſtates to truſtees, who with the conſent and approbation of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, ſhould found a college within the Univerſity of Cambridge, which ſhould be called Downing College.

Sir George died in 1749; and upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing in 1764, without iſſue, the reſt of Sir George's relations named in his will being all then dead without iſſue, the eſtates deviſed were claimed by the Univerſity for the uſe of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will after many years litigation was at length eſtabliſhed. And the charter for the incorporation of Downing Colle-

lege having been fully examined and conſidered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majeſty's expreſs approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

"The college is to conſiſt of a Maſter, a Profeſſor of the Laws of England, a Profeſſor of Medicine, and *eighteen* Fellows. *Two* of the fellows are to be in orders; but the reſt at a certain ſtanding are to become either Barriſters at Law, or Doctors of Phyſic. The future maſters are to be elected by the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's and Clare-hall, out of thoſe who are, or have been, Profeſſors or Fellows of the college.

"The Profeſſors were to be elected by the ſame perſons, together with the Maſter of Downing college, from perſons as deſcribed in the charter in any college of Cambridge or Oxford. A member of a Scotch Univerſity, with certain qualifications, is alſo eligible to be the Profeſſor of Medicine.

"The Fellows are to be elected by the Maſter, Profeſſors, and Fellows. Scholars and pupils are to be admitted and educated as in other colleges.

"The Maſter and the Profeſſors hold their offices for life, or till they are removed for miſconduct. And they have the ſame rights and privileges as other maſters and profeſſors in the Univerſity. The Profeſſors are to read lectures to all the Univerſity.

"The Fellows vacate their fellowſhips by marriage, or at the end of *twelve* years, unleſs, under certain circumſtances, they obtain a licence to retain them longer. The *annual* ſalary of the Maſter is 600l. of a Profeſſor 200l. of a Fellow 100l. or in that proportion.

"The Maſter, the *two* Profeſſors, and *three* Fellows *only* are named in the charter; *thirteen* other Fellows are to be appointed under the king's ſign manual, when the college is built *.

"The following gentlemen are appointed by the charter the preſent collegiate body:

Maſter.—Francis Annesley, LL. D. Member of St. John's, and M. P. for Reading in Berkſhire. Appointed 1800.

"*Profeſſor of the Laws of England.*—Edward Chriſtian, A. M. member of St. John's.

"*Profeſſor of Medicine.*—Buſick Harwood, M. D. member of Emmanuel.

"*Fellows.*—John Lens, A. M. member of St. John's; William Meek, A. M. member of Emmanuel; William Frere, A. B. member of Trinity."

To this account from the Calendar the following circumſtance may be added. If Downing college had been founded before the death of the late Anthony Storer, eſq. he would have left his moſt valuable collection of books to it; but, as it was then uncertain whether the charter would ever be obtained, he bequeathed them to the library of Eton college. EUGENIO.

* "The building is expected to commence in the courſe of the preſent year, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. EDIT."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

AS the Rev. Mr. Snape has, in his laſt entertaining paper, mentioned the Cotes family, I imagine the following letter will intereſt him. The manuſcript in my hands is only a copy itſelf, and I am ignorant by what chance it came to be among my family papers; but, I think, the piety and dignity of the ſtyle command conviction of its authenticity; and that the affecting deſcription it gives of the evening of a venerable prelate's life, renders it worthy of being preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"Biſhop of Worceſter's letter to Lord Digby, April 13th, 1743, in the 93d year of his age, three weeks before his death:

"My Lord, I think myſelf very much obliged to your lordſhip's nephew for his kind viſit, whereby I have a more authentic account of your lordſhip's health, than is uſually brought me by report; and an opportunity of informing myſelf in many particulars relating to your noble houſe, and the good family at *Woodcote*; which I hear with the uncommon pleaſure of one who has been no ſtranger to them. Mr. Cotes is bleſſed in his children, all whoſe ſons are not only deſerving, but proſperous; and I am glad to ſee one of them devoted to the ſervice of God. He may not, perhaps, have choſen the moſt

most likely employment to thrive by, but he depends on a master who never fails to recompence them that trust in him above their hopes. The young gentleman will account to your lordship for Hartlebury; but, I fancy, you will expect me to say something of myself; and, therefore, I presume to tell you, my hearing hath long since failed. I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination to business, as ability to perform it. In other respects I have ease, if it may not be more properly called indolence, to a degree beyond what I durst have thought on, when years began to multiply upon me. I wait continually for a deliverance out of this life into a better, in humble confidence, that, by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I shall stand at the resurrection on his right hand: and when you, my lord, have ended those days that are to come, which I pray may be many and prosperous, and as innocent and exemplary, as those that are past, I doubt not of our meeting in that state where the joys are renewable, and will always endure. I am your lordship's most obedient and ever affectionate servant, JOHN WORCESTER."

One of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, has acted by another, (p. 119.) in a manner similar to what a man would do, who was to slop from one side of Bond-street to the other, and give a passing passenger a hard slap on the face. R. C. has, in a splenetic fit, wantonly dashed out of his own path, to strike a blow at "An Architect." It gives me great satisfaction to observe "An Architect" writing in defence of the memorials of our ancestors; and, as he has been so officiously and sneeringly criticized, I deviate from *my* own walk to declare, that I think his animated opinions and descriptions are necessary antidotes to the dry criticisms and quotations which controversy so frequently produces.

As T. C. has declined keeping the botanical ball (p. 100.) *entirely* in his own hands, he has done judiciously in tolling it up for any other of Mr. Urban's correspondents to catch who chuse it. Some years ago, a set of very eminent botanists corresponded with Mr. Urban; and I hope so many of them as survive will rally round him again, and thereby assist in obviating a complaint a reader was lately making, (see the number for January last) that the Gentleman's Magazine was getting vapourish. I would not have the momentos of mortality and immortality banished, but I would have subjects promoted that are of a pleasing nature. Of that description is Natural History, which has also the advantage of being a study common to both sexes, the botanical branch of it particularly. Women generally write in an easy, lively, flowing strain, and the adoption of T. C's proposition respecting Exotic Plants, will, probably procure Mr. Urban some epistolary favours from the other sex: yet, let it not be inferred that I wish him to open his respectable volumes to the puerile host of tale-writers, charade-mongers, and acrostic-makers: neither let the female botanists be intimidated, by supposing that I expect them to distort their soft crow-quills, by the scripturation of such sesquipedalian words as *infundibuliform, hypocrateriform*, &c. &c. In his charming essay on gardening, Sir W. Temple has appropriated the floral part entirely to the Ladies; and the ingenious Mr. W. Curtis has placed his Botanical Magazine immediately under their patronage. The science of botany enjoys higher protection still, it having been honoured by so much encouragement from her present Majesty, that she justly may be styled 'the Queen of Flowers, as well as of the United Kingdoms; and it was a very appropriate compliment that was paid her, to name one of the grandest of the newly introduced flowers the *Strelitza Reginæ*. The nurture of exotics not only belongs more particularly to the female province, on account of its being an elegant *home* amusement, but because of there being much delicate work, essential to the welfare

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welfare of plants, that is more dexterouſly performed by the pliant fingers of women, than by the clumſy paws of men. Ladies can alſo more conveniently attend the regulation of the green-houſe ſaſhes, which require cloſer attention than the ordinary concerns of gentlemen will allow them to pay; and, if theſe things are left entirely to the management of ſervants, there is little uſe in attempting to keep a collection of valuable plants. I therefore ſhall take the liberty of applying to the ladies a few of the lines that Evans addreſſed to Bobart, the botany profeſſor at Oxford, which are printed with Prior's poems, edit. 12mo, 1733:

"——————'Tis yours
The vegetable world to guide,
And o'er all Botany preſide;
To ſee, that ev'ry dewy morn
Succeſſive plants the earth adorn;
That Flow'rs, thro' every month be found,
Conſtant to keep their gaudy round;
That Flow'rs, in ſpite of froſt and ſnow,
Throughout the year perpetual blow;
That Trees, in ſpite of winds are ſeen,
Array'd in everlaſting green."

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *March* 16.

I Approve much of your correſpondent Mentor, p. 92, recommending to parents of families having always a will by them, eſpecially as they may alter the ſame at any time during their life; for a will does not take effect till the death of the teſtator. Great care ſhould be taken in the preparing, execution, and atteſtation of wills, to make them valid; for, to paſs freehold lands, the law requires a will to be ſigned by the teſtator, in the preſence of three or more credible witneſſes, not intereſted under it, who muſt all atteſt the ſame; and it will not paſs freehold lands which did not belong to the teſtator at the time of the execution of the will: nor can copyhold lands be deviſed by will, without executing a ſurrender to the uſe of the will; nor, in ſome manors, cuſtomary-hold lands, without executing a deed to a truſtee, to the uſe of his will; and, though a will of leaſehold lands, or chattels real, for terms of years, and perſonal property, does not require the atteſtation of three witneſſes, as a deviſe of freehold lands do, yet it is better to have ſuch wills properly atteſted. When a perſon purchaſes, or otherwiſe acquires, freehold lands, after the execution of his will, he muſt republiſh his will, or make a new one; otherwiſe the ſame will not paſs under it; ſo, likewiſe, if the deviſor, or any legator, named in a will, ſhould happen to die in the life-time of the teſtator, for then it would be a lapſed deviſe, or lapſed legacy. In ſhort, as great circumſpection, and technical terms, ſhould be uſed in drawing wills, to veſt the eſtate agreeable to the teſtator's intentions, and ſatisfy any charges thereout, and as very often truſtees are required; it is adviſeable, to prevent ſuits and animoſities among the parties intereſted under a will, to have the ſame prepared by a profeſſional gentleman, while the teſtator is in good health, and of ſound mind, and who, in ſuch caſe, will take care to have the ſame duly executed and atteſted, as the law requires.

Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 17.

I ADDRESS you on a ſubject highly intereſting to a very numerous and reſpectable body of men, thoſe engaged in the profeſſion of the Law, and to all they hold moſt dear.

It is with ſome degree of ſurpriſe, and a conſiderable degree of regret, I reflect on the forlorn ſtate of the widows and orphans of many members of that learned and honourable profeſſion, who have known better days, when inſtitutions have been ſo long eſtabliſhed, for the relief of the diſtreſſed widows and orphans of the clergy, and of medical men. I have too high an opinion of the talents and virtues of many of the members of that profeſſion, to ſuppoſe more than a hint neceſſary. J. R.

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Mr.

An Account of the Inoculation of the late Empress and present Emperor of RUSSIA, *for the Small-Pox, by the late Baron* DIMSDALE. *(See p. 88.)*

IT seems that St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the greatest precautions are taken, is scarcely every free from the small-pox, which proves extremely destructive. The fatality of the disease in the case of a beautiful young lady belonging to the court alarmed the empress for her own and her son's safety, and induced her to send to England for a proper person who might inoculate herself and the grand duke, and introduce that salutary practice among her subjects.

In July 1768, Dr. Dimsdale was applied to for this purpose by Mr. Pouschin, the Russian Minister, and set out soon afterwards for St. Petersburg, accompanied by his son. On the day after his arrival he waited on the minister, Count Panin, who with great good sense pointed out to him, the importance of the office he was called to perform, and begged of him to weigh it properly before he engaged in it. He recommended it to him to be with her Majesty and the Grand Duke as much as possible, in order to make his observations, and to study their constitutions, and concluded with this salutary admonition: "Let us not be too precipitate; but, when every circumstance has been duly attended to, report your opinion freely, and depend on this, that, if you should deem the operation hazardous and advise against it, we shall think ourselves equally obliged to you; nor will the acknowledgements on account of this expedition be inferior to what it will be upon the utmost success." Soon after this the Doctor and his son were introduced to the Empress and Grand Duke, with each of whom they had the honour to dine.

Although the Doctor was prepared to expect much from the excellent understanding and politeness of her Majesty, yet her extreme penetration, and the propriety of the questions she asked concerning the practice and success of inoculation, greatly surprized him. In a conversation with this princess relative to her intended inoculation, he requested the assistance of the court physicians; but to this she objected: "It is impossible," said she, "that my physicians can have much skill in this operation; their interposition may only tend to embarrass you—my life is my own, and I shall, with the utmost confidence, rely on your care alone. With regard to my constitution, you could receive no information from them. I have had so good a share of health that their advice has never been required." Upon his proposing that some experiments might first be made by inoculating some of her own sex, and age, and as near as could be similar habit; the Empress replied, "that if the practice had been novel, or the least doubt of the general success had remained, that precaution might be necessary; but, as she was well satisfied in both particulars, there would be no occasion for delay on any account."

Two young cadets, who were supposed not to have had the small-pox, were first inoculated by Dr. Nath. Dimsdale. As every body was anxious for the success of this first attempt, a journal of every material appearance was transmitted by him to his father twice a day, and translated for the Empress's perusal. These reports were so unfavourable that, on the sixth day, Dr. D. had determined to go himself to assist in taking care of these patients; but he was first commanded to attend on the Empress. At this interview, she said to him, in the kindest and most encouraging manner, "I do not like to see you so unhappy; tell me what is the matter." He answered, "that the unfavourable accounts received of the patients at Wolf house distressed him greatly. "I am sorry for it too," she replied; "but tell me truly, are you certain that the cadet's fever is not occasioned by inoculation?" "Most assuredly not." "Then," said she, "dismiss your fears—whatever may be the event, it shall not alter my resolution—you shall perform the operation on me, and my example will tend to re-establish the practice." The evening's report was more favourable; two or three pustules appeared on one of the patients; and the other arm remained well, with such an appearance as indicated his having had the small-pox before.

While his son was employed with the two cadets, Dr. D. was making himself acquainted with the constitutions of his illustrious patients, and for that purpose paid his duty to the Empress

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Empreſs once or twice every day, generally dining and paſſing great part of the day with the Grand Duke. At length the time for the inoculation of both was finally determined on. That of the Grand Duke was publicly talked of; but, as nothing was ſaid reſpecting the Empreſs's inoculation, every one believed that ſhe had laid aſide all thoughts of it.

Matters were in this ſituation when the Doctor went to aſſiſt in the inoculation of four more cadets. The natural ſmall-pox, in a ſuitable ſtate for the purpoſe, was diſcovered in the ſuburbs of the city. An opinion prevails in Ruſſia, that although the operation may be ſalutary to the inoculated, yet it produces certain death to the perſon from whom the matter is taken. For this reaſon the family received him with horror in their countenances. He found the patient with a favourable kind of ſmall-pox, gaſping for breath, from the very great heat of the room, it being the commonly-received idea, that it is impoſſible to keep ſuch patients too hot. After ſome arguments and the interference of her huſband, the mother of the child conſented that the matter ſhould be taken.

The progreſs of the infection in theſe new patients was by no means favourable. The appearance on the arms was different from what the Doctor had ever experienced; for, on the punctured part almoſt immediately aroſe a pimple, which ſoon became one large puſtule, filled with matter, very much reſembling the ſmall-pox completely matured. This continued to the 7th or 8th day, when the eruptive ſymptoms might in common courſe have been expected. This ſecond experiment, therefore, turned out wholly ineffectual, as the wounds dried up, and the patients continued in perfect health. "Happily," remarks the Doctor in his narrative of theſe caſes, "I had the good fortune to be employed in the ſervice of a princeſs, whoſe ſuperior underſtanding and fortitude had prepared her for every event."

In a memorial preſented to the Empreſs he freely acknowledged, that the whole proceſs had been conducted according to his own directions, and that he could account for its failure in no other manner than by ſuppoſing, that all of them had really paſſed through the natural ſmall-pox in ſome early period of their lives; and, in order to be ſatisfied in this point, he propoſed that they ſhould be inoculated a ſecond time, in the old manner, by a long inciſion, as practiſed by Dr. Schulenius, a phyſician at St. Peterſburg, who had aſſiſted in theſe experiments. This propoſal, being approved by the Empreſs, was carried into execution; and the reſult was, that not the leaſt ſymptom of infection was produced: but her Imperial Majeſty, being already fixed in her reſolution, did not wait the iſſue of this ſecond trial, but was inoculated privately in each arm on the 12th of October. On the 14th of October certain ſigns of infection appeared in the places of inciſion. On the 18th ſhe was attacked with ſymptoms of the eruptive fever, which continued till the 21ſt, when ſome puſtules appeared on her face and arms. On the 23d ſhe complained of a ſoreneſs in her throat, which was occaſioned by a large puſtule on the upper part of the right tonſil. On the 28th of the ſame month ſhe returned from Czars-coe Selo to St. Peterſburg in perfect health.

The inoculation of the Grand Duke, which had been poſtponed for a ſhort time on account of his being ſeized with the chicken-pox, was now reſumed. In a memorial, Dr. D. gave remarks on the conſtitution of his Imperial Highneſs (who appears to have been of a delicate habit, with glandular ſwellings in his throat and one of his cheeks), and the method of conducting the inoculation, which was performed on the 30th of October. The ſymptoms of eruptive fever came on Nov. 6, and on the 9th puſtules were diſcovered on the ſkin and back. His highneſs was incommoded with a ſore throat from a large puſtule above the *velum pendulum palati*; but the whole number of puſtules did not exceed forty, and on the 22d of November he was perfectly recovered.

Immediately after the recovery of the Grand duke, Dr. D. was informed of the honourable and generous manner in which her Imperial Majeſty propoſed to reward his ſervices. He was created a baron of the Ruſſian empire, with an annuity for life of 500l. to be paid him in England, beſides 10,000l. ſterling, which he immediately received, together with the miniature pictures of the Empreſs and Grand Duke. To this muſt be added 1000l. paid him by M. Pouſchin previous to his

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his departure from London, towards defraying the expences of his journey. His son was likewise honoured with the same title of baron, and presented with a gold snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

The example of these illustrious personages had such immediate influence, that most of the nobility were impatient to have their families inoculated. For this purpose Baron D. and his son were engaged to visit Moscow. In order to be certain of a supply of matter, they took with them a child, whom they inoculated previous to their departure from St. Petersburg. As they experienced some delay in their journey, the eruption of the small-pox appeared while they were on the road. After being engaged in inoculation for two months, Baron Dimsdale proposed returning to St. Petersburg, but was detained some time by a dangerous illness, which reduced him greatly.

Just as he was setting out from Russia, on his return to England, he was called to the Empress, who was attacked with a pleuretic fever, and wished to have his assistance. He, therefore, again took up his residence in the palace. The state of her pulse indicated bleeding, and eight ounces of blood were directed to be taken away; but Monsieur Rousselin, her surgeon, refused to bleed her, representing that, as she was then in a sweat, the taking away blood would interrupt the perspiration, and be attended with danger. This is not the only instance of opposition which Baron Dimsdale appears to have experienced from the medical gentlemen at the court of St. Petersburg. His advice, however, was followed; the Empress experienced immediate relief, and in about three weeks was perfectly recovered. After taking his leave, and receiving fresh proofs of the munificence of her Imperial Majesty, Baron Dimsdale was attended to Riga by an officer commissioned to see that every necessary accommodation should be provided for him in the same manner as at his first arrival in the country. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

"Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas: spirat adhuc amor."
HOR. L. iv. Od. 9.

WHOEVER is the author of the odes, that pass under the name of Anacreon; it is almost superfluous to remark, that many of them exhibit an happy flow of imagination, and a warm appeal to the senses. There is some difficulty amongst critieks, I observe, in settling the precise nature of particular verses in the collection. De Pauw divides the odes principally into Anacreontic, Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Hemiambic measures. But the metre is often stubborn: and will not be included within these rules, as he himself demonstrates in numerous examples.

Although in many, and important points, Anacreon differs from Pindar; yet there are others in which they may be said to coincide. They coincide, for instance, in the species of composition (lyric) which they have selected for their labours; and occasionally, I think, in the apparent irregularity of their metres. But they differ widely in their subjects, and the manner in which they treat them.

Pindar has more compass of invention; more originality, and boldness of thought; more energy of expression than Anacreon. At some times he is sublimely elevated; at others suddenly depressed: but he is never upon the whole *dissimilis sui*. He does not abandon the unity of his character, nor part with the peculiarity and majesty of his style.

——"Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incœpto processerit."

These transient deviations from excellence, with frequent and happy recurrence to the original point of superiority, are not *blemishes*, but *perfections*. They are the well-known characteristics of genius: and belong only to a few fortunate adventurers in the lottery of the Muses, exclusively.

Nothing, in re literariâ, appears more intricate, than to ascertain exactly the metrical* laws, by which particular parts of the antient lyric poems were composed. Either the Bards, in these cases, claimed the privilege of creating a measure for themselves, (which seems very possible, when we consider the specimens we already possess, and the accidents from which they take their names;) or they wrote by precise rules; which were *then* previously defined, and known, but are

* There is an excellent practical dissertation upon Greek metres, lately published, by Mr. J. B. Seale, of Cambridge. It may be of great utility to students in Prosody.

now lost. I also think it not altogether *improbable*, but that they sometimes might, in the inspiration of the moment, conceive a measure happily adapted to the time of the music: in like manner, as Virgil, we are told, filled up some hemistichs of his Æneid, in the fervor of recitation before Augustus. A better acquaintance with the musick of the antients, as a science, would probably open new lights upon this subject. And it is a branch of information much wanted.

But whether the collection we now have as Anacreon's be his, or not; there can be little doubt, I presume, that such a poet as Anacreon once flourished; and that his works were in repute with the antients. Horace mentions him with respect, in the passage I have prefixed to this paper. And with *such* respect too, as at once demonstrates the particular turn of his genius, and his early origin.

"Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon
Delevit ætas: spirat adhuc amor."

"Spirat adhuc amor," is an expression truly Horatian. What can be more delicate, or appropriate? It is one of those happy touches, by which, the poet describes a whole character, in a *few* words; and exhibits, as it were, the very life, and soul of the person described, standing prominent to view.

I am sensible, that the mention made by Horace, of Anacreon, is no *absolute* proof, that the pieces which now pass for his, are *genuine*. And, if some of them were indisputably demonstrated to be otherwise, possibly neither morality, nor good taste would suffer much by the discovery. Yet, when we compare the description given by Horace, with the sportive nature of the poems in question, the comparison affords *presumptive* evidence, in favour of some of them, up to his days at least. Further, (and there is a long interval beyond this) it is difficult to pursue them.

Indeed, unless some of our venerable Grecians, will undertake to pronounce upon their authenticity, from a comparison of the odes, with the style and character of the age, in which they are *said* to have been written, we must be content to take them upon trust; as we unavoidably do, many things of more consequence in life.

Du Pauw *has* pronounced upon them. He condemns the whole collection; principally from the want of a proper Ionicism. In antiquities he is a very *heretic*.

Aulius Gellius, in his Noctes Atticæ, b. 19, cap. 9. cites the 17th ode: "τον αργυρον τορευτας," &c. which De Pauw corrects by substituting "χωνευτας" for "τορευτας."

When it is considered how sparingly the antient writers quoted from each other, this citation must be received as an high compliment. But let it, on the other hand, be remembered, that Anacreon was *dead*; and dead writers have ever *more merit* than living ones; as the whole fraternity of authors are ready to make oath.

The Roman poets had no laurels to bestow on co-temporary bards. No! the whole stock in hand; and all that they could by industry, or good fortune accumulate *, was scarcely sufficient to weave a chaplet for the brows of the twelve Cæsars.

But Anacreon lived in better days. He selected subjects for his Muse which can never die. The praises of Augustus would *now* hardly find a reader, were it not for the incomparable art, with which Virgil, and Horace, have diversified, and adorned the subject. But who can be insensible to the united charms of beauty, friendship, mirth, and music? These things have ever obtained, and ever will obtain, as long as human feelings continue the same, an extensive influence over the mind of man:—happy! where they are made subservient to the purposes of virtue. They act by sympathy, and produce an effect, something similar to that ascribed by Pope, to the written communications of lovers.

"Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole."

It is true, the poems of Anacreon, by clothing the gratifications of sense, in the fascinating garb of imagination,

* "Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
Augustus Cæsar, *divum genus*. VIRG. Æn. 6. l. 791.
"Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, &c. &c. HOR. Epist. 1. l. 2.
More exquisite incense than this, it is not possible for Adulation to offer, or Ambition to receive.

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might

might do harm, if caution were not uſed in peruſing them. But the book, is rarely put into the hands of thoſe, whoſe judgement has not attained to *ſome* maturity. And ſuch perſons, when they have made an invaſion into the luxuriant * regions of Imagination, ought, at leaſt, to know when to retreat, and bear away the ſpoils.

I ſhall now, Mr. Urban, ſolicit your inſertion of an Engliſh verſion, of the 25th, and 26th odes, of this poet; executed by the learned and poetical pen that compoſed the ode on the death of Roſſier de Pilatre, publiſhed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 206.

The tranſlation, you will ſee, is cloſe; *almoſt literal*; yet, little is abated of the ſpirit, and playfulneſs of the original. I believe the tranſlator, in the 26th ode, has hit the true meaning of the poet; in rendering "οπλιζε," arms, or warfare, literally, rather than metaphorically. Although to thoſe who know what it is to drink, "*Græco more*;" or ſtill further, to *cothonize*, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, it may appear ſomething more than a mere figure of ſpeech, to conſider the cups, in ſuch conteſts, as arms, and the drinkers, as combatants. However the context, in which an oppoſition is made between "μεθυοντα" and "ϑανοντα" juſtifies the conſtruction.

"Μεθυοντα γαρ με κισϑαι
Πολυ κρειττον η ϑανοντα."

Anacreon, Ode XXV. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When with generous wine I'm bleſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Why ſhould grief my boſom tear?
What have I to do with care?
Death, I know, muſt be my lot,
Whether I conſent or not.
Why then loſe of life the uſe?
Let us drain th' enlivening juice;
Gaily quaff the roſy wine,
Blooming *Bacchus'* gift divine.
When with generous wine we're bleſt,
All our cares retire to reſt.

Ode XXVI. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When gay Bacchus is my gueſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Cœſus ſeems his wealth to bring;
Strains ſublime, I ſeem to ſing;
Crown'd with ivy I recline;
I feel, I feel myſelf divine †!
Fly *thou* to arms; *I* fly to wine.
Bring me, boy, th' inſpiring bowl,
Fill'd to elevate the ſoul.
Better thus, lay low my head,
Better *tipſy* ‡ lie, than dead.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

"Logos ridiculos vendo, agite—licemini."
Plaut. Stich. a. 1. l. 3.

WILL you, Mr. Urban, for one moment, permit an obſcure ſtranger to treſpaſs on your important leiſure? Believe me, ſir, it is not a wiſh to be intruſive; but the ſimple love of juſtice, that thus induces me to urge my requeſt. I feel charmed, as I

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* Will any learned, and poetical correſpondent, favour us with a tranſlation of the fifth ode, "Ει, γοητ?" Its ſpirit might be transfuſed into an Engliſh veſſel, without ſuffering by evaporation.

† [Variation.] "I feel an energy divine." "Πασαν διαπαντα θυμῶ." The firſt reading, "I feel, I feel," &c. is moſt eligible. It expreſſes, more happily, the rapture, or ſtrong ſenſation of the poet; wholly occupied with the preſent ſubject, and ſuperior to outward accidents. Is it not alſo more conformable to antient models? Thus Anacreon himſelf, in his ninth ode; "Ποϑεν τοσον θαρσος;" again, in his thirteenth, "Θελω Σϑλα μαινεσϑαι." And, in the Eleuſinian myſteries, at a particular point of the celebration, the Adept vociferates:

"Εκαι Εκαι ορε; αλιτερος
Εκαι Εκαι ἑρα σιγηλοι."
Procul, ô procul ite profani.

Horace likewiſe in his Ode to Chloe:

"*Hic, hic* ponite lucida
Funalia, et neſtes, et arcus." Lib. 3.

And Virgil makes Niſus exclaim, in an agony of deſpair, when the Rutilians were about to kill his friend Euryalus, for an aggreſſion committed by himſelf,

"*Me, me*: adſum qui feci; in me convertite ferrum." Æn. 9. l. 427.

‡ Perhaps the word "*tipſy*," which, in common uſe, ſeems to intimate rather the firſt ſtages of ebriety, than a complete degree of it, ſcarcely comes up to the poet's meaning, in the preſent inſtance, notwithſtanding it is more chaſte than any expreſſion for a ſimilar idea in our language. The participle μεθυοντα, in the original, receives, I think, additional force from the verb "κισϑαι." Unleſs any one will contend, that "κισϑαι" refers principally to the recumbent poſition, in which the antients performed their compotations. And then, a perſon, although but ſlightly intoxicated, might ſtill be ſaid, "μεθυοντα κισϑαι." But this I leave to the learned tranſlator.

think

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think every body must be, with the combination of wit and criticism, displayed by your correspondent, Sessor; and I am anxious to make a public acknowledgement of this my satisfaction.

In literature, as in politics, every man, you know, plumes himself upon his sagacity. Of course, a writer who excites our admiration, at the same time that he modestly conceals his name, occasions numerous conjectures amongst the learned.

For my own share, without being learned above my fellows, as conjecture is the fashion, I shall offer mine, but with great humility. To me, it appears then, that Sessor is no other than your immortal correspondent T. N. S.—and T. N. S. again the very same person with "Telonicus." Many circumstances conspire to confirm me in the belief of this common identity. To say nothing of the *vigour* and *terseness* that mark the compositions of each signature respectively, I think, I observe certain internal evidence, that, to my mind, is conclusive.

With what beauty, and ingenuity, does your correspondent Telonicus connect the scattered fragments of his various essays! How majestically does he drive his subject before him, like a torrent, bearing down all opposition! Assuming it then as a postulatum, that Sessor and Telonicus are *alter et idem*, or the two Sosias of the piece, I proceed, in the words of an incomparable Quack, to state A FACT.

Every body knows the obligations that Telonicus has long owed to his Latin dictionary. These obligations, founded upon that grand basis of moral duties, *Utility*, produced in process of time, an affection, *apparently* as lasting, as it was sincere. But, alas! the friendships of the world, as all philosophers agree, are a perishable commodity. This union, so fair and natural in its outset, was now doomed to be broken for a time; and by an accident too, the most unforeseen and mortifying.

Telonicus had often observed, that Ausonius, and other *learned* authors of the age, applied *mysteriously*, to a certain shelf, containing books. Your correspondent, who, it should seem, loves fun, and in an *harmless* way, better than his meat; immediately conceived that some advantage might be made of this discovery. Either the shelf would exhibit documents of literary theft; or, peradventure, a bottle of claret might lurk behind the wainscot. At all events, it would be prudent to explore the secrets of the cabinet. A scrutiny, as rigid as that of Westminster, immediately took place; and the first thing that presented itself was, a Delphine Horace, "cum notis, et *interpretatione*, Ludovici Desprez," which, from long use, opened *mechanically* upon the Index.

But here a dilemma, or, as the French critieks more properly have it, an *embarras* of a singular description arose. For, your correspondent Telonicus, unaccustomed to such implements of learning, knew not precisely, whether the text were intended for the index, or the index for the text. Fortunately, an ingenious friend belonging to the neighbourhood, stepping in at this crisis, instructed him in the full use of the machine. Telonicus saw, at one glance, the beauty and coherence of the scheme; and the facilities it afforded of attaining to learning without trouble. He now avails himself of it, and works it, with great facility, in quotations from the learned languages. I have now little more to add, courteous reader. After this discovery, poor Dictionary shared the fate of all favourites. She was ousted of her power; and long continued in disgrace; but has lately made her peace by an honourable compromise, and is rising fast into favour. It is not here necessary to enter into a detail of the particulars, which constitute the subject of the annexed poem; the argument, or prolegomena to the work, being the proper place for these matters. I shall just observe, *en passant*, that the measure of the composition, according to the law of the Critics, "*which altereth not*," is unavoidably metrical. But, to accommodate this necessity to the known aversion of your correspondent from every thing belonging to *real* poetry, the style has been kept as near *prose*, as if your correspondent had conceived the *whole* of it himself. (See a learned controversy on poetical pronunciation, vol. LXVIII. pp. 290, 394, 484.)

It remains now only to combat the objections of those critics, who contend, that to put words into the mouth of a dictionary, or index, is to violate the laws of nature, and dramatic propriety. But to such cynics, for I will not

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not call them critics, I thus reply: Conſider, my maſters, for what purpoſe dictionaries were made, of what materials they conſiſt, and in whoſe hands they are generally placed; and, you muſt then *neceſſarily* allow, that nothing can be more conformable with poetic juſtice, than, that thoſe inſtruments, who have heretofore taught others to ſpeak ſo eloquently, ſhould, in their turn, be permitted to ſpeak themſelves.

I haſten now to the argument.

The following poem is written in imitation of the celebrated ode of Horace, "Donec gratus eram tibi." It conſiſts of a dialogue, comprized within that ſpecies of verſification, denominated *carmen amœbæum*; of which the indiſpenſable rule is, that the parties ſhall contend, in an equal number of verſes alternately, each endeavouring to out-vie his predeceſſor. The principal ſpeakers are, Telonicus and Dictionary. The ſubordinate characters; Gradus and Index. In the commencement of the piece, an unpleaſant altercation takes place, between Telonicus and Dictionary. But this is happily ſucceeded by a reconciliation; to effect which, the parties, according to the eſtabliſhed practice of the world, agree to ſacrifice a friend *reſpectively*. Dictionary, now in good humour, *leereth* upon Telonicus: and promiſeth to *introduce* him to *Grammar*; but afterwards breaketh her word. It has here been deemed expedient to expunge this inſtance of treachery from the text. The action of the poem is legitimate: forming but one entire whole, undivided by epiſodes; inaſmuch as Dictionary, in the true ſpirit of a politician, never loſes ſight of her patron, until ſhe has ſecured her point. The time is reſtrained agreeably to the ſtricteſt laws of the dialogue; namely, no longer than whilſt the parties continue within hearing.

The ſcene, *Wells*, Norfolk.

"Donec gratus eram tibi."
Hor. Lib. iii. Ode 9.

TELONICUS.

Whilſt I was your accepted lover,
Nor other wags unclaſp'd your cover,
Nor drank your claſſic page:
I ſcribbled, commentated, quoted,
Criticized; and was the noted
Waſhing of the age.

DICTIONARY.

Whilſt you burnt with no other paſſion,
Ere Index came ſo much in faſhion;
Before you play'd the jilt*:
The Ainſworth then of Telonicus †
Was more renown'd than Hedericus ‡,
Tho' Ruſſia-bound, and gilt.

TELONICUS.

Gradus § is now my only pleaſure,
Vers'd in each ſoft, melodious meaſure,
And ſkill'd to wake the lyre.
If Fate would grant me her permiſſion
Juſt to compile a new edition,
In rapture I'd expire.

DICTIONARY.

Oh! the charming, conſtant creature,
How I love the dear Victor ‖!
Our's is a mutual flame:
Death I *doubly* would endure,
To hear ſome critic, or reviewer,
Immortalize his name.

TELONICUS.

What! if our early love of ſcience,
Should link us in a firm alliance!
Make you part of myſelf?
Should charming Index be rejected,
And Ainſworth fondly re-elected,
To grace again my ſhelf?

DICTIONARY.

Tho' his a very brilliant pen is,
You boiſt'rous as the Gulph of Venice ¶,
And fickle as a fly **:

Yet

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* Can jilt be applied to the male ſex? I leave this to the learned.

† I pronounce this proper name as a Pyric and Trochee combined; or third pæon, thus, Telonicus. *Gradus* firſt ſuggeſted the propriety of departing from the common reading. *Vide ant Noſtrates.* Telonicus will pardon this correction; but his own diſſertation on noſes evidently juſtifies the attempt. See vol. LXIX. p. 1027.

‡ The compiler of a popular Greek lexicon. But this relates to the *higher* myſteries ſolely; and may not be ſo intelligible to Telonicus and the *Engliſh* reader.

§ "Me nunc Creſſa Chloe regit." Nugæ! Nugæ! It is well known to the learned, that Telonicus never contracted any, even the ſlighteſt intimacy with Gradus. This then is a mere wile to awaken the jealouſy of Dictionary. Vide what Seſſor ſays upon wiles in his eſſay. Vide alſo what he ſays (ibid.) of a noble and valuable officer, whom he aſſerts to have been (though I can ſcarcely believe it,) "the inventor of worſted ſtockings."

‖ A learned correſpondent.

¶ "Iracundior Adriâ." Dictionary here giveth Telonicus "a Rowland for his Oliver:" inſidiouſly throwing out a lure, by a ſlight, and *apparently* accidental diſplay of her topographical knowledge. "Adriâ," now the Gulph of Venice; the hint probably taken, from the profound geographical obſervations of Seſſor in his laſt paper.

** "And fickle as a fly." "Tu levior cortice." Perhaps there is no thought in the whole

Yet there's such Attic salt about thee,
That it is death to live without thee,
But with thee life to die.

Yours, &c. STATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

NOT having read any thing on the subject of the *Helmdon* inscription, (vol. LXX. p. 1232), but what has appeared in your Magazine, my mind cannot be possessed with any of the opinions before offered to the publick.

On examining your *fac-simile*, with some little attention, I could not agree with *Dr. Wallis*, that the second and third numerals were intended for the same figure, as upon investigation it is manifest that the remaining outline of them is essentially different. Thus rejecting the Doctor's idea, I was constrained to consider if there was any other numeral to which the second would better apply; and the result was briefly this: now as it has been contended, and, I think, with great probability, that the Arabic numerals, as they are generally called, were derived from the Greek alphabet*, commencing with a slight stroke for the unit, and then adopting the *alpha* (α) for the 2, and so regularly on for the rest of the digits to the (ϑ) for the 9. And as it is well-known that at different periods various parts of the character were omitted, till it attained its present form, therefore I have little or no doubt, but the second numeral was a 9, as the parts still remaining of the second figure will all be found in the out-line of the Greek *theta*. Exclusive of referring to this origin for the character, I apprehend upon inspection it will appear very probable, by the curve and inclination of the top of the second figure, and by the contraction in the thickness of the stroke at the middle of the character, to which the top evidently inclines, that it was originally intended for a 9. Strong as these arguments appear to me, I think the inscription itself gives a corroboration of the opinion; for no sooner had it gained my assent, than the characters at the end of the inscription on the shield, appeared to me not to be WR. as has been supposed, but IV. R. *i. e.* the fourth year of the reign of Richard I. and I find upon examination, that as his immediate predecessor, Henry II. died the 6th day of July 1189, consequently 1193, the date, as I now read it in the inscription, was the fourth year of the reign of the monarch to whom the initial alludes.

If this conjecture should appear satisfactory to you, your insertion of it in your next will much oblige, your occasional correspondent, Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

IN the general gloom which hangs over this country at present, and shews itself in every countenance, it is pleasant to observe any bright spots which may enliven the prospect, and check hopeless despondency; such is that alacrity with which every opulent rank in society now comes forward in furnishing relief for their indigent neighbours.

Charity, or alms-giving, is the virtue of the times; but, as man's evil talent will never suffer human virtue to be pure, I am sorry to observe a little peevish jealousy prevailing amongst the most bountiful, lest another should gain a greater share of credit for his beneficence: it shews itself by a willingness to disparage the manner of distributing relief which others have adopted. But as this spirit, though unpleasant, is not without its use, I will pass by it; there are other points which call for more immediate notice, such as the management and direction of this stream of beneficence.

I know that the benevolent mind abhors the notion of restraint, and would gladly imitate the Author of all bounty, who showers his rain upon the just and unjust; and if alms were as plentiful as rain, much of what I have to say would be unnecessary; but as the demands upon the charitable fund are this year so much beyond what it can supply, it becomes requisite to employ all our care to husband and distribute it to the best advantage: however, as I know that œconomy and bounty spring from such different parts of the human breast, that I am afraid it will be a difficult task to make them meet and intertwine them, so as

whole piece more successful than this. It is indeed, *merum nectar*. If Telemachus will turn to his Ainsworth, which he may *now safely do*, as a reconciliation has taken place, he will there find, under the article "Levis," that the translation is both faithful and refined.

* See Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. I. p. 144.

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to become mutually serviceable, I will, therefore, dwell no longer upon this point. The other is of more consequence; it is to reform: do not startle, gentle reader, I have no intention to lead you into by-ways and long untrodden paths, or into the trackless wild; I only wish to improve the good old beaten road, to reform the morals and manners of the poor; to direct the beneficence of the present moment in such a manner as to make it serviceable to the cause of Virtue. Whereas I am much afraid, at present, it has a contrary tendency, and that the forward, the saucy, the hypocritical, the ragged, the discontented, and the profligate, divide amongst them by far the greatest share; whilst modest, humble worth shrinks from the competition, or disdains to use those artifices which are so successful to others.

I am of opinion, that if the alms which are now given were distributed with due attention to this circumstance, they would become the most powerful instrument in reforming the manners of the lower orders. If it were generally known that even *only a* preference were always given in these charitable donations, to honesty, industry, sobriety, cleanliness, quietness, piety, and religion, it would give such a degree of countenance to these virtues, as would in a great measure check the encroachments of Vice.

I am afraid this change cannot be brought about without an increase of trouble to the opulent; Trouble, the enemy they most abhor. I know how much easier it is to put your hand in your pocket and bestow a sum of money to get rid of an importunate beggar, than to enquire into the nature of his distress, to examine his story, or pursue him to his miserable dwelling. And I know, it would be too much to expect the generous man of wealth to give up so much of his time and thoughts to such enquiries, and to form such selections; besides, it might have the effect of restraining his bounty, which is very far from my inclination. I am, therefore, willing to save him the trouble without losing the effect, and recommend him to employ an agent to procure him a list of the neighbouring poor, with an account of their condition and character; which may serve him as a guide in the distribution of his relief. If the country gentleman could lay aside his prejudices for a time, I am convinced, he would find a ready agent in the parochial minister, who would be flattered by the attention of his superior; and, I have no doubt, there would be found few, if any, backward in performing it. Besides, it would be attended with this advantage, if the minister was attentive to his duties: the countenance of his opulent neighbour would give him a degree of weight, which, I am sorry to say, is very difficult to procure by worth alone, when "by poverty depressed." If he was an inattentive minister, he would be induced, by the flattery of the application and desire of pleasing his superiour, to examine into the distresses of his parish, and perform those duties which ought to be done from better motives.

But, however, though I should be glad to make the ministry as useful as possible, yet, as it is not the purpose for which I am writing, I shall be satisfied if they can employ any other agents more effectually.

I will conclude with most earnestly entreating my bountiful and opulent countrymen, to adorn this virtue, in which they abound, by a regard to its distribution. Not to scatter it carelessly, not to pour it promiscuously; but to imitate the careful farmer, who, by guiding his little stream through all its various channels with the utmost care and management, makes it afford a more extensive refreshment to the poor and thirsty soil, and promote a larger growth of what is good and profitable.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

WILL you permit me to ask of your correspondents, better informed than I am on such subjects, some authentic opinions on the following questions?

1. Is a peer of Scotland, not being one of the *fifteen*, eligible to an Irish county or borough?

2. Was an English peer eligible to a seat in the Irish House of Commons? And if so, was there ever an instance of such election?

3. Can an Irish peer sit in the lower house of the Imperial Parliament for an *Irish* county or borough? *e. g.* Can the present Baron Donally, who vacated his seat last week by the death of his father, be re-elected for such vacant seat,

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feat, and be returned to the United Houſe of Commons? There is no doubt that, on waving certain privileges, he might take his ſeat for any Engliſh county or borough?

4. Does the reſtriction laid on the Crown, with reſpect to creating Iriſh peers (by which his Majeſty, from and after January 1, 1801, was limited to making only one Iriſh peer for two extinctions, till the whole number ſhould be reduced to their preſcribed *minimum*), operate to the extent of debarring his Majeſty from raiſing the exiſting lords to higher degrees—from making barons viſcounts, viſcounts earls, earls marquiſes, &c. &c.? QUÆSTOR.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1798.

(*Continued from vol. LXX. p.* 417.)

IN my laſt letter I promiſed to give ſome further particulars reſpecting the city of Utrecht. In ſurveying the eccleſiaſtical edifices, the moſt ſtriking object was the tower of the cathedral, or, as it is commonly called, the *dome*. The nave of this church was demoliſhed by a dreadful tempeſt, which happened in Auguſt 1764; but the tower remains entire, a noble piece of architecture built in 1321. The height of it is ſaid to be 388 feet; the aſcent to the top is by 460 ſteps; and I aſſure you, I was well recompenſed for the fatigue of dragging my limbs to ſo great a height. I had a bird's eye view of Utrecht and its delightful ſuburbs, together with the proſpect of a vaſt extent of country full of populous towns and villages. The touriſts whom I have conſulted ſay, that not leſs than 50 walled towns may be diſtinguiſhed from the top of this tower with the naked eye.

The chief ornament of Utrecht is the Mall, by far the moſt magnificent walk that I have ever ſeen, and, if we may give credit to ſome travellers, the fineſt in Europe: it is nearly a mile long, with majeſtic rows of trees on each ſide.

Previous to the late Revolution, there was a peculiarity in the provincial government of Utrecht, which I ſhall give you in the words of Sir William Temple:

"In Utrecht, beſides the deputies of the nobles and towns, eight delegates of the clergy have ſeſſion, and make a third member in the ſtates of the province. Theſe are elected out of the four great chapters of the town, the preferments and revenues whereof (though antiently eccleſiaſtical) yet are now poſſeſſed by laypeſons, who are moſt of them gentlemen of the province."

About 1660, a great controverſy aroſe reſpecting this third eſtate. Several of the eſtabliſhed clergy, and of the profeſſors in the univerſity, ſtrenuouſly contended for the abolition of thoſe lay ſucceſſors of the old Eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, and for the appropriation of their revenues towards the ſupport of the Reformed paſtors. The diſputes between the contending parties aroſe to ſuch a height, that the civil power thought it neceſſary to interfere; and, by the authority of the States, the innovators were effectually ſilenced. How the Lay canons and prebendaries of Utrecht have fared under the authority of the Batavian Republic, I know not; they have probably been ingulphed in that "Serbonian bog" wherein the States, general and provincial, have all ſunk.

Utrecht was the birth-place of Pope Adrian, who was raiſed to that high dignity by the influence of the celebrated Charles V. Emperor of Germany, who had been Adrian's pupil. Adrian had been created a cardinal in 1517, the year when Luther firſt raiſed his voice againſt the ſale of indulgences; and, about four years after, he was inveſted with the triple crown, which he did not wear quite two years. Adrian was an able ſchool divine, and a pious, humble man. Dr. Jortin, in his life of Eraſmus, gives the following curious anecdote of him:

"Adrian, being choſen Pope, came on foot to Rome; before he entered into the city, puting off his hoſe and ſhoes, barefoot and barelegged he paſſed through the ſtreets towards his palace, with ſuch humility and devotion, that all the people had him in great reverence and admiration."

He is ſaid to have written the following epitaph for himſelf:

"Adrianus ſextus hic ſitus eſt, qui nihil ſibi infelicius in vitâ duxit, quam quod imperavit:"

which is happily illuſtrated in the following paſſage from Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V.

"Adrian, amazed on the one hand at the obſtinacy of the Lutherans, diſguſted on the other with the manners and maxims of the Italians, and finding himſelf unable

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to

to correct either the one or the other, often lamented his own situation, and often looked back with pleasure on that period of life when he was only dean of Louvain; a more humble but happier station, in which little was expected from him, and there was nothing to frustrate his good intentions."

Adrian had no relish for the Belles Lettres. He had a great aversion to poets, especially if they were ecclesiastics, of which Dr. Jortin gives the following specimen:

"Adrian, says Jovius, gave me a bishoprick, because he was informed that I was a learned man, a writer of history, and *no poet*. The poets," adds the same author, "revenged themselves by setting him in the worst light, and ridiculing and reviling him upon all occasions."

Adrian seemed very desirous to reform abuses in discipline, but he was inflexible against Luther in doctrinal points.

The famous Anna-Maria Schurman, who flourished in the 17th century, resided many years at Utrecht. She was well versed in every language that was worth knowing, antient and modern, cultivated every branch of science, and was an eminent proficient in almost all the imitative arts. She corresponded with the most eminent scholars in Europe, and was once honoured with a visit from Christina, queen of Sweden.

This extraordinary woman, about the middle period of life, became a zealous disciple of the enthusiastic Labadie, and wrote a treatise to justify her predilection for his opinions, intituled "Eukleria, seu melioris partis electio."

The great Orientalist Reland was a professor in the university of Utrecht, where he died of the small-pox 1719, aged 43.

The well-known Hebrew scholar Leusden was a native of this place, and a professor in the University.

Utrecht is memorable for having been the head quarters of Louis XIV. of France when he invaded Holland in 1672, and over-ran a great part of the United Provinces in less than a month; on which occasion he was complimented by one of his flatterers with the following distich.

"Una dies Lotharos, Burgundos hebdomas una,
Una domat Batavos luna; quid annus [erit."

In the beginning of July 1672, the *Grand Monarque* made his entry into Utrecht with great pomp, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Monmouth. A few days after, the Popish form of worship was re-established in the cathedral with much solemnity by the Cardinal of Bouillon, grand almoner of France, whom the Pope had appointed his vicar-general of the seven Provinces. After the celebration of Mass, and the singing of *Te Deum*, the new Archbishop of Utrecht gave the people his blessing; to which he added, in the fulness of his joy, "God be praised! we have been a long time banished from this sacred place!" The Cardinal, anticipating the return of the golden days of ecclesiastical splendor at Utrecht, ordered all the churches to be purified from Protestant pollution, by lustral rites, and to be re-consecrated. But the triumph of Popery was of short duration; for, the French army having abandoned their Batavian conquests in the course of the following year, the reformed pastors at Utrecht quietly resumed the possession of the pulpits. The spirit of Popery has ever been the same; and, if I mistake not, remains so to this hour. Let us, therefore, be upon our guard against Popish ascendancy in the British isles; let the rights of conscience, and the privileges of worship, ever be sacred under a Protestant government; but let our rulers be cautious how they touch those fences which the wisdom of our ancestors erected against the introduction of Papists into situations of power and trust, whether executive or legislative. I apprehend his Holiness would have no objection to send a vicar-general into Ireland; and I am greatly mistaken, if the Papists of that country do not consider the Protestant clergy as sacrilegious usurpers of the holy places from which their priests have been too long banished. Be it also remembered that the Grand Consul is, or affects to be, a zealous Papist, and in that shape is ready to devour Ireland with open mouth; and, while this consideration dictates a liberal policy towards the Roman Catholics of the British Empire, let it make us very cautious how we entrust them with power.

But to return from this digression. The *Maison de Ville* of Utrecht naturally brought to mind the conferences held there in the reign of Queen Anne, which terminated, in 1713, in what is commonly called the Peace of Utrecht. The

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The doors of this edifice were opened, in January 1795, for the reception of General Pichegru, who held conferences there with the traitors of Batavia, which terminated in the subjugation of their country, under an odious despotism, with the name of Republic; whose little finger is thicker than the loins of their old government.

I spent only one whole day at Utrecht, which sufficed for seeing all the streets, public buildings, and walks, that deserved the notice of a stranger. I had the pleasure also, on that day, of dining with the professor whom I mentioned in my last letter. Several students, his pupils, sat down with us; we had an elegant dinner, which was followed by a variety of delicious fruit and excellent wine, the relish of which was heightened by the conversation, which turned upon the state of learning, religion, and politicks, at Utrecht.

On the day following, Sept. 17, 1793, I set out from Utrecht in a treckschuyte for the town of Gouda, alias Tergow, in the province of South Holland. The country between Utrecht and Gouda abounded more with farm houses than any part of Holland that I had yet seen, and the prospects on each side of the canal were also more extensive. The face of the country very much resembled the general appearance of Huntingdonshire; and I often fancied myself on the river Ouze, between Bedford and St. Neots. I passed through two fortified places, and a village which carried on a very considerable manufactory of bricks and tiles. I also saw a good many turf pits for fuel between Utrecht and Gouda. I performed some miles of this journey in a miserable boat drawn by two men. The canal for the first mile or two was a narrow ditch, with scarcely more than room for the boat to move in. In my next letter you shall have my observations upon Gouda.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 28.

YOUR correspondent, p. 16, expresses, perhaps rather obscurely, that Mr. Parr's father, the Dissenting minister, *possessed*, instead of was *patron* of two livings. Bacon's Liber Regis will, however, certify that John Parr was patron of Clist St. George, 1696; but Rewe was in the gift of Thomas Strangeways, esq. 1703, and no earlier patron is mentioned.

Your correspondent A. Sinnot, p. 21, confounds the Earl of Ormond with the Earl of Kilkenny; which title was only conferred on Lord Viscount Mountgarret in 1793.

The arms, Pl. II. fig. 4, are those of the see of Bath (and Gwillim says, they are those of the city of Salisbury) impaling Montague; Dr. James M. being bishop of Bath and Wells from 1608 to 1616.

The list given, p. 78, does not show the representation of Ireland, for it contains only 94 commoners instead of 100; nor have I ever yet seen a correct and perfect list.

Anti-fanatic, LXX. p. 1256, will find that Dr. Jortin, in his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," b. II. Appendix, p. 32, or in the edition, 1752, vol. II. Appendix, p. 371, speaking of "Le Theatre sacré des Cevennes," by Misson, says, that he wrote it to defend the cause of the French prophets; and refers also to "Acta Eruditorum," 1708, p. 137, and 1714, p. 89. But, perhaps, the etiquirer wants a detail of the facts and circumstances of their pretensions. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, Hants, Feb.* 28.

HAVING patiently perused No. XXXI. of the pursuits of Architectural Innovation, in p. 3; I was very agreeably surprized to read, in the conclusion, one of the Architect's questions, "at what time, previous to the *literary productions of Sir Christopher Wren*," &c. This supposition in the question being all that I feel, at present, interested in, I omit the rest; and most earnestly intreat the gentleman who styles himself an Architect, to inform me, by the medium of your Miscellany, what *these literary productions of Sir C. Wren* may be, and where to be found? And, as this gentleman intimates an intention of entering on an explanation of imitation, as far as it relates to architectural labours, &c. if his questions are not answered; I rather wish the answer may be withheld at present, as the invention of an appropriate term for what is commonly called *Gothic architecture*, must prove to be acceptable to every admirer of the art, and highly so to one who has for some years devoted the greater part of his leisure to the study of Architecture, and

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and who intends, by your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, to take up the ſubject, when this able Antiquary draws to a concluſion, of that which I muſt (at preſent) ſtill call *Gothic Architecture*.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Naſton-vicarage, Warwickſhire, Feb.* 24.

THE author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation will, on calm recollection, diſcover that (in his tour, as deſcribed in your vol. LXX. p. 1146) he has been guilty of an Innovation on a fundamental doctrine of the Chriſtian religion, Charity. On his viſit to the church at Dunchurch, he affects to read the thoughts of the clergyman, who beheld him "poring over mouldering walls, broken pavements, noſeleſs figures, and worm-eaten boards;" and conſtrues his ſilence into apathy and contempt of the artiſt's employment. But, ſir, he will be informed (when opportunity occurs) by ſome antiquarian friends of the clergyman, whoſe "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge" is, perhaps, little inferior, and whoſe candour is at leaſt equal, to his own, that the perſon whom he thus intuitively depicts as inſenſible to the various beauties of his church, cauſed the very curious Weſt door of entrance to be reſtored, which was almoſt concealed with rubbiſh, and that he has very frequently pointed out to viſitors the delicate maſonry of the Eaſt window of the chancel, and every other object which attracted the attention of the Artiſt on his late tour. Since the publication of the article above alluded to in your Magazine, the clergyman has received an anonymous letter, with the poſt mark of Leiceſter, refering him to this deſcription of the church, &c. and charging him with a "want of politeneſs to his friend, who is F. A. S. and a perſon of real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." Is it expected, Mr. Urban, that the clergyman ſhould approach every ſtranger with reſpect and admiration, who is obſerved within the precincts of his church or churchyard with a pencil and a pocket-book? Are the clergy ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of that more than Lavaterian penetration to diſcover Aruſis by their phyſiognomy, as they affect to diſcern the apathy of others by theirs? Had the Artiſt called upon the Clergyman, (which would have been no breach of politeneſs), or, when he viſited him in the church, hinted at the nature of his employ and communicated his name, he would have experienced that attention and hoſpitality which he has ever felt a pleaſure in ſhewing to a gentleman and a ſtranger. But as to the anonymous letter, it muſt have originated in ignorance; and, I fear, was dictated by malevolence. It is, indeed, held in juſt contempt by the perſon whoſe feelings it was intended to wound: *Telum imbelle ſine ictu*. But, ſir, you will think me acting within the line of duty, and conſiſtently with filial eſteem and reverence, if I aſſert, with an enthuſiaſm as ſtrong as that with which the artiſt contemplates the venerable relics of antiquity, that the character which is moſt diſintereſtedly devoted to the comfort and happineſs of his fellow creatures, is as valuable a member of ſociety as the perſon who is employed in correcting the errors of Architectural Innovation; and that the former will rarely incur cenſure, on account of any ſeeming neglect from a perſon of "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." T. R. B.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXIII.

RETURNING day renewed my inveſtigating labours, and my courſe led me towards *The Grey Friars monaſtery*. In my way I encountered that cabinet of antient genius, that jewel in the crown of architectural ſovereignty, the all-elegant Weſt front of *Ford's hoſpital*: in whoſe given ſpace lies the whole mine of manſion adornments; indefinite tracery, inexhauſtibly varied pinnacled buttreſſes, pedimented, flowing, and ſtill changing foliage. All is faſcination; as in ſome pleaſing dream we taſte ſuch ſcientific joys, which, waking, we could never know but in a ſight like this. Entering the court of this precious treaſure, ſaved from Innovation's maw, I found the richneſs of the front was ſtill carried on here with the ſame ideas of profuſe deſign. That profeſſional men may not think this laſt-recited wonder as bordering on the improbable, let them be told, that the extreme care conſtantly beſtowed on this building, whereby its ſtate is almoſt as perfect as at the firſt hour of its erection, will ſhew that, in Coventry there are men whoſe minds are open to perfect taſte and real excellence, ſo highly

highly manifeſted by their protection of this phænomenon of antient manſions.

The Grey Friars. Of this convent there yet is to be met with, in ſome ſort of dignity, the tower and ſpire of the church. The ſtyle of the parts is Edwardian; and it is with true judgement that the inhabitants pay all that devotion for its remains, which they on every occaſion point out as one of their city's nobleſt objects. And yet, dropping our eyes from the ſpire down to the baſe of the tower, how is this affected admiration to be accounted for, when we notice every kind of garden lumber permitted to hide the no leſs intrinſic work than what marks the unmoleſted ſpire? How often intereſt ſways our paſſions, however inſignificant the lure, by baniſhing from our boſoms the half-matured impulſe of public ſpirit and applauſe!

Retiring from this leaving of Henry's creatures, I, with pondering ſteps and ſlow, ſought out the fragmented monaſtery of *The White Friars.* The firſt item of its fallen ſtate is a gate of entrance from Much Park-ſtreet, the upper part of which is hovelled up for hiding the head of ſome poor family. I now entered into the precincts; where, at a ſhort diſtance, I came to the gate of entrance, leading directly into the principal part of the undemoliſhed buildings. This deſign is now what is termed a ſtudy for the Artiſt's pencil, and a memento for the Antiquary of ſuffering grandeur, already bowed down to meet the premeditated blow which will ſoon level it with the earth. I entered the court. Where are the melancholy dilapidated reſidences of the firſt poſſeſſors, afterwards the habitation of one of their diſpoſſeſſor's griping courtiers, and now the dwelling of a herd of miſerable beings, whoſe poverty and the havocked horrors of the place ſeem to wait in ſullen grief for that next move of "needy power," which is to put an end to all their ſufferings! An avenue with a rich door-way guided me into the area of the cloiſters. The South and Weſt interior walls are left ſtanding; the North one is deſtroyed; but the Eaſt cloiſter is in being, owing its preſervation by forming the ſupport, in part, of the dormitory which ranges above it. However this may be, an uncommon example is left us of cloiſter-deſignment; and its openings for admittance of light, its groined work, arches, columns, and mouldings, have all thoſe perfections which ſtill ſwell our liſt of the architectural fame of the Edwardian æra. From the centre of this Eaſt cloiſter extend ſome few feet of the chapter-houſe, where are likewiſe many groined chambers and avenues. At the North extremity of the dormitory is a bold flight of ſteps aſcending thereunto. It is roofed with ſtone, and lighted by two windows, which, as we mounted to ſurvey the bounds of once monaſtic repoſe, gave a delightful view of the city's three majeſtic ſpires. The firſt in beauty is ſecond, the laſt in beauty is firſt, the ſecond in beauty is laſt—in *diſtance* from our eyes. As I proceeded, the *torus cornice*, winding into varied ſhape at every ſtep, delayed my courſe to gaze on ſo uncommon an enrichment. The dormitory then ſhrowded me round; ſoft ejaculations, calm ſlumbers, and peaceful walls, are here no more; loud curſes, diſtracted dreams, and noiſy loomworks, fill up the dreary round. Darkened windows, polluted cells, with all their broods of ſtupid ignorance, and callous indifference to the firſt neceſſary uſe that bids theſe walls ariſe, drove me from this gloomy ſcene, once ſacred to Piety, now infuriated to modern Infidelity! No veſtige of the church was left; an uſeleſs waſte alone made me inſenſibly meditate for ſome time on the "inſtability of terreſtial things!" "The curſes and imprecations" too flew round me; but, ſhielded by my antiquarian zeal, I did not experience any of their baleful effects. How doth the preſent poſſeſſor of thoſe architectural relicks anſwer to all this? He, no doubt, can with me in this inſtance unſhaken ſtand? I hope the "Iron arm" may never ſhake its terrors over theſe hallowed forms; and ſo doth he, by letting them remain. Goad on, ye mental ſtings, till the wiſhed-for hour arrives, when renovating admiration bids one univerſal hand protect our National Antiquities until Time ſhall be no more!

Dugdale, in his Illuſtration, comes to our aid once more:

> "Coventry being thus grown to ſuch a height of ſplendour, by thoſe ſtrong and high walls, with ſo many beautiful gates, ſtately turrets," &c.

How are the mighty fallen, from height of pomp, down to a low account of two poor poſtern gates, and the

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the pick-axed remnants of the walls on part of the East and South sides of the city! Where is Hill-gate, West-street-gate, Bishop's-gate, Cook-street-gate, Priory-gate, Sponne-gate, Broad-gate, New-gate, Little-park-gate, Grey Fryer's-gate? Is the pointed-out site whereon they stood to serve as a compensatory offering for the savage sacrifice of all their "splendour?" Well might Dugdale distinguish them by such a blaze; as, from two drawings in the cabinets of the curious here of Sponne-gate and Broad-gate, they well deserved his so zealous praise.

Is it convenience or interest that dictates the demolition of our public works? Is it that hood-winked partiality for foreign art, that renders Englishmen blind to the architectural "splendour" of their native soil? How unbounded is the applause ever lavished on those cities on the Continent, who preserve their heathen triumphal arches, gates, and walls! But on our devoted historic piles, no eye ever turns; but to calculate the value of their materials; or to harden the heart, to doom them to oblivion, or a new-fangling oblation to that "iron-armed" prodigy which at present darkens the hemisphere of all Antiquarian studies. And must all the "splendour" of York's royal city, in its gates (each of itself a castle), its towers and walls, and every defensive circumstance that could make its name illuminate the roll of fame, likewise fall a hecatomb to swell the black catalogue of devastations; and which your correspondent, LXIX. 1124, so loyally and so Briton-like deplores, in his information to the publick of their own and unnatural sons' conspiracy against their farther existence? Doth he not likewise unfold to us, that they have begun their maddening purposes, by proclaiming to the world that their fostering gates, towers, and walls, are "nuisances*!" Take warning, O ye "Yorkists." Dugdale considered Coventry at its height of "splendour," when all its encircling mounds stood undiminished. I shall make no comparisons: Coventry herself can but too well tell her own sum of consequence. Then, York, beware; cast not away your recording substances for an airy nothing, a fleeting phantom, PRESENT OPINION. Architectural Innovation hangs over your head, frightful in its power, and ominous in its immediate consequences!

Coventry, as you are, you have many gratifications! Your historic treats have joyed me much, and numberless will be the hours (if Heaven permit the same) that I shall still know, in bringing to my recollection all your architectural memorials of departed ancestry, all your handed-down old English hospitality and friendship, which, it will ever be my pride to own, I, with your antiquities, partook of in the most sensible degree. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

I AM as little a friend to Popery, I trust, as "A True Churchman," p. 8. I well know that the principles and practice of the church of Rome, as prophecy had foretold of it, are written in blood. But still every "Popish act" of parliament is not necessarily a bad act. The statute of non-residence, of which your correspondent complains, was passed, it is true, while Popery predominated, in 21 Henry VIII.; and, according to Burn, it was afterwards revised three times in the course of that reign; and has since been enforced or referred to in two of the proudest periods of our annals, in the days of Elizabeth and William III. A law which has so often come under the eye of the legislature of the realm, and by which our courts of judicature have been guided for more than two centuries and a half; such a law it is not quite decent to stigmatize as "disgracing our statute-books," nor to consider it otherwise than as, in the main, a *wise* regulation, although it may be possible perhaps, to frame one in some respects *more wise*. If what is stated by your correspondent, seemingly on good ground, is true, that the late prosecutions have been "carried on by a junto of Jacobins and Atheists," who have endeavoured also to call in the aid of "all the principal Dissenters:" these are facts which excite abhorrence, rather than astonishment. It has been remarked, that "the devils, to serve their purpose, Scripture quote;" and if they thus abuse the laws of God, it is no wonder that those, whom the sacred page styles the children of the Devil, in like manner abuse the laws of men; yet those laws all the while, like

* A petition for what is styled the IMPROVEMENT of York was presented to the House of Commons, March 11, whilst this sheet was printing.

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like their great prototypes, may be just and "good, if we use them lawfully."

In this, as in many other instances, it has not been judged expedient to confine the liberty of complaint or information to those persons only who are *most* injured. The welfare of individuals and of the community is the same, and every man in England is injured by cases of non-residence; as, by themselves and in their consequences, they increase general depravity, which is never very distant from general suffering. The laws of God (not to mention his providence) being so constituted, as even a Pagan has remarked, that they carry in them their own sanctions, and entail misery on the violators of them whether public or private. Commutation of duties is no approved principle of human conduct. He who is instituted to a benefice undertakes a specific charge, from the obligation of which he does not seem exempt, merely because he is, or fancies himself, more usefully employed in some other way, or some other place. That the "curate, in nine cases out of ten, is the more acceptable man," is a gratuitous assertion, incapable of proof; but, if it were granted, it should be remembered that acceptableness, though a desirable circumstance, is not the primary consideration, but utility and duty. It is fair to suppose that where the obligation and responsibility are most solemn, there, in general, the duty will be best performed. No man can accomplish half the good he wishes; but it is reasonable to believe that every man does much more good than he is himself aware of; and whoever has resided in a parish even of moderate extent in population, committed to his care, well knows, that scarcely a day or an hour passes in which he is not called upon to assist the temporal or religious concerns of his neighbours.

The statute, among other provisions, enacts that Papal dispensations for non-residence shall not be pleaded, but it does not appear that it "was made professedly to prevent the revenues of the church being spent at Rome;" nor, if that had been its sole object, does it follow, that because that particular evil is no longer to be dreaded, therefore the statute itself ought to be repealed, if other reasons of a more general nature and perpetual operation require its influence. The principle of the law is undoubtedly salutary. Its rigour is abated by many excepted cases; which a sincere friend to religion and to his country will not seek to multiply in his own favour, but rather comply cheerfully with the spirit of the law, while it is in force, and adhere to a better, if a better is ever made. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE volumes published by Mr. Kett, under the title of "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," &c. contain many excellent illustrations of the prophecies of the old and new Testament. Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Repository, to suggest a few observations which have occurred on the perusal of a work, which is truly characterized by a learned prelate as written with great elegance and judgement.

I am inclined to suspect the propriety of supposing the appearance of Antichrist under *three* different forms. Mr. Kett himself, in one part of his work (vol. II. p 48. 1st edit.) mentions more than three. He names, 1. the *Heretical*, 2. the *Papal*, 3. the *Mahometan*, 4. the *Infidel* Antichrist. To these we may add a fifth, the *Pagan* Antichrist. Is there any authority in Scripture for such suppositions? In our discussions on the subject of prophecy, no opinions should be admitted which are not expressly found in the inspired writings.

In vol. I. p. 144, it is remarked that the Romans are properly described by Moses, as "a people of fierce countenance." Might not this striking feature of that wonderful people have led to a different explication of Dan. viii. 23, where this fierceness of countenance is again noticed, and which Mr. Kett considers as applicable to Antiochus Epiphanes. How far the strictures on Bp. Newton's predilection in favour of his own system are just, the candid and impartial reader will determine.

In vol. II. p. 256, we are informed, that certain prophecies in Daniel and St. John are strictly applicable to Mahomet and his followers. That the Saracens are clearly and distinctly predicted in Rev. ix. 1—11, no doubt can be entertained. But it will, perhaps, be difficult to discover the history and character of Mahomet in any part of Daniel's prophetic volume.

Mr.

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Mr. Kett's explication of the beaſt with ſeven heads and ten horns, in Rev. xiii. 1—10, is conformable to the ſentiments of our beſt Proteſtant divines, and is inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of the hiſtoric page.

The moſt remarkable traits in Mr. Kett's picture of *infidel* Antichriſt are taken from Rev. xiii. 11—19, under the ſemblance of a beaſt that had two horns, as a lamb, with the voice of a dragon.

Theſe two beaſts are ſynchronical *. They co-operate together; or rather, one is ſubſervient to the intereſts of the other. If we adopt Mr. Kett's interpretation, it will follow that the exiſtence of one of them, expreſſive of *papal* Antichriſt, commenced in the middle of the *eighth*, while that of the other was protracted to the end of the *eighteenth* century.

In one part of the work (vol. III. pp. 11, 12.) 1. *Liberty*, and 2. *Equality*, are the two horns of the ſecond beaſt. In another part (ib. p. 100) they are, 1. *the ſect of the Illuminati*, and 2. *the aſſociation of the French Sophiſts*.

Theſe two beaſts are repreſented, in the viſion of St. John, as firmly united together. Indeed the tie of union ſeems to be indiſſoluble. They are, as it were, inſeparable friends and companions. One always acts in the preſence of the other, exerciſeth its power, and cauſeth the inhabitants of the earth to worſhip it. "Such is the nature of their alliance," according to Dr. Doddridge's paraphraſe, "that the ſecond beaſt exerciſeth the power of the firſt beaſt in its preſence, and it makes the earth and them that dwell in it to worſhip the firſt beaſt, whoſe deadly wound was healed, whoſe intereſt, which ſeemed ſo much endangered, was greatly revived, being thus powerfully abetted and ſupported."

Muſt we not then allow that *Papal* and *Infidel* Antichriſt, if they be accurately prefigured by theſe two beaſts, ſhould be in perfect uniſon with each other? That they ſhould promote the ſame deſigns, be influenced by the ſame motives? That they ſhould engage in the ſame cauſe, purſue the ſame mode of conduct; and, by a reciprocation of favours, ſecure their common good? A *ſuppoſed harmony* with the true ſpirit of the Goſpel cannot preclude us from forming theſe concluſions. But the annals of the preſent times exhibit a different view of things. So far from having any fellowſhip with each other, a cordial enmity hath ſubſiſted between the *Infidel* and the *Papal* antichriſt. The former hath exerted every nerve of hoſtility to ſtrip the latter of its power, wealth, and ſplendour.

In vol. III. p. 99, the *French Convention* is declared to be the image which the two-horned beaſt cauſed to be made. This *Convention* hath been long ſince annihilated, and a new train of objects been preſented to our view. This ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to impreſs upon our minds a ſenſe of the difficulties which occur to us, when we venture to adapt the language of prophecy to the tranſactions of the day. The beaſt and his image are to be deſtroyed together at a future period. The French *Convention* cannot therefore be that image, as its abolition hath already taken place, while the beaſt is acknowledged to exiſt, and to exerciſe its dominion over the inhabitants of the Earth.

I conclude with a remark made by the candid, elegant, and judicious Hurd: "Men are too apt to find a completion of prophecy in events which fall out in their own days and concern themſelves; though, when ſuch events are paſt and impartially conſidered, no ſuch accompliſhment can be diſcerned in them *." VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

IN times of national diſtreſs and general alarm, it is the part of true patriotiſm to draw ſupplies from every ſource of conſolation and of hope, that can calm, ſupport, and animate the public mind. It is the office of the Stateſman to bring forward the aids of human power, and human wiſdom; but it is the prerogative of the Chriſtian to infuſe that invigorating ſpirit of the religious principle, which faith in the immutable promiſes of God can alone impart. Having been deeply impreſſed by the ſtriking picture of the preſent times, delineated in a late work intituled "Hiſtory the Inter-

* The ſynchroniſm of the two apocalyptic beaſts is proved by Mede. See alſo Halifax's ſermons at Warburton's lecture, p. 241—249.

* Hurd's Sermons at Warburton's Lecture, p. 212.

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preter of Prophecy," and the extraordinary increase of probability which some of the conjectures cautiously offered in this interesting work have received from events subsequent to its first publication, I was extremely gratified to find the foundation of one of its leading ideas, (see p. 266—288, and 362—368, vol. II. 3d edit.) an idea highly favourable to this kingdom, more particularly discussed with ingenuity and success by a later writer. And I cannot, I think, do my country greater service at the present moment, when we seem summoned "to oppose the world in arms," than by directing the public attention to opinions so peculiarly calculated to inspire patience and fortitude under the pressure of unavoidable distress, and spirit and strength to resist the combined force of our enemies, by the prospect of final deliverance and victory. Opinions such as these the Statesman and the Christian must equally approve. Founded upon the immoveable basis of divine truth, they instruct us in the real nature of the contest in which we are engaged, and which it is our duty and our glory to maintain till peace can be united with safety; and while they awfully awaken us to the danger of neglecting the conditions on which alone we are allowed to trust in the continuance of the divine protection, they hold out the promise of security if we fulfill them.

The following extract from "Witherby's Observations on Bicheno's Address to the Jews," with a few additional remarks by a friend to this important inquiry, is a *summary view* of the discussion already noticed; and which I have selected because the opinion it combats has of late very eagerly circulated, with comments of an obviously mischievous tendency. By inserting this plain and able refutation of an opinion too hastily adopted by former commentators, from the assumption of apparently erroneous data, you may help to counteract its effect.

After agreeing with *all* commentators, that, *if* England be one of the ten kingdoms into which the Roman empire was divided, it must share, sooner or later, in the denounced destruction, Mr. Witherby thus examines this important question. "I doubt not but that the Roman empire was, at its fall, divided into ten kingdoms; but very many circumstances are to be taken into consideration before we can accurately ascertain which they are. What is the *time* from which we are to consider it as fallen and divided? This is a needful previous question. Is not the division of the Roman power into the Eastern and Western parts of the Roman empire signified in the terms *legs* (of the image) being *two?* And, in this case, are we not to look for five of the toes in the East and five in the West? [Or, rather, "supposing the *feet* to be the *divided empire*, the ten toes must belong to *both parts* of it: we are not, therefore, *confined* to the *Western* empire for the ten kingdoms." Vide Hist. Int. of Prophecy, vol. I. p. 331.] "Wherefore is it, that these remains of the Roman and preceding empires are to be broken in pieces? It is because they will in the end contend with him "*by whom kings reign* and princes decree justice." It is because they will be *deceived* and *deluded* by the great adversary, and unite with him to contend with heaven and to make war with the saints. But, thanks be to God, the kingdoms of this world will not be *all* destroyed; but, by the execution of *the great judgements of God upon the destroyers of the Earth*, they will be converted and preserved. For, in proportion as it speaks bitter things against those who do so, in like proportion it speaks consolation to those who are of an opposite character; and, therefore, there is good hope that those who fear and worship God, and highly praise his word and his truth, that those who acknowledge him to be the King of kings and Lord of lords, and pray for the establishment of his kingdom upon earth, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!" will be preserved from surrounding unbelief, delusion, impiety, and destruction. We may rest assured, that *great* as may be the *sufferings of the world*, when these remains of the four great empires will be broken to pieces, yet those kingdoms and people who fear God and serve him will be preserved and rewarded. And, if there are states and kingdoms to be preserved, by God giving them wisdom to avoid the *snares* into which others fall, why may we not hope that *our* kingdom will be one of them? Can the encouragement of this hope do us any harm? Is there any harm in giving way to the

hope that we, as a nation, are *not* a part of that empire which *must* be broken in pieces? We, no doubt, are as yet only one of "the kingdoms of this world;" but the time will come when the "kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." May we not hope, at least, that we shall in time become so? There are many materials of this kingdom of our Lord, we trust, scattered in all parts of this kingdom. But possibly it may be said, that hope without any foundation is worse than none. What then is the foundation of our hope that we are *not* one of the ten kingdoms described in the book of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John? In the first place I form some hope from the want of agreement and precision in those who have taken it to be one of them. Bishop Newton takes his account of these ten kingdoms in the eighth century, and he not only considers the Britons as one, but the Saxons as another. Sir Isaac Newton considers the Britons as one, but does not mention the Saxons. Machiavel considers the Saxons and Angles in Britain united, as one of the ten. Mr. Mede considers the Britons and the Saxons in Britain as distinct, consequently as two of these kingdoms. Bishop Lloyd enumerates the Saxons in the list (but he does not mention them as Saxons in Britain), and he omits the Britons. Here is, it is true, a variety of evidence, but the misfortune, or rather the comfort is, that it does not agree; for I am by no means desirous of being thought an old Roman, if it exposes our land and kingdom to be incurred in such an awful destruction. These commentators, it should be observed, do not so much remark the *countries which formed the estate of the Roman empire*, as the *tribes of other nations, by whom it was broken and divided*." And here it is material to add, that the Picts and Scots were *never* subdued by the Romans, and that the Saxons did not enter Britain till *after the Romans had left it*; because these are the tribes from which the present inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are chiefly descended. "But should not a correct chart be drawn of *the Roman* empire, of that great tract of land which was *completely* under the Roman power previous to its division and fall? and should not the ten kingdoms be sought *in* and *upon this tract of land?* Are we to include in this tract its most distant possessions?" possessions with which it had *the slightest* connection? "I hope not, I think not. I form great hope from this, that I think *England* did *not* form an *integral part of the Roman empire*. It was subdued, it is true, by the Roman legions (under Julius Cesar), some of whom had their station here for four or five hundred years, but then were recalled; and when recalled (about the year 440), I trust we ceased to be in *any* measure a part of the Roman empire." And we may observe farther, that though the empire was *divided* into *two* parts, the Eastern and the Western, by the immediate successors of Constantine, in consequence of his removing the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople); yet the *Western* division, the *first* that fell, is never considered as *having fallen* till Odoacer's conquest in 476, when he took the title of *King of Italy*. Now as the empires are expressly described in *chronological order*, by the form of the image (beginning with the *head* as the Babylonian or Assyrian), it seems clear that we ought not to look for the ten kingdoms till *after this period* at the *soonest*. Indeed, I conceive they are not to be found till *after* the *two feet*, or Eastern and Western parts of the Roman empire, *ceased to be sovereign Roman powers*. And this opinion *history* confirms with a precision for which we seek in vain at an earlier period. "In like manner as the Roman legions were stationed in Britain, we have troops in the East Indies. But do the native inhabitants of the Cape, or of those parts of India where our troops are stationed, *form an integral part of the* British empire, so that they can be called Britons? If we were to withdraw our troops from any place, as we have lately done from Corsica for instance, is it still to be called a part of the British empire? Were there not Roman legions in like manner stationed in Judea? and were they not stationed there for as long a time, if not longer, than they were stationed in Britain? And yet Judea is not, by any of these commentators, considered as one of these kingdoms. Britain, at the time it was under the Roman power, was not a place of much consequence; it was retained more for the glory of having distant possessions than from any advantage derived

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derived from it, except, perhaps, recruiting the Roman armies. Were there not other islands belonging to Rome, especially in the Mediterranean, which were, *as parts of the Roman empire*, of much greater consequence than Britain? Were not Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily, *Sardinia, and Corsica*, for instance, under the Roman power? Now, how is it that *these*, or *some* of these, are not considered as some of these kingdoms? Is there any reason to be given why *we*, to the *exclusion* of these, are to be enumerated?" While commentators *confined themselves* to the *Western* division of the Roman empire, *Judea*, Cyprus, &c. as parts of the *Eastern*, were *necessarily excluded* from their enumeration. But *Sicily* and *Sardinia* must surely have been admitted, if they had not confined themselves in point of *time* as well as *space*, in a manner for which, I confess, I cannot find any *authority* in the *prophetic writings*, or any justification in *history*; but which appears to have resulted, not *necessarily* either, from the *confined system* they adopted respecting the Papal Antichrist; a system impregnable in itself, but not sufficiently extended to be completely satisfactory. "Mr. Witherby "rests his chief hope upon the mercy of God towards us, which *has been peculiar and distinguishing*," as a confirmation of his opinion, and concludes with ardently wishing that "our thankfulness may be conspicuous likewise!" But I shall add, from another writer, the following pathetic warning, and guarded encouragement to this nation. "The prospect (of *general* wars, irreligion, and disorder,) to us and to our children, is indeed truly awful. But, by the blessing of God, *it depends upon ourselves*, whether, by a *timely attention* to the warning voice which "the judgements of God" so loudly direct to the inhabitants of the earth, we shake off the fetters of vice and dissipation, and, *armed with the panoply of Heaven*, (Ephes. vi. 13.) repel the darts of our adversary; or, whether, after having withdrawn ourselves from the dominion of the *first beast* (at the reformation), and after having been so long distinguished by the protection of the Almighty, we yield to the insidious arts of the *second* (Infidelity), receive the mark of his image, and forfeit the only hope of safety—*our stedfast adherence to the religion of Christ*. We yet, blessed be God! have abundant cause to hope we may escape the torrent of destruction. *We* have not felt the general *panic* which has unnerved the nations of the West; but our courage has risen with our danger. *We* have but slightly drunk of that intoxicating cup which prepared those nations for their fate, and already we seem to be recovering from its infatuating effects. Surely we must acknowledge these to be *signals of favour*, as well as *means of preservation!* for, let us remember, it is *to the pure establishment of the Gospel* in these lands, that we owe both our wisdom and our strength. We have been "holpen with the promised help," (see Daniel ch. 11, and Int. Ch. vol. I.) while some of our Protestant brethren have fallen the victims of *delusion*. They may have "fallen to try them and to make them white," and they may rise again; while we, if we "neglect those *means* of salvation" which God has vouchsafed to grant us, shall inevitably "heap to ourselves wrath against the day of wrath." *We have every thing to hope from the word of God: we have nothing to fear but from ourselves.* We *know* that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against the church of Christ;" *but it depends upon ourselves* whether we be thought worthy *to retain* so great a blessing. We *know* that "in every temptation God maketh a way to escape," and that "he that is for us, is greater than he that is against us." But *if we mean to preserve our* nation, we must "trim the lights yet burning" in our *citadel*, and *patiently endure, or vigorously act, according to the varied duties of our situation*. I call upon my *country* to "consider these things" with the attention due to their importance. I call upon *each* of my readers to reflect upon the solemn declaration of our Lord, "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in his own glory and in the glory of the father, with the holy Angels." But "whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in Heaven." And I fervently implore the *Omnipotent Ruler* of the universe, that we may be permitted to *keep* that *inestimable treasure* which has been graciously committed to our charge—that we may *profit* by the "*chastisement*

"*chaſtiſement* allotted to every ſon whom he receiveth"—and "*become wiſe unto the ſalvation*" *of our country*, and of our immortal ſouls!" Hiſt. Int. of Prophecy, vol. II. p. 368.

A real Friend to his Country.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOU inſerted, vol. LXX. p. 1255, my little note, explanatory of the old Engliſh word "CENTIONER." The following paſſage will, probably, render the meaning of this obſolete term more apparent to your readers.

"CENTENARIUS Gothorum proprie et Germanorum eſt, qui comitum territoria per *centenas* five *centurias* (Tacito *pagos*) dividebant, ſingulum ſingulæ præficientes, CENTENARIUM inde et CENTURIONEM appellarum, Francis CENTONEM." *Spelman's Gloſſ. p.* 151.

"So that it ſeems, Mr. Urban, theſe "*centioners*," to whom the inſtructions were ſent, were nothing elſe than *domini hundredi*—Angl. *hundredors*—as it is expreſſed afterwards, p. 155. "Noſtrum autem CENTENARIUM, quem hodiè *Dominum hundredi* vocant, è legibus aſpice Edouardi Confeſſ. cap. 32." W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT was the obſervation of an intelligent lawyer, forty years ago, that "the influx of money and the weight of taxes are irremediable cauſes of ſcarcity. The Eaſt and Weſt fortune-makers have money at command for any price. A ſeller can clear but 8s. out of 20s. the reſt going in taxes; which, if taken off, would cheat the public creditors. No ſumptuary law will do, becauſe the gratifications of luxury maintain the labourer and the artificer. As there are five ſorts of butcher's meat, if calves are not allowed to be killed for a year, you take away one-fifth part of food, and raiſe the value of the reſt; and, if you fix the price of proviſion to one common ſtandard, as Julian did at Antioch, you make a famine, becauſe the ſellers cannot afford it ſo." See Libanius, Orat. IV. p. 152; Ammian. Marcellin. p. 238; Univ. Hiſt. XVI. p. 254.

Can any of your correſpondents tell what borough in Wiltſhire Mr. George Boddington ſat for during three weeks, or three months, and was expelled, without a petition, by the miniſtry, whoſe meaſures he oppoſed, becauſe he had not taken the Sacrament in the church within the laſt year? B. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Feb.* 12.

AS I wiſh to ſee your valuable Miſcellany as correct as poſſible, permit me to point out a groſs topographical error in your laſt, (p. 17) which places a Staffordſhire parith in the county of Salop. I cannot ſuppoſe the author of that article really ignorant of the true ſituation of Forton, becauſe he appears from the date of his letter to reſide in its vicinity; but, had he not poſſeſſed that local advantage, ſtill any proper Index Villaris, or good map of the county, would have been an indiſputable guide. Yet, notwithſtanding ſuch ſubſtantial directors, we daily find errors of the groſſeſt nature creep into the collections and writings of our ableſt antiquaries; for inſtance, yeſterday I had the honour and ſatisfaction of correcting the like abſurdity, throughout the ſeveral excellent volumes of Le Neve's MS collections of monumental inſcriptions from divers churches, in the Harleian MSS. Brit. Muſeum, particularly reſpecting that moſt beautiful of all Gothic country churches, Tonge, in Shropſhire, which he has there uniformly placed in Staffordſhire, though it is beyond all doubt in the former county, much, upon inſpection, to my regret; and, were I in want of materials half ſo much as the power of compreſſing what I have long poſſeſſed for my laborious and expenſive undertaking, it would be a high gratification to me to introduce, not only the divers beautiful monuments with their curious inſcriptions, &c. therein, well preſerved, for the antient families of Vernon, Stanley, &c. already noticed in my firſt volume (p. 396, 400, &c.) but likewiſe two very correct drawings of that unique pile of antient architecture, with another of the magnificent Gothic manſion adjacent, taken from the church-yard.

But to return to the more immediate ſubject of this critique, *viz.* "Forton church, near Newport, Shropſhire," the error of which, I will moſt favourably conclude, reſts with the expreſſion, in not diſtinguiſhing between the adjacent market town of Newport in Shropſhire, and the more obſcure village of Forton in Staffordſhire. However, as I do not ſet myſelf up for one of thoſe hyper-criticks, who, finding a ſingle error to vent their ſpleen and poiſon upon, endeavour to blaſt all the

future

future hopes and profpects of a laudable and modeft amateur in topographical illuftrations; pray inform Mr. Snape that I thank him for the above article, and fhall peruſe with pleafure the continuation you have there mentioned, and fhall, likewife, in future be gratified by any of his fimilar communications, either privately to myſelf, or through the channel of your moſt uſeful Miſcellany, which I could now much enrich with a more full account of the church and parifh of Forton, both from Loxdale's curious MSS. and my own obſervations; but fhall briefly notice, that though it is now only a retired village in the North-weſt borders of the county and hundred of Cuddleſton, yet, as its name imports, as well as ſeveral other adjoining places and beautiful features, was once of greater note, even in the time of the Romans; Forton and Warton near it undoubtedly ſignifying places of defence and battle, beſides the corroboration of thoſe antient military roads paſſing near them, as already deſcribed in the General Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 84, and, ſince that publication, more minutely inveſtigated in company with my ingenious friend Richard Whitworth, of Batchacre park, eſq. who has this month found ſeveral Roman ſpears and pieces of ſwords, celts, &c. of which ſee more in my next volume. His generoſity has been lately conſpicuous in the public prints, by his charitable donations to the poor, of veniſon, ſoup, bread and cheeſe, and money. Such a humane and liberal diſpoſition highly merits the reward which, I underſtand, is likely to happen from a new ray of Fortune ſhedding her golden influence over the horizon of that worthy veteran's latter days, to diſſipate thoſe clouds which ſucceeded his long and zealous parliamentary ſervices.

Forton was, at the Conqueſt, included in the manor of Mere or Mereton, which derives its name from the neighbouring large pool or lake that, according to Plot, p. 48, &c. covers 250 acres or more, and, according to ſtill later meaſurement, is 1848 yards in length by 672 yards in breadth (ſee Gen. Hiſt. of Staff. ut ſup. p. 90), and was denominated by the Romans *Aqua lata*, now Aqualate; on the Weſt banks of which, commanding a rich and picturesque ſcene well wooded to the South, &c. ſtands the preſent ſeat of the lord of the manor, firſt erected by Sir Tho. Skrymſher, knt. whoſe monument is in part deſcribed by your above correſpondent (p. 17. col. 2.) who has omitted to blazon the arms of him and his wife Ann, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Bradwell and Keel, eſq. (ſee your laſt, pp. 28, 112, alſo Topog. vol. I. p. 64,) *viz.* Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a lion rampant Or, in a border vairy Arg. and Az. 2 and 3 Az. a chevron between 3 butterflies or bees, impaling, *Sneyd*, Argent, a ſcythe in pale, and fleur de lis, Sable."

Gerrard, their ſon and heir, had by his firſt wife, Catharine daughter of Sir Edward Sandys, one ſon, named Edwyn; who having no iſſue by either of his wives, the eſtate came to his two ſiſters. The elder was married, firſt to —— Acton, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and, after, to Sir Tim. Baldwyn, who in her right had the manor of Mere; after whoſe death it came to Charles Baldwyn, eſq.; and his ſon, Charles Baldwyn, eſq. enjoyed it at the time Mr. Loxdale wrote the very excellent accounts of this and many other pariſhes in the hundreds of Cuddleſton, Pirehill, and Totmanſlow, now in my poſſeſſion.

Aqualate hall, which was afterwards the much-improved ſeat of the Baldwyns (of which family is my learned and worthy friend Charles Baldwyn, eſq. of King's-ſtreet, Mancheſter,) was lately ſold, as Mr. Snape there obſerves (p. 127); to the preſent owner, Sir Tho. Fletcher, bart. of Newcaſtle-under-Line, who, I truſt, will ere long follow the very general, and I may, without vanity ſay the unparalleled, example of the numerous contributors of plates, in adding this very picturesque ſubject, of which I have a large and faithful drawing comprehending both the houſe and water, to farther enrich my ſecond volume. I could not only have much enlarged upon the antient hiſtory and owners of this manor and Forton church, but alſo Norbury manor, &c. in the ſame pariſh, but ſhall reſerve myſelf for the latter part of the above volume; only now adding the following ſhort obſervations upon, and anſwers to, the queries in your correſpondent's laſt letter, p. 127, who ſeems to poſſeſs a ſpirit of enquiry about, and a talent for, compoſing monumental inſcriptions, &c. beyond the common candidates for fame in your pages. I wiſh, therefore, he would employ ſome of his obituary reveries, in giving us a ſuitable

memorial

memorial for one of the antient lords of this manor, &c. *viz.* Thomas Botetourt (by marriage with Joan, ſiſter and co-heir of John Somery, 16 E. II.) This gentleman was a great benefactor to the pariſh church of Forton; for, the roof being then old and ruinous, or (if tradition may be depended on) beat down by the fall of a very lofty ſpire, he covered it anew; placing between the rafters or blades ſeveral very large pieces of timber, cut in the form of his arms, "a faltire engrailed," which was of no uſe to the building, but purely ornamental, and have ſerved to preſerve the memory of a generous action; and it was a pity, methinks, (ſays Loxdale) they were ſpoiled at a ſecond reparation of the ſame church by the *pariſh*, about 1733. There were alſo, in one of the chancel windows, the arms of both the families, Demi-Botetourt and Somery, *per pale*; which, being very ſmall, eſcaped the zeal of two Oliverian officers, who, on a Sunday evening after ſervice, came (as they termed it) to reform the church, by deſtroying all the coats of arms and images of ſaints, of which the windows were then full; (from the relation of Sir Timothy Baldwyn's lady, who was preſent and ſaw it.) Dr. Plot, in his Natural Hiſtory, &c. of the county, p. 395, ſays, that Aqualate, being a Roman name, ſhews that their armies lay ſome time thereabout, which is much confirmed from certain hills on the N. N. E. banks called Anc-hills, from ſome Roman captain, named Aneus, that lay upon them.

With reſpect to Mr. Snape's next query about the Guild of Monk's farm; it was a ſmall eſtate formerly given to the abbot of the Benedictine monaſtery at Shrewſbury, who had his occaſional reſidence there, as appears by the following words in the Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 583. *Ricardus Dapifer Ceſtriæ* dedit abbate Benedictinorum de Salop. *habitationem hermeticam in Sylvâ de Suttonâ.*

In which place of *Sutton*, or Southtown, in this pariſh, though in the county of Salop, Mr. Loxdale ſays, there is a freehold eſtate, which Robert de Broughton granted to William de Scavington in frank marriage with Ellen his daughter. Hugh de Scavington gave it with Ellen his daughter to Ralph de Layton, 1314. John Symonds and Ann his wife were poſſeſſed of it in 1406, and in 1442 paſſed it to their ſon John Symonds.

In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth it was purchaſed by John Bettenſon, whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, carried it in marriage to Zachary, youngeſt ſon of Roger Benbow, rector of Bolas, in which family it continued to——Benbow of Sutton, with the deeds from whence the above information was taken about 1740. The Bettenſons were an antient and numerous family in this pariſh; for, beſides the above freehold, there were four more, each of them poſſeſſed of a copyhold eſtate 1611. Richard B. a younger ſon of one, then removed into Eſſex; and from him deſcended Sir Edw. B. of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, bart. who dying ſ. p. 1723, was ſucceeded by a near relation of his name, Edw. Bettenſon, eſq. Having thus far epitomiſed the hiſtory of the pariſh, and ſeveral families, &c. I ſhall, in return, be obliged to Mr. Snape or any other of your correſpondents for farther information, and conclude this unintended long letter with the following brief anſwer to his other query about Norbury, *i. e.* North-bury, which ſignifies a caſtle, &c. ſituated North of ſome other place, probably Forton. Omitting, at preſent, any diſcuſſion about its erroneous appellation, or elſe omiſſion in Doneſday book, I ſhall only ſtate from Erdeſwick, &c. that this *goodly manor* formerly belonged to Hugh de Kilpeck the king's champion at the coronation; and that Joan, his daughter, t. H. III. brought it to Sir Philip Marmion, who died 1291, leaving ſeveral daughters his heirs, of which Maud, the third, married to Ralph Butler, who made this his ſeat, and built the manor-houſe or caſtle, at the head of the Wild moors (ſo called in an old deed there), moating it round. Theſe Wildmoors were a royal waſte, that began at the high grounds about Knightly, Gnoſall, &c. in Staffordſhire, running down by Newport to the rivers Terne and Severn, in Shropſhire; of which there is a full account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions by the ingenious and learned Mr. Plaxton, whoſe other MSS. &c. I have before mentioned in my preface to vol. I. of Staffordſhire.

Norbury afterwards paſſed through the ſame hands as Mere, till John Skrymſher ſettled it on his ſecond ſon, James, from whom it deſcended to the

the late Sir Charles Skrymsher, knt. whose eldest daughter married to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley, in Leicestershire, esq.; whose son, Thomas B. Skrymsher, esq. was Lord of Norbury and the adjoining manor of High Offley, in Loxdale's time. The former has since passed, by sale, into the opulent family of the Ansons of Shugborough. That of Offley is now the property of my friend the Rev. Josiah Hinckes. In Plot's Natural History is a curious plate of the above antient moated mansion, with the famous *Pecrit* (or Shebben) pool, in the manor of High Offley; and a long account of those sagacious birds which afterwards deserted it for the neighbouring large pools at Batchacre, where Mr. Whitworth for many years kept a regular and most entertaining journal of all their singular proceedings, and till their gradual departure a few years since, and settlement at the neighbouring pool on Woods-eaves common, as will appear at length in my second volume, with a full history and pedigree of the Skrymshers, &c.

Yours, &c. S. Shaw.

P. S. *March* 20. It was my original design to have added a few remarks upon R. G's. doubts respecting Cowdry Priory (p. 25); but, having already taken up more of your time as well as my own, than is perhaps convenient to our more laborious avocations, I shall defer that till another opportunity; when I think I can very satisfactorily prove, both on the authority of the new edition of Camden, the Topographer, and my own inspections of Cowdry, that it was once the site of the priory alluded to on the seal engraved opposite the above page.

As I very frequently enliven these drier studies with the delights of music, vocal and instrumental, I was highly gratified by the excellent defence of Miss Seward (p. 113, &c.) against the attack upon our pulpit oratory and musical compositions; and, having lately discovered an uncommon genius in the composition of music after the antient manner, &c. whose talents have long been lost for want of proper patronage, though well known as an antiquary, I shall ere long, perhaps, trouble you with a few lines on that subject; also respecting a young genius, *mon petit protégée*, accidentally picked up in Staffordshire; who, notwithstanding he has had till lately no advantage of culture beyond his native soil, last night had the honour of highly gratifying, by an extensive compass of voice and sweetness of tone rarely met with, a numerous and brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen at the annual concert given by the society of Harmonists, of which I have several years had the pleasure of being a member*. And I have now the farther satisfaction to think, with the friendly assistance he occasionally receives from Mr. Stevens, (who, I am happy to add, was elected last Tuesday to the Gresham professorship) and also under the finishing hand of the celebrated Master Elliot (whose own voice seems now gradually sinking, and happy will it be, both for himself and publick, if it so settles, into a fine counter-tenor), that I have been the means of rescuing from obscurity an unpolished diamond, which will soon probably shine amongst the brightest gems of the present musical cluster. S. S.

Mr. Urban, *March* 14.

In the Monthly Review for February we are told, that Mr. Belsham, in his History of Great Britain from the Revolution, has "an ingenious essay on the character of the first Earl of Shaftsbury, in which he endeavours, with some success, to rescue this nobleman from the obloquy which has been thrown on him in the representations of Bp. Burnet, and afterwards of Mr. Hume, who in this instance relied on the authority of the bishop, though on most other occasions he deemed it undeserving of his confidence. Some of the particulars of this dissertation, which are of a curious nature, are extracted from original materials not yet made public, but which will probably appear at no distant interval."

Is this the Life which, it appears by the account of this earl in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, was put into the hands of Dr. Kippis to compile, and left in progress at his death? D. H.

Anecdotes of John Wilford, *Printer*, at the Three Fleurs-de-lis, Old-Bailey, Editor of "Memorials of worthy Persons, 1741," folio; and Samuel Keble, *Bookseller*, at the Turk's Head, Fleet-str. 1705, will be acceptable to A Correspondent.

* See an account of our late worthy and most able assistant Mr. Carter, vol. LXX. p. 1210.

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H. OF LORDS.

December 2.

The Duke of *Bedford* suggested, that, as from the researches already made it was probable there would not be a sufficient quantity of wheat to furnish the people with their ordinary food, without recourse to other grain, as recommended by the Committees of both Houses, the most effectual way to reconcile œconomy to the people would be for the higher orders to set the example, and that some regulations should be made in the assessment of the poor-rates, in order to lessen their burthen upon the poorer clafs of housekeepers, by making it fall upon those of more opulent circumstances; and for these purposes moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee to take into consideration that part of the report of the Commitee of the House of Commons relating to the manner of affording parochial assistance.

The Earl of *Warwick* maintained his former opinion of the harvest having been sufficiently abundant, but would not oppose the present motion.

Lord *Grenville* suggested the propriety of suspending the present motion, until a bill on the subject, which was expected, should pass the other House.

The Duke of *Bedford* said, that, after what had fallen from Lord Grenville, he could have no hesitation in withdrawing his motion.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 4.

Mr. *Ryder* brought in a bill for making more effectual Provision for the poor, by authorising magistrates to administer parochial relief, partly in money, and partly in proper substitutes for grain; which after some observations by Messrs. *Jolliffe*, *Shaw Lefevre*, and *Pitt*, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

The House then went into a committee on the Bill to encourage the importation of corn; when Mr. Ryder moved the following resolutions, which were severally agreed to.

"That there be granted on every quarter of peas, imported into this country before the first of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the average price, published in the London Gazette, on the third week after importation, should fall short of 75s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of beans, imported within the above term, a bounty equal to the difference between the average price and 50s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of oats, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 40s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of barley, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 50s. per quarter."

Mr. *Jones* submitted his sentiments on the conduct of Administration. It was apparent from the sentiments from the Throne on the first day of the session, that they were determined to prosecute the war in spite of every remonstrance.—Mr. Jones then entered into a minute recital of the calamities of war, its destructive influence from the accumulation of taxes, the avidity of jobbers of every description, and the inevitable ruin of the honest and industrious tradesman. He described the utmost exertions of the labouring poor as unable to cope with the high price of provisions, and said that the labourer was starved into the ranks of the soldier. The Income Tax, he said, had broken the backs and necks of Englishmen, and was in itself an Inquisition. He then touched upon the failure of the late negociation, for which the nation would soon call on ministers with one accord; and examined a number of treaties, to show that a negociation for a separate peace was the interest of the empire. He then moved "An address, earnestly imploring his Majesty that he would take into his Royal consideration the sufferings of his people; that he would listen to no councils of his present ministers, who by their profusion and extravagance have brought the country to the brink of ruin, and by their incapacity have shown themselves unequal to the conduct of the war, and inefficient for negociation."

Mr. *Nicholls* supported the motion, necessary to the end of procuring peace.

Mr *Robson* said, when such a question as the present was before the House, it was more than human nature could bear to *hear* nothing but *silence* from the Treasury bench. (*A loud laugh.*) He then adverted to Egypt and to Russia, condemning the conduct of ministers respecting both these countries, and contending that this country had been really at war with Russia ever since the expedition to Holland. He lamented the absence of a Right Hon. Gent (Mr. Fox), who absented him elf from the House on account of his abilities. (*A loud laugh.*) He said Gentlemen might laugh; but he thought it was not a subject of mirth, when talents were so much wanted in that House. (*Another laugh.*)—He then adverted to a variety of topics which had before been amply discussed, and concluded by warmly supporting the motion of his Hon. Friend.

The House then divided—for the motion, 13—against it, 66.

H. OF LORDS.

December 5.

After some observations, the Earl of *Warwick* moved, "That it is the opinion of this

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this Houſe, that from the 10th of December, 1800, to June 10, 1801, the juſtices of every county in England ſhall have a diſcretionary power, according to the beſt evidence they can procure, to regulate the price of corn, and alſo to regulate the price of agricultural labour;" which being objected to by Lord *Grenville*, was negatived.

The Earl of *Suffolk* recommended what he had done before, that the cavalry now in England be employed in bringing fiſh from the different parts of the kingdom to the metropolis.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, moved for a Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the gold coinage; which was oppoſed by Lord *Hawkeſbury*; and, after ſome obſervations by Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Yorke*, Mr. *Thornton*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, was negatived: for the motion 16, againſt it 32.

H. OF LORDS.

December 8.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c.; the Penſion Duty Bill; the Sugar Exciſe Bill; and the Hop Importation Duty Bill.

On the ſame day the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of ſupply, voted the ſum of three millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills; as likewiſe the further ſum of 151,643l. 16s. 8d. towards making good the like ſum already paid on Exchequer Bills for the ſervice of the year 1799.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 9.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from the borough of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, ſtating that the inhabitants were in a deplorable ſituation from the high price of proviſions; which was referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Ryder* moved the order of the day, for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the bill for bettering the condition of the poor.

He propoſed two clauſes: the firſt, that pariſh officers ſhould have the option to employ part of the money raiſed for the ſupport of the poor in purchaſing articles of food, and retailing them at low prices; and the ſecond, that a ſum of money ſhould be raiſed by pariſh rates, and employed in purchaſing proviſions to be retailed out at a low price, in the following proportion; viz. any perſon who receives 6s. per week from the pariſh ſhould, if the overſeers and vestry think fit, receive only 4s. in money, and the other 2s. in proviſions.

Mr. *Weſtern* oppoſed the bill, as taking away the diſcretional uſe of their money that the poor were entitled to.

Mr. *Pitt* could not agree with Mr. Weſtern: as the money was to be raiſed from the country, the public benevolence ought to be applied in the manner moſt likely to procure relief.

Mr. *Sheridan* was afraid the bill would offend the feelings of the poor, who had conceived it to be their right to receive money, which this bill would deprive them of.

Mr. *Tierney* recommended that the ſecond part of the plan ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. *Ryder* thought that, while the evil was increaſing, every day that a remedy was poſtponed might be productive of harm.

The clauſes were then agreed to in the Committee; the report received, and ordered to be taken into conſideration.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 10.

In a Committee of ways and means, Mr. *Long* moved, that the ſum of 3,500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by way of loan on Exchequer bills; which was agreed to; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Parliament Houſes accommodation bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 11.

The Houſe in a Committee reſolved, that Swediſh herrings ſhould be imported duty-free; and agreed to grant a certain quantity of ſalt, duty-free, for the curing of herrings; to protect from being preſſed the perſons employed in the fiſhery; and to grant a bounty on pilchards.

The *Attorney General* moved for the prolongation of the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act; after ſome debate between Meſſrs. *Martin*, *Sheridan*, *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Baker*, Sir *F. B. Jones*, and Mr. *N. Vanſittart*, the numbers were—for it, 51; againſt it 13.

December 12.

The bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt, and, after an animated debate, a ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 12.

Mr. *Nicholls* made his motion reſpecting the interference of Peers in the election of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons, which he ſtated to be a high crime and miſdemeanor. He entered into a comprehenſive view of the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution, from which he paſſed to an hiſtorical retroſpect of the origin of Parliaments; and contended, that the Houſe of Commons was originally inſtituted by the Monarch, as a means of ſecurity againſt the overbearing power of his great Barons. After a variety of obſervations of this nature,

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ture, he concluded by moving, "That it be declared a high crime and miſdemeanor for any Peer, or Lord Lieutenant of any county, to interfere in the Election of any perſon to the Commons Houſe of Parliament." He ſaid, that he meant to follow up this declaration, if adopted, with a motion for a Committee, to deviſe the moſt effectual means of preventing ſuch interference in future—The queſtion being put,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the orders of the day.

The Houſe, in a Committee, reſolved to grant to his Majeſty a ſum not exceeding 50,000l. for the purpoſe of forming depots of Herrings, at Hull, Liverpool, Briſtol, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

December 15.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the herring importation bill, the Corn importation bill, to two road bills, and one naturalization bill.

December 16.

The bill for prohibiting bread to be ſold until it has been baked 24 hours, under ſevere penalties, was read the firſt and ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 18.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Fourth Report of the Committee on the Dearneſs of Proviſions was taken in conſideration, (ſee vol. LXX. p. 1276); and a bill was ordered in thereupon.

H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

The Earl of *Darnley* moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the Lords Committees, to take into their immediate conſideration the neceſſity of preventing oats from being given as food to horſes kept for pleaſure; and of limiting the uſe of bread in families, where one or more male ſervants were kept, to one quartern loaf per week for each perſon; and to report to the Houſe their opinion thereon, as well as the beſt means of carrying the ſame into effect by law"; which after a debate was negatived; 15 againſt 5.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, a conſiderable oppoſition was given to a motion made by Mr. *Ryder*, founded on the Fifth Report of the Proviſion Committee, for advancing money from the civil liſt, to relieve poor pariſhes, which money is to be repaid by a rate on the pariſhes relieved and the diſtricts adjacent thereto. The reſolution however, was carried in a Committee.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The motion for the third reading of the poor relief bill was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Duke of *Bedford*, upon this principle, amongſt others, that, inaſmuch as it diminiſhed the price of wheat, it would add to that of its propoſed ſubſtitutes. *Earl Camden* replied to the arguments of his Grace; after which the Houſe divided, for the third reading 13, againſt it 2.

December 22.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the poor relief bill, the Edinburgh poor bill, and to the bill for appointing Commiſſioners to purchaſe houſes, &c. for the accommodation of Parliament.

In the Commons the ſame day, the quarantine bill, the coarſe bread bill, the ſtale loaf bill, the Britiſh population bill, the coaſt fiſhery bill, the Weſt Indies expenditure bill, and the expiring laws bill, were ſeverally read the third time and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 23.

In a Committee on the Alien Bill, Lord *Holland* oppoſed the bill, conceiving the power veſted by it in the Secretary of State to be too great, and that it might be made an engine for political purpoſes; and conſidering it as a great hardſhip upon aliens, ſome of whom, upon being ſent out of the kingdom, muſt neceſſarily be ſent to death, to impriſonment, and to experience the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery.

Lord *Grenville* contended, there could not be the leaſt doubt of the neceſſity of the bill; and that the evil effects which muſt reſult from an influx of foreigners into the country, hoſtile to its Conſtitution and Government, had hitherto only been prevented by its operation.

Lord *Holland* made his promiſed motion on the ſubject of the Egyptian Papers. It was not, he profeſſed, his wiſh, in this late period of the Seſſion, to call upon their Lordſhips to come to any reſolution, or to ſtate any deciſive opinion on the violation of that convention by which the French army had agreed to evacuate the poſſeſſion of Egypt. The ſubject of this violation was, however, a matter of ſuch vaſt importance, the violation had been productive of ſuch diſaſtrous conſequence to our allies, and might eventually be attended with ſuch fatal effects to our Eaſtern poſſeſſions and power, that, even in this ſtage of the ſeſſion, he conceived it to be his duty to move for the production of certain papers, which might ſerve as the ground of a future enquiry into the circumſtances which gave riſe to an event ſo much to be deplored. His Lordſhip contended, that ſuch an enquiry was due to the reputation of that gallant officer by whom the treaty of El-Ariſch was ſanctioned; due to the honour of the Britiſh name; due to the intereſts of our Ally, moſt materially intereſted in the tranſ-

tranſaction; and due to our country, on whoſe good faith the violation of the treaty tended to caſt a ſtain. His Lordſhip concluded by moving for ſeveral papers.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that Sir Sidney Smith merely acted as mediator between the Sublime Porte and the French General (who had been ſince aſſaſſinated), with a view to facilitate the negociation, in which Sir Sidney Smith had effectually ſucceeded. It was to the French themſelves in attacking the Turks, and to their refuſal afterwards to evacuate, after a freſh offer for that purpoſe, made by Baudot, Kleber's aid-du-camp, that the charge of bad faith applied.—Equally untrue was it, that his Majeſty's Miniſters were, through their violation of the Convention of El-Ariſch, the cauſe of the non-evacuation, and that to that circumſtance was to be aſcribed the failure of the late negociation for peace. The late negociation proved, that it was to the enemy, and not to Miniſters, that the want of peace was to be aſcribed, as Miniſters had made every proper ſacrifice for ſucceſs. The French, it was clear, did not expect that we ſhould have acceded to their propoſal of a naval armiſtice; and therefore were put to the finding out ſome other propoſition, which they could convince themſelves was ſo objectionable that his Majeſty's Miniſters could not accede to, or, if they were weak and fooliſh enough to do ſo, that they would not dare afterwards to face the Parliament, or bear the reproaches of their country. Hence the condition, which they inſiſted on, the being allowed to victual Malta, and reinforce their army in Egypt. His Lordſhip juſtified Lord Keith's letter, part of which Lord Holland had read.

Lord *Clifton* (Earl *Darnley*) ſupported the motion.

Lord *Hobart* deſired noble Lords to call to their recollection, what was the ſituation of the French armies at the time that the evacuation of Egypt was in agitation—they had recently been greatly ſucceſsful in Italy, and what would Miniſters not have deſerved to have ſaid of them, if, at ſuch a moment, they had permitted an army, of from 15 to 20,000 ſeaſoned troops, flushed with their victories in Egypt, to have landed in France, or Italy, ready to reinforce and co-operate with the armies already in the field in either of thoſe countries?

Lord *Holland* roſe to reply; when the *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, if the Houſe meant that each Noble Lord ſhould ſpeak as often as he thought proper, they had better make a reſolution to that effect; at preſent it was contrary to all order.

Lord *Holland* confeſſed it was contrary to order; but he pleaded the uſual indulgence given to every noble Lord who made a motion.

Earl *Spencer* ſupported the conduct of Miniſters in reſpect to the order ſent out to Lord Keith.

Lord *Clifton* ſaid a few words in reply; and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided—contents 2—non contents 12.

When the queſtion was put for going into a Committee on the land and ſea force ſeduction bill; Lord *Holland* reprobated the bill, as vague, indefinite, and inexpedient.

Lord *Grenville*, admitting this general poſition of Lord *Holland*, ſaid, he ſupported the preſent bill as a bill grounded upon ſtrong neceſſity.

The queſtion was carried for going into the Committee; and the bill having been gone through, Lord *Walſingham* (the chairman) reported it without amendment.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 28.

Mr. *Long* brought up the report of the Committee of ſupply for allowing a bounty on the importation of foreign flour.

Mr. *Nicholls* begged to call the attention of the Houſe to the enormous ſum which would be thrown away on bounties, in the event of a peace between this country and France.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply obſerved, that the event of a peace between Great Britain and France was very precarious. It became the Legiſlature to provide for actual neceſſities, towards the relief of which importation was eſſentially neceſſary. Should it, however, ſo happen, that a peace took place between this country and France, a ſtipulation might eaſily be introduced into the treaty, abrogating the unneceſſary bounty.

Mr. *Nicholls* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſeverally explained; after which, another reſolution was read, and agreed to, for granting a bounty equal to the current market, of 20s. on every barrel of ſuperfine flour, weighing 196lbs. imported from America, within the 1ſt of January and the 15th of March, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

December 31.

His Majeſty came this day in the uſual ſtate, and prorogued the laſt Seſſion of the Britiſh Parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

In the Houſe of Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls* made his promiſed motion, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching his Majeſty to take the earlieſt opportunity for entering on a negociation for peace. The Houſe divided, for the motion, 1; againſt it, 42.

Mr. *Windham* preſented an account of the men raiſed, wounded, and killed, during the preſent war.

The Seſſion was then cloſed by the Royal Speech. See LXX. 1277.

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73. *An Enquiry into the Neceſſity, Juſtice, and Policy, of a Commutation of Tithes. By* Morgan Cove, *LL.B. Prebendary of* Hereford, *and Rector of* Eaton Biſhop, Herefordſhire.

THE abſurdity, injuſtice, and cruelty, of the meaſure is here expoſed, in a fair and complete manner, by the calculations of this able inveſtigator. This enquiry may be conſidered as a kind of ſupplement to "An Eſſay on the Revenues of the Church of England." If any variation of ſtatements ſhould be remarked in the two publications, the author requeſts that his ſecond thoughts may be regarded as the reſult of more extenſive reſearch and minute inveſtigation.

"The *neceſſity* of a commutation of tithes is founded principally on the influence which the payment of tithes in kind is alledged to have on our agricultural ſyſtem; *i. e.* the payment of tithes operates as a check, if not as an abſolute impediment, to all agricultural ſpeculative improvement and exertions; ſo that, on account of its exiſtence, our waſte lands have remained unimproved, and our corn tillage has ſo greatly diminiſhed, that we have not only loſt our former valuable and lucrative corn export trade, but have been compelled to import corn, at an immenſe expence, to ſatisfy our home conſumption." (p. 10.)

"In the "Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the Waſte, Unincloſed, and Unproductive Lands of the Kingdom, 1795," theſe lands are ſtated at 8,000,000 of acres in England, and 14,000,000 of acres in Scotland; and that the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of ſoil and ſurface, in the following manner:

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	1,000,000
2. Land fit to be planted .	3,000,000
3. Land fit for inland paſture	14,000,000
4. Land fit for tillage . .	3,000,000
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	1,000,000
	22,000,000

And hence, in the proportion of 8 to 14, the quantity of each ſpecies in England will ſtand thus.

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	363,636
2. Land fit to be planted .	1,090,909
3. Land fit for inland paſture	5,090,909
4. Land fit for tillage . .	1,090,909
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	363,636
	7,999,999

"In the increaſing ſtate of our population and conſumption the improvement of our waſte lands is generally eſteemed an object of great conſequence. But when it appears that about 1,000,000 of acres only of theſe lands are capable of being added to our preſent tillage-lands, that object loſes much of its magnitude and importance, and ſurely cannot be pleaded in juſtification of the neceſſity of a *general commutation of tithes*, becauſe the tithes of that comparatively ſmall quantity of land may be eaſily arranged under the requiſite ſpecific bills of incloſure. It is fair to infer that, as the payment of tithes in kind did not operate againſt the improvement of 30,000,000 of acres of waſte, &c. lands within the laſt century (a proportion ſuperior to the quantity of waſte, &c. land improved in any other ſimilar period), the operation of the payment of tithes in kind will not impede the *future* improvement of any other waſte, &c. land." (pp. 12, 13.)

From comparative ſtatements, too long for us to copy, it ſeems that, in little more than 30 years (1765—1797), our wheat, rye, and peaſe tillage had decreaſed 192,000 acres; oat and bean tillage 93,000 acres; barley tillage 66,000; in all, 351,000. But the juſtneſs of this ſtatement our author queſtions, and ſhews that the increaſe of the importation of wheat and barley ariſes from increaſed population and conſumption of bread and beer, and that of oats from the prevailing and daily increaſing though impolitic uſe of an enormous multitude of horſes. Yet this aſtoniſhing increaſe materially proves that a very large portion of the lands formerly appropriated to the culture of oats muſt have been ſo progreſſively improved as to be now capable of being converted to the produce of more valuable ſorts of grain; or otherwiſe our importation of corn for human food muſt have been ſtill more largely increaſed. (pp. 16, 17.)

"To theſe cauſes for the loſs of our corn export, and for the ſubſequent riſe and growth of our corn import trade, may be added the cuſtom, adopted of late years by the lower claſs of people, of eating wheaten bread only inſtead of mixed bread, as formerly; the immenſe conſumption of grain in our breweries, diſtilleries, and ſtarch-manufactories; the increaſed luxury of the times; the great attention paid, of late

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late years, to the improvement of farm-ſtock; the demand for hogs, ſheep, and oxen, and the practice of *fatting them* with *corn*, to ſupply the demand for the market; the conſtant demand for milk and butter; and the enlarged cultivation of vegetables and artificial graſſes, as the reſpective food of men and animals. The loſs of our corn export, and neceſſity of having recourſe to a corn import trade, to ſupply our home conſumption, are ſo little applicable as a criterion to judge of a decreaſed tillage, or as a foundation for aſcribing the ſuppoſed decreaſe to the operation of the payment of tithes in kind, that, upon cloſer enquiry, they lead to the oppoſite concluſion. For, allowing an increaſe of our population, to the amount of 1,000,000 of ſouls, within the 30 years preceding 1797, it is clear, from the foregoing eſtimated allowance of one quarter of bread corn to each individual, we ſhould have been compelled to have imported corn to the annual amount of 1,200,000 quarters inſtead of 600,000, if our tillage of corn had not increaſed with our population." (p. 17.)

Tithes are not *generally* collected in kind, or compounded for. They are almoſt univerſally let for longer or ſhorter terms of years; and, were the contrary true, they would not be found to be collected in more than one-tenth of the kingdom, if ſo much; nor does the *voice of the Nation*, as is pretended, call for their abolition. Mr. C. ſuſpects the Board of Agriculture is miſled by artful ſurveyors, who, in the reviſed and improved edition of their Surveys, have been compelled to inſert a chapter of obſervations on tithes, which yet are more or leſs favourable in different reports*. The commutation of tithes is a favourite project with ſeveral individuals of the board, and has therefore been more or leſs diſcuſſed in theſe reports. The great part of the clergy are repreſented as inclined and even well-wiſhers to it, and that ſuch a meaſure would not be oppoſed by the *whole* bench of biſhops. We cannot conceive any ſincere well-wiſher to the cauſe of Religion, even independent of the Eſtabliſhment, can favour a meaſure which muſt ultimately tend to impoveriſh its miniſters.

The lately-meditated plan for the ſale of the impropriators' tithes, and for the exchange of the clergy's tithes to an income in money, was particularly well developed in the *Annals of Agriculture*, though whether it were enlarged, or in any other publication, is unknown to the preſent enquirer. But it muſt not paſs unnoticed, that the plan was firſt given to the publick, in ſome definite form, in that work, which, though not confeſſedly under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, is under the editorial direction of the Board's chief ſecretary, and who, from his appointment to that office, ſeems to have conſtantly acted as the organ of the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of that publication. It is to be found in vol. XXXII. accompanied by twelve queries for the communications of the author's correſpondents on the ſubject; which communications alſo are to be found in ſubſequent parts of the ſame and following volume. Now, whether the plan was firſt given to the publick either with or without the permiſſion or command of the Board of Agriculture, it doubtleſs was extremely improper and indecorous to beat up, as it were, for volunteer opinions and ſuffrages upon it before the plan had been regularly ſubmitted to Parliament. There did not exiſt any neceſſity for ſuch a precipitate mode of proceeding. The diſcuſſion of a queſtion of ſuch infinite preſent and future importance could not have been hurried over, or ſo ſoon diſpatched, or any final ſettlement of it have taken place, without having afforded ſufficient time for collecting information and opinions concerning it, if ſuch had been deemed neceſſary: and even then it would not have been leſs improper and indecorous, as being inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and dignity of Parliament, to have had theſe opinions ſolicited through the medium of a periodical publication. The anſwers of the editor's correſpondents are very vague if not contradictory, and tend more to confuſe than elucidate the plan. In one (N° XIII.) is a paſſage too deſerving of reproof to paſs without cenſure. It is ſaid, that "Satan himſelf could not have deviſed a greater ſource of

* The new Surveys of Middleſex and Lincolnſhire are particularly cenſured in this reſpect; while that of Somerſet is more favourable. (p. 31—34) How ſuperficial Mr. Y. is, and how unreaſonably ſevere on the clergy, may be judged from what is ſaid of his egregious blunder on a ſingular tenure in this county, obviated in our vol. LXX. p. 766; and ſee vol. LXIX. p. 322. EDIT.

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of miſchief in the Chriſtian world than the payment of tithes;"—which yet are the expreſs appointment of God under the Jewiſh law. Again, without meaning to enquire minutely into more traits of its dubious and unwary conduct, it will likewiſe well become the Board of Agriculture to conſider whether it has not unguardedly given occaſion to ſuſpect that *very material alterations, in reſpect to divers other ſpecies of landed property, are in the eventual contemplation of the Board.* (p. 36—38.)

Mr. C. propoſes (p. 41) an act of parliament to enable all titheholders to leaſe their tithes for any term commenſurate with the leaſe of an eſtate, not exceeding 21 years certain, at a fixed annual rent, payable quarterly, clear of every preſent and future outgoing or expence, parliamentary or parochial; the leaſe, during its continuance, to be the property of the occupier of the farm or tenement for the time being to which it relates; the rent, in order to prevent any improper or injurious conduct in reſpect to the patron and future incumbents, to be ſettled with the joint conſent of the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, of each living; and, in caſe of difference in opinion concerning the amount, &c. of it, the quantum, &c. to be determined by two diſintereſted perſons, one nominated by the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, and the other by the land-occupier, with the conſent of the land-owner; diſtraint to be allowed to the titheholder in default of payment, and a priority of claim, as far as ſhall extend to one year's rent, whenever diſtraint ſhall be made by any other perſon. In impropriate parithes impropriators and their repreſentatives to be under the ſame or ſimilar regulations, and to enjoy the ſame methods of recovery as the parochial clergy; and all difference between them and the land-owners to be ſettled by two diſintereſted perſons, one to be choſen by the impropriator or his repreſentative, and the other by the land-occupier and land-owner. The ſaid act to extend to enable the parochial clergy to grant leaſes, for 21 years certainty, of all thoſe parts of their glebes and augmentation lands which, by reaſon of diſtance or other cauſes, are incapable of being occupied by the reſident incumbents of the livings to which they belong, the patron and ordinary conſenting; and ſimilar proviſions to be made for the payment of the rent as before-mentioned in reſpect to tithes, or any other which might be thought more proper. Mr. C. is, however, of opinion, that the neceſſaries of life would not find any material reduction in price until the more real and more alarming evils conſequent on the ſhameful monopoly and conſolidation of farms, and the converſion of arable into graſs lands, ſo intimately connected therewith, ſhall have been repreſſed. The meaſure of incloſing and improving our corn fields and waſte lands ſhould be proceeded on with prudent caution and deliberation; and it ſhould be a principal endeavour to prevent them from being formed into farms of too great magnitude, and converted into graſs lands, by having it expreſſly provided that a certain proportion of them ſhould at all times be continued in the tillage of corn, with covenants in leaſes to compel tenants to have always a certain proportion of land, according to the nature and ſize of the farm, in the tillage of corn, and to bring the produce to market, inſtead of ſelling it at home, or by the abominable cuſtom of ſample.

Our author proceeds next to diſcuſs the *juſtice* of the abolition or commutation of tithes. It is notorious that the incomes of four-fifths of the parochial clergy, in their preſent improved ſtate, are generally inſufficient for their proper ſupport and appearance in ſociety; and the preſent poſſeſſors of the lay impropriations muſt have paid a valuable conſideration for them, as few inſtances can be cited, throughout the kingdom, of an impropriation being now continued in the family who became poſſeſſed of it at the Reformation. If the incomes of the clergy are to be fixed ſo as never to exceed the comparative value they now, or ſhall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the neceſſaries of life, it is plain that four-fifths of the parochial clergy muſt be for ever condemned to labour for an income incompetent to their maintenance; and though the lay-impropriators ſhould receive landed property in exchange for their tithes, as ſuch landed property would never exceed the comparative value it now, or ſhall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the neceſſaries of life, equal to the preſent value of their tithes, any compulſion to effect

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ſuch

such exchange of their property would be too nearly allied to oppression and injustice." (p. 48.) Very few instances, in comparison of the large number of freeholders, can be produced of any rigorous exaction of their just and legal dues; and it can be easily shewn that the titheholders do not receive any equitable compensation for the property belonging to them; that the real value of tithes is not yet ascertained by the proprietors, and, for obvious reasons, most certainly not received by the clergy, will appear by comparing the landed produce of the kingdom, subject to tithes, with the income most probably received from it by the titheholders; one-fifth of the agricultural produce of the kingdom may be discharged from payment of tithes; the titheable agricultural produce must be stated at only 80,000,000l. per annum, and the real value of tithes, if actually paid, at 8,000,000l. per annum. The whole number of impropriations, whether lay or ecclesiastical, is about 3840; of rectories and vicarages formerly and at present in charge in the King's books, about 8650; and of rectories, vicarages, donatives, and independent curacies and chapelries, never in charge, about 1550. To give the utmost latitude to the charge of tithes, the present average value of each impropriation shall be taken at 200l. per annum, which is a very high value, because many impropriations have vicarages. But, reckoning them all unrestored at 200l. per annum, their tithes will be

	£.
	768,000
8650 rectories, vicarages, &c. at 16 times their value in the King's books, 1,740,752l. but deducting 50l. from each, on the average, for glebe, augmentation-lands, fees, &c.	1,308,302
1550 rectories, vicarages, &c. never in charge, at 50l. each	77,500
	£. 2,153,802

Thus do the titheholders receive for their tithes little more than one-fourth of their real value. (p. 53.)

"The actual charge of tithes, on the average in the pound or by the year, may be calculated from *Mr. Becke's Observations*. According to his apparently well-formed computation, the quantity of land in England should be stated at 38,500,000 acres only, of which the cultivated lands are 33,000,000, and the waste 550,000 acres. The annual rent of the cultivated lands, estimated by him at 14s. per annum, amounts to 23,100,000l.; from which one-seventh must be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing it to 19,800,000l. of rental, subject to tithes; and from the cultivated lands one-seventh must be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing them to 22,285,715 acres subject to tithes. The total amount of tithes, stated by him at 2,850,000l. per annum, when proportioned to 19,800,000l. of rental, and 28,285,715 acres, will give for the actual average charge of tithes about 2s. 10d.$\frac{1}{2}$ on the pound, or about 2s. per acre; and if the usually received composition of the acres contained in England be adopted, with the same deduction on account of the tithe-free lands, these charges will be still much reduced. Nor, upon enquiry into the proprietors interest in the church estates vested in the ecclesiastical corporations and their lessees, would the ecclesiastical corporations appear to receive a more adequate compensation on granting away farther portions of their interests in them from time to time, notwithstanding the complaints of enormous fines being exacted on renewals. Their reserved rents do not exceed, on the average, the fortieth part of the annual value of the church estates; and notwithstanding some of these corporations have wisely preferred a permanent augmentation of their annual incomes to the temporary and casual receipt of much larger fines, and have therefore taken no fines on some renewals, but made proportionate additions to the antient reserved rents; yet, nevertheless, the lessees of the church estates, after making all deductions for reserved rents and renewals, are at all times possessed of three-fifths of the gross value of the church estates. (p. 58.)

Mr C. thinks the aggregate revenue from tithes has been stated too high, in various gradations, up to 5,000,000l. per annum. Out of 10,000 parishes, 500 are, in great towns, unincumbered with tithes. Dividing among the remaining 9500 parishes, including impropriations of vicarages, the gross revenue drawn from tithes will make the annual tithe income of each, making no allowance for tithe-free lands, 526l. on the average; which the hardiest or best-informed

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beſt-informed opponent of the preſent tithe ſyſtem will ſcarcely venture to aſſert. (p. 59.)

"Tithes are ſurely neither transferable nor convertible without the conſent of the preſent proprietors; and the Clergy, who are moſt numerous proprietors of them, and only uſufructory proprietors of them, can neither honeſtly nor honourably give them up." (p. 62.)

"As it was doubted by a law lord in the higheſt official ſituation, whether it was poſſible to frame a general inclosure bill, ſo it may be equally doubted whether human wiſdom could, in the variety of complicated intereſts and conſequences, frame a bill for one general commutation of tithes." (p. 65.)

The equivalents moſt uſually propoſed are, a corn-rent, an equivalent income in money, or an equivalent in land. Corn-rents, however advantageous to colleges, are objectionable from the very nature of tithes themſelves; from the variety of rights to tithes in different or the ſame pariſhes; from the extent of tithes in different parts of the ſame pariſh; from the unſettled claim to tithes in many pariſhes; from the different quality of ſoil and produce; from the variation in the value of tithes from the ſame lands in different years and under different cultivation; from the difficulty of fairly aſcertaining the preſent or future actual value of tithes; from the difficulty of providing for the increaſe of tithes on the improvement of land, whether incloſed, waſte, or common; from the variation in impropriate pariſhes on the value of rectorial or vicarial tithes, on the converſion of arable lands to paſture, or *vice verſâ*; from the difficulty of apportioning a corn-rent liable to ſuch a variation in the right to tithes; from the great fluctuation in the prices of corn; from the great reduction in the price of corn promiſed in a commutation of tithes; from the poſſibility of introducing a different ſpecies of bread-corn, or a ſubſtitute for bread, which may render wheat of little comparative value; from the difficulty of aſcertaining the juſt and true price of corn, for ſettling the quantity of the commutation corn to iſſue out of each farm; from the unavoidable and infinite diviſibility of ſuch quantity on the ſubdiviſion of farms; from the trouble of collecting, and the hazard of not receiving ſuch corn-rents; and from the knavery, artifice, and colluſion, which would be practiſed to enhance the price of corn previous to every ſettlement of the converſion price of that corn-rent. The prices of corn, publiſhed by the inſpector of corn-rents in the London Gazette, afford no criterion to determine the *real* prices of corn. Mr. Y. obſerves, "they are in every degree to aſcertain the prices of corn. Blanks, by reaſon of no returns, are numerous; from ſome places the ſame prices have been generally tranſmitted, from others groſſly miſrepreſented." (Queſtion of Scarcity.)

The benefit of monied augmentation would be only temporary, unleſs ſome proviſion be made for the progreſſively increaſing continuation of it. Suppoſing the preſent income of the exiſting clergy to be 100l. per annum, and on a commutation of tithes to receive an immediate monied augmentation of 50l. per cent. yet, in the courſe of half a century, the advantages of ſuch augmentation would become virtually annihilated by the increaſed price of the neceſſaries of life, which, from the experience of paſt years, may probably be ſtated at the increaſe of 50l. per cent. in every 50 years. It is true, the clergy at the end of every 50 years would have an income of 150l. inſtead of 100l.; nevertheleſs, that 150l. would not then purchaſe a larger quantity of the neceſſaries of life than 100l. would have done 50 years before; ſo that, at the end of 50 years, the clergy would be exactly in the ſame ſituation, in reſpect to the comparative amount of their income, as they were at the period of receiving ſuch augmentation. If then the benefit accruing from ſo large an augmentation as 50l. per cent. would diſappear ſo early, ſurely the poſſibility of any inferior augmentation of 5l. 10l. 15l. or 20l. per cent. ought not to have any influence on men who recollect that they are to act as not living for themſelves only, but for all thoſe likewiſe who in ſucceſſion may enjoy their preferment. If the income in money be equal only to their preſent income from tithes, the great and progreſſive increaſe of their income from tithes in kind, which is obvious from the comparative value of livings in the King's books with their actual value in the preſent days, undeniably proves that no determinate compenſation in money

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money can be permanently equal to their increaſe from tithes in kind, becauſe, whilſt money muſt neceſſarily decreaſe in value, tithes in kind muſt as neceſſarily increaſe in value. (p. 72—74.) If the monied augmentation to be given be fixed on ſome baſis by which it might be periodically or progreſſively advanced, yet ſtill a commutation of tithes, founded on the principle of an increaſe in money, would be inequitable *in limine*, and therefore incapable of ſolid defence: it would be a compulſatory exchange, without the conſent of the proprietors, of a landed property, at all times immoveable and permanent during the natural exiſtence of the kingdom, for a property always leſſening in value, uncertain in its duration, and abſolutely depending on the proſperity and political exiſtence of the kingdom. (p. 76.)

In "Obſervations on an Enquiry into the Advantages and Diſadvantages ariſing from Bills of Incloſure, with Calculations ſhewing the Loſs inevitably ſuſtained by the Laity wherever Lands are given in lieu of Tithes, 1781," it was ſucceſsfully demonſtrated, that, conſidering the different nature and fertility, cultivation and produce, of ſoils, it is impoſſible to fix any general proportion of land as an equivalent for tithes, without its being highly injurious on one ſide or the other, and, with few exceptions, moſt commonly on that of the landholder; and, if a landed commutation would be attended with ſuch injurious conſequences on the part of the landholder, it is not difficult to ſhew that it would be attended by others infinitely more injurious on the part of the Clergy. See alſo "A Letter to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Sarum, by Biſhop Barrington, 1790," commended in vol. IV. of the "Paper of the Bath Agriculture Society." See alſo p. 10 of "A Plan for a general Commutation of Tithes, 1795." "If any commutation of tithes, on cool and candid inveſtigation, ſhould be deemed neceſſary, and, on mature deliberation, eventually take place, whatever might be the appointed ſource of the clergy's ſubſtituted future income, the amount of it ought certainly, on every principle of juſtice, to bear reference as near as poſſible to the gradually increaſing price of the neceſſaries of life, and to the ratio of that increaſe of income which the clergy have experienced from tithes in kind during the laſt 260 years, that is, from the date of the valuations of livings in the King's Books, which have increaſed on the average in the proportion of 15 to 1; and hence ariſe very ſufficient *data* to ſtate, that all rectories and vicarages in general, throughout the kingdom, have increaſed in the ſame proportion; ſo that a living of the annual value of 10l. in the time of Henry VIII. may be now eſtimated at an average of 150l. per annum. In the county of Lincoln the livings are miſerably poor*. There are about 660 pieces of preferment, including perpetual curacies and donatives, which are on an average about 70l." (Agricultural Report for Lincolnſhire, p. 54 and 487). And hence occaſion is taken to enlarge on the fatal conſequences of the omiſſion of the Sabbath-day's inſtruction, from the incompetency of the livings in general to provide for an officiating miniſter more than once in a fortnight, three weeks, or a month. (p. 87.)

"To aſſert that the burthen of tithes, which landed property has borne through ſo long a period, is unjuſtly attached to land and its produce, for the excluſive ſupport of the national religious eſtabliſhment, is unfounded, becauſe all landed property has been knowingly acquired by its preſent poſſeſſor with that condition annexed to it, and, on that account, at an inferior price. So, to ſuggeſt that manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, ſhould be charged to the ſupport of the national religion, in aid and relief of tithes out of landed property, is no leſs indefenſible, becauſe all landed property having been acquired by its preſent poſſeſſors ſubject to tithes for that particular purpoſe, therefore manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all profits and incomes, have been hitherto carried on and enjoyed under the implied ſtipulation of not being liable to contribute to the ſupport of the national religion; and, ſhould any charge be now laid on them on that account, the Legiſlature might be accuſed of a breach of the public faith; and ſhould any loſs or annihilation of our manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, enſue from ſuch a meaſure, or through any ſeries of general diſtreſs, the whole ſupport of the

* We add, the churches are not much better. EDIT.

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the national religion must again be charged on the landed property, as the only existing inherent and permanent foundation." (p. 98.)

Though it has been asserted that the land occupiers of this kingdom are the most valuable class in society; and though, with their families and dependents, they should amount to half of the national population, and even be the source of one-half of the national wealth, yet there does not appear much reason or equality in relieving them at the expence of the other half of our wealth and population. In fact, the occupiers of rented lands, or nearly the whole body of farmers, do not contribute towards the support of the national religious establishment by the payment of their tithes, as that deduction is indirectly allowed them in their rents: nor in fact do land proprietors, of whom a few may be land occupiers also, more directly contribute, either by the payment of their own tithes, or by the allowances for them in the rents of tenants; nine-tenths only of their estates, or the produce of them, do actually belong to the land proprietors, though they may ostensibly appear possessors of the whole. Of the tenth part they are fiduciary proprietors only; and as that tenth part cannot be charged beyond the actual value of its produce, so is the occupation of it on the average commuted at scarcely more than one-fourth of its apparent real value. But should tithes be freely and wholly abolished, without any commutation whatever, the support of the national religious establishment must become a general concern. Land occupiers would then soon find, that though indeed released from the payment of tithes, they would have incurred much larger expences in the increase of their rents, beyond all proportion to their ascertained outgoings for tithes, and their direct personal contribution also to the support of the national religion. And then would the larger part of our population likewise, whether friends or enemies to the Establishment, find themselves called upon by an actual payment, or more indirectly, under the disguise of some species of general taxation (chiefly affecting the necessaries of life, perhaps, as those alone are articles of universal and permanent consumption), to contribute equally to the maintenance of a religious establishment which they did not regard, or from which they dissented, or to whose support they had not hitherto contributed." (p. 97.)

As to the *policy* of the measure, it is observed, p. 101, that the property of the church, either in tithes or lands, was never the property of the state, nor derived from the state; and though it be allowed that tithes have been sanctioned by it, they never were considered as the property of the state in any other sense than as they lay open to the attainment of all the candidates for the established church of this state. If the property of the church cannot be reclaimed and resumed on the ground of having been originally the property of the state, a part of the common stock, or holden by a grant from the crown, on what other grounds, short of an infringement of the constitution, can the state take possession of it, and, in seeming opposition to the generally received principles of political justice and integrity, make any alteration in the clergy's income arising from tithes in kind? In a debate in the House of Commons, 1793, on a bill to compel the impropriator of Farnham to accept a determinate payment in money in lieu of the tithes on hops, the bill was opposed by a celebrated law character (then in the high office of attorney-general, and now of lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas) on the very grounds of its being "an encroachment on the law of the land, a violation of private property, and a gross act of injustice."

"Stating the whole value or amount of tithes taken in kind or by composition as equal to 4s. in the pound of rent (which exceeds the most ample allowance for the average produce of tithes) the tithe proprietors would give up, and the land proprietors would acquire, their tithe in proportion to one-fifth of the rent of their estates. It is asserted for fact, that an intelligent man, possessed of considerable landed property, though rather easy in respect to the improvement of his rents, being asked what advance of rent he should expect on his estates being discharged from tithes, answered, he thought an advance of one-third only would be very reasonable, and ought not to be objected to by any land occupier. If then one-third, or 33l. 6s. 8d. per cent. be esteemed by moderate men a very reasonable advance in the rent of landed property discharged from tithes, what

what advances may not be looked for by thoſe land proprietors, who, being ſolely intent on the improvement of their rents, may eſteem 40l. 45l. or even 50l. per cent. not unreaſonable. (pp. 105, 106.)

"It is of the utmoſt importance to all individuals and corporate bodies, poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, landed property, attentively to conſider the immediate and future conſequences of every plan which may go to alter the clergy's legal property in tithes. Under future kings, leſs tenacious of the liberties and properties of their ſubjects than our preſent juſt and truly revered ſovereign, it may hereafter be brought forward as a foundation for ſimilar meaſures, in reſpect to other landed property. Wherefore the *proprietors* of landed eſtates ſhould not permit themſelves to be ſolely intent on the intereſts of the preſent moment only; but ſhould cautiouſly and anxiouſly examine, whether the more laſting intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity to the lateſt generation would not eventually be implicated in the execution of ſuch plans. They may indeed be induced to regard them with a favourable eye, from the proſpect of immediately raiſing the rents of their eſtates 30l. 40l. or 50l. per cent. at comparatively a very moderate expence in proportion to ſuch riſe. But let them beware of being biaſſed by any ſuch temptation; and on the contrary, from prudential and permanent motives, let them regard every change or innovation in the landed property of the church with ſolicitude and jealouſy; for, if the legiſlature of the kingdom ſhall at this time think itſelf conſtitutionally empowered, or politically called upon, to reſume or exchange one ſpecies of landed property, under the idea of its having been originally the property of the ſtate, a part of the common ſtock, or holden only by a grant from the crown, or under the notion of its being injurious to the ſtate; why may not the legiſlature at another period, in times different from the preſent, under one or all of the ſame pleas, turn its attention to other landed property? As in the preſent day the advocates for a commutation ſay, that the rights of the Clergy are utterly inimical to agriculture, are the bane of land occupiers, and an uſurpation of their profits, and are exacted in return for the performance of little or no duties to the ſtate: but in future times it may then be ſaid ſaid, that the rights of the land proprietors operate againſt the improvement and the extenſion of agriculture with more unlimited force, and are a moſt oppreſſive tax on the laborious and expenſive cultivation of the ſoil; that the improved value of the ſoil, being of the improver's creation, ought to be his excluſive property; and that the rents themſelves paid for the uſe of the ſoil far exceed the ſervices of the land owners to the ſtate, which are inconſiderable in themſelves, and negligently performed. Indeed, any alteration in the Clergy's landed property muſt doubtleſs diſturb the title of all other landed property, becauſe, as the conſtitution has ſecured to the clergy the ſame ſucceſſion and eſſential right to their landed property by which ſhe guarantees the landed property of all other proprietors, therefore any compulſory change in the landed property of the church, under whatever pretence, muſt weaken the ſecurity, if not ſet afloat the ſtability, of all landed property in general." (p. 115—119.)

We have thus lingered in our review of this intereſting pamphlet, in the full perſuaſion that its arguments will not fail of weight *where* they may in due time come to be ſupported.

74. *A Second Part of the "Morſels of Criticiſm;" containing additional Diſſertations, and additional Notes, illuſtrating the original Work, and tending to ſhew the moſt perfect Conſiſtency of philoſophical Diſcoveries and hiſtorical Facts with the Holy Scriptures.*

THOUGH we reflect with regret on the affront our review of the former part of this work (LVIII. 141) gave to its author, and the cruel, but unmerited, remonſtrance it drew from him to our and his (then) printer, we cannot, on the moſt attentive peruſal of this ſecond part, ſee the leaſt reaſon to alter our opinion on the ſingular poſitions therein attempted to be confirmed, while we give him full credit for the purity and piety of his intentions. Nor has he removed the difficulties ſtarted by himſelf in what appear to us the objectionable parts. Under a diſguiſe of the *moſt fearful humility* this learned writer bewilders himſelf in a maſs of hypothetical learning, and no where, perhaps, more ſo than when he undertakes to ſhew that natural cauſes were miraculouſly exerted, as if the miracle were thereby leſſened, or ſomething was not done out of the ordinary,

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ordinary course of nature. The two first dissertations are on the light of the sun and the meaning and use of the word *heavens*; in the latter of which we have only to observe, with astonishment, that any sensible man, at all conversant with languages, should fall into such an error as to conceive that the portioning out the heavens and the host of heaven to all nations, Deut. iv. 19, can mean any thing more than giving the whole earth the benefit of them, but suffer himself to be transported by an hypothesis that "the most fair interpretation of the words seems to be, that they are given to be, or divided out to be, *mere habitations* to all the nations of *beings* that are in the *whole* universe" (p. 46); of course then birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, will have their share *in* them. And it is rambling still farther to imagine that, because God is said, Psalm cxxxvi. 5, to have *made* the heavens, it means the *fixed stars*, and that each star is *one heaven*, or *one of the heavens*. The first *note*, relating to the *stars*, asserts that both they and the sun and moon were created before the fourth day, *i. e.* had an earlier existence than the Mosaic Cosmogony assigns to them, the words of which are as explicit as any in Holy Scripture, Gen. i. 16, that on the fourth day God made the sun, moon, and stars. On Ps. lxxxix. 35, "His seed shall endure for ever, and his seat is like as the sun before me," Mr. King thus comments *: "Can a proper and sufficiently sublime idea be annexed to these words if we are to conclude that the sun and the stars were created only 6000 years ago, and that both *it* and *them* [they] are to be utterly destroyed at what we call the end of our world?" (p. 53.) To our imperfect understandings the passage appears to have nothing to do with the *eternity* of the *sun*, but simply means a comparison of Messiah's throne with the *brightness* of the sun, as frequently in Revelations.

The second note is on the elementary fluid of heat or fire.

N° V. is a dissertation on the word Αιων; on which, as was before observed, we cannot conceive more highly of a succession of *aions* (generations, or ages) than of *eternity* itself, in one comprehensive term.

N° VI. is a dissertation on the creation of man; in which we notice, first, Mr. K's novel hypothesis, that "the *commonly-received opinion, that all mankind are the sons of Adam*, is so far from being really founded on Scripture, or necessarily implied from the whole tenor of the divine Mosaic writings, that it is even *directly contrary to what is contained therein*." (p. 70.) A sort of authority for this is set up from the LXX version, Gen. i. 27, "male and female created he *them*;" αυτους, not in the dual, αυτω." We will not insult our readers with Rabbinical nonsense on this subject; but we cannot help thinking that, brief as the relation here is, there is not the smallest foundation for the conjecture, that man and all other animals were at first created of one GENUS, but of *different species*. This conjecture is, however, of a piece with the hypothesis, that other men and animals were preserved from the universal deluge besides Noah and those who were with him in the ark, in positive contradiction to the express words of Moses, Gen. vii. 21, 22, 23: "ALL flesh *died* that *moved* upon the earth, both of *fowl* and of *cattle*, and of *beast*, and of every *creeping thing* that creepeth upon the earth, and EVERY man. ALL in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of ALL that was in the dry land, *died*. And EVERY living substance was *destroyed* which was upon the face of the ground, both men and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowls of the heavens, and they were destroyed from the earth, and Noah ONLY remained, and they that were with him in the ark." The Greek words ΠΑΣΑ, ΠΑΝ, and ΠΑΝΤΑ, are as expressive here as words can be, and bear as strong sense of Universality in the sacred as in profane writers. For, whither were any living creatures to float or escape to when the waters were elevated (had risen) over the earth, over the tops of the highest mountains, 150 days?" Mr. K. says *all* is to be understood with limitation in the death and murrain of the Egyptian cattle. Now, not to mention that the stock of cattle might be recruited from Goshen, or other neighbourhoods, the boils were inflicted on the quadrupeds, τετραποσι, Ex. ix. 9, 10; but whence could men or animals be recruited after an universal deluge? We must not, therefore, take such

* The Psalmist speaks of the establishment of the *eternal kingdom of the Messiah*; speaks of it "having nothing so worthy to be compared therewith as the duration of the sun."

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such liberties with the Divine threatnings as to conceit that they were addressed to *all*, and restricted to *almost* all, or "that *some few other* human beings, *the descendants of the other classes or species* of the first created man, *might* be preserved *here and there*, by the direction and permission of the Almighty Wisdom, and by such providential means of deliverance as are in general called *fortunate accidents*" (p. 113); and among these, so *fortunately* preserved, Mr. K. reckons *giants*. A most unfortunate hypothesis!—which undoes all he is aiming to establish, and leaves more pretence for scoffing and blasphemy. Let us now see of what material Mr. K. supposes man to have been made—of a *moistened* composition of the ingredients of which the earth itself is formed. The LXX. call this material χους, a word which lexicographers uniformly, we believe, render *dust*, from χοος, κονιορτος, *pulvis*, *humus*, and *terras egesta*, *agger*; from it, χωμα, a bank of earth, and χοω, to heap up such banks. In the following passages of Scripture the word which our translator renders *dust* is in the LXX. χους: Ps. vii. 5, xviii. 42, xxii. 15, xxx. 9, xliv. 25, lxxii. 9, lxxviii. 27, cii. 14, ciii. 14, civ. 29; Eccl. iii. 20, xii. 7; Is. xlix. 23, lii. 2; Lam. ii. 10; Ezek. xxiv. 4; Amos ii. 7; Levit. xiv. 41; Josh. vii. 6; 2 Sam. xvi. 13; 1 Kings xviii. 38, xx. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 4; 2 Chron. i. 9; 2 Sam. xxii. 43; Zeph. i. 17; Zech. ix. 3; Job xxxix. 14; 2 Kings xiii. 7; χωμα.—We have κονιορτος in 8 places; χωμα in 6; γη in 33; αμμος in 1; ΠΗΛΟΣ in 1. This last word, which is the only one that conveys Mr. K's idea of *moistened earth*, occurs only in Job iv. 19, where our translation has *dust*, and which is not applied to the human frame: so that we the more admire how Mr. K. should so wantonly depart from his favourite original. Without, therefore, presuming to account for the varieties or numbers of the human species in the first age of the world, and without recurring to the system of Mr. Dobbs, reviewed in our present vol. p. 46, that the Devil as well as Adam got Eve with child, and thus produced a second class of beings, we are content to take the early history of man, as Moses has given it—short, indeed, but not the less authentic. But, unless Mr. K. can prove that there were *twelve* original great divisions of the classes of the human race, by their descent from different first parents (p. 119), he should not fancy an allusion to them in the twelve tribes of Israel, or the twelve apostles, or dream of a distinction in the next world, of a pre-eminency of the chosen *sons of Adam*, proceeding out of every nation, the *restored comforters* of their brethren, gathered together in one great, united band, to aid and bless the rest. (pp. 158, 159.)—P. 150. He seems to distinguish the *elect* from those that *believe*, οι πιστοι, more properly to be translated the *faithful* persons, who not only adopt, but retain and hold fast, their belief.

The passage, Gen. iv. 26, respecting Enos, Mr. K. thus renders (p. 97): "*This man entertained hope in calling* upon the name of the Lord God, or that the name of the Lord God *should be called* upon, which expresses both *his* hope in the promise of God concerning Messiah, and also the distinguishing character, somewhat renewed in Seth and Enos, of *the sons of God*."

P. 165. It seems to be the idea of our author, that, though there was not in Paradise any help meet for man, there were, in *other parts of the earth*, other *species* of men — before Eve was created. Now it appears to us, from the same source of information, the Mosaic narrative, that the creation of Eve was the cause of that increase and multiplication of the species which was enjoined on human kind, as well as all other animals and vegetables.

In the dissertation on the Sabbath, N° VII. we have a fund of information concerning the *Septenary* number and a *Sabbatic æra*, to "have its first real and great adjustment at the end of the year 6000, or of our year of the Christian æra 2000, and its *final great adjustment* at the end of the year of the world 144,000." (p. 195.) We have 7 planets, 7 metals, 7 semi-metals, 7 primary kinds of earth, 7 primary kinds of air, 7 different states of heat, 7 different kinds of liquid substances, 7 kinds of really pellucid germs, 7 kinds of salts, 7 kinds of attraction, 7 senses, 7 vocal sounds, 7 musical notes, 7 colours, 7 earths, 7 stones, 7 different kinds of plants, 7 different kinds of animals, 7 different churches in the Revelations. We may go on to *seventy times seven*, if our readers will *forgive* us as often for trespassing on their time with such sort of conjectures.

For the better observance of our Sabbath

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Sabbath Mr. K. (p. 226) propoſes to begin it as the Jewiſh, *at ſix o'clock the preceding evening*, before which all work ſhould be finiſhed, and the Sabbath be obſerved till ſix the following evening, and then every one might return to his labour, and family concerns would be decently ſet in order, as uſual, before the hour of ſleep. This would, it is true, gain 12 hours of the Sabbath from what Mr. K. deems profanation; but 6 of them would be ſpent in *ſleep* inſtead of devotion, and day would be turned into night — for the ſake of exemplifying that, at the Creation, the *evening* and the *morning* made up the whole day. Though the viſiting, card party, rout, or junketing, might break up at 6 on the Saturday, yet, if the ſervants roſe at 6 or 9 on the Sunday morning, the houſehold work muſt be done; they muſt dreſs themſelves and the dinner, and go to church; and if the duty of the day ended at 6 in the evening, juſt as much work would have been done. So that this propoſal requires explanation.

In N° VIII. the diſſertation on the credibility of miracles, Mr. K. makes them concur ſo exactly with what he reluctantly calls natural cauſes, that it is greatly to be feared he leſſens them too much. The *effects* produced may be the natural conſequences of the cauſes; but, if they happened without miracle, why was miracle introduced? and, though we concur with him in his explanation of Samſon's jaw-bone, we are truly ſorry to ſee Aaron's "rod that budded" paralleled with an old log of mulberry wood at Magdalen college, Oxford (p. 282), when we could produce ſo many inſtances of lime, willow, and other twigs, ſprouting when driven into the ground to ſupport other plants; for, if Aaron's rod did not ſprout more inſtantaneouſly, there would be no *miracle*. But, as it would grieve us ſtill more if Mr. K. ſhould think we were laughing at the Holy Scriptures while we cannot refrain from laughing at *him*, we forbear making any farther comment on this morſel of his criticiſm, or his mode of faſting, or recruiting after faſting. As to Balaam's aſs, he fairly gives him up. The Samiel, or hot wind, Lot's wife, the temptation of Chriſt, and ſome others, we admit; but the *cool air* of the fiery furnace we are not ſufficient adepts in chemiſtry or phlogiſton to digeſt, nor, in natural hiſtory, to credit the rapid growth of a ſhort Lapland ſummer. Our devotion is ſhocked at ſuch ſupports and ſolutions for Revelation, which *non tuli auxilio nec defenſoribus iſtis eget*. We tremble more for ſuch ſalvoes and ſolutions than for all the ſcoffs of blaſphemers.

The ſacred hiſtorian gives the introduction of murder, unnatural luſt and inceſt, in conſequence of the depravation of human nature by the fall; and Mr. K. vindicates the latter crime, by aſſigning to it laudable, however miſtaken, motives.

How Mr. K. can put ſuch a conſtruction on the ſale of his birthright by Eſau as he has done, p. 317, expreſſly againſt the conſtruction of the author of the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, we are unable to comprehend.

In N° V. "a note concerning the chronological arrangement of the emblematical ſeals, trumpets, and vials, in the book of Revelations," Mr. K. defends his former illuſtration, and gives, in illuſtration, an "apocalyptic chronological table," wherein "the characteriſtic differences of the periods of ſeals, trumpets, and vials, are thus expreſſed:

1ſt ſeal,	A. D. 96,	*Conqueſt* and *Trajan's* reign.	
2d	118,	*Splendour* and *Adrian's* reign.	
3d	138,	*Juſtice* and *Antonine's* reign.	
4th	168,	*Famine*, *Death* and *Commodus*.	
5th	244,	An age of perſecution.	
6th	260,	End of the *Pagan Roman empire*.	
7th	312,	1ſt trumpet, A. D. 337, irruption of Barbarians.	
		2d 394, mutiny of troops, and rending of the empire.	
		3d 412, *Attila*, and devaſtation.	
		4th 468, ruin and end of the *Weſtern Roman empire*.	
		5th 568	

1ſt woe,

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1ſt *woe*, the Saracen invaſion and conqueſts.	1ſt vial,	A. D. 713, ſore, fretting, galling *ravages*, and as ſore, fretting, new diſeaſes.
	2d	1096, bloody *cruſades* and expeditions by ſea.
	3d	1273, inteſtine rebellions, *maſſacres*, and *murders*, as in Catholic countries.
2d *woe*, Turkiſh invaſion and conqueſt.	4th	1519, *bitter perſecutions* and oppreſſions, galling dominion of *ſovereigns*.
3d *woe*, perilous times, ſcoffing atheiſm and uproar. End of Papal Rome.	5th	1713, diſſolution of *religious orders*.
	6th	1764, geographical and nautical diſcoveries.
	7th	1790, *Atheiſtical opinions*, preparations for confuſion.

"The power of *Rome is fallen*, *Babylon is fallen*, and become indeed *an habitation of devils, and an hold of every foul ſpirit*; and, if ſo, ſince the fall of the *prophetical Babylon* was expreſſly connected with the *ſeventh vial*, unleſs *Babylon* be reſtored, unleſs *Rome* be reſtored, and *Roman* and *pontifical greatneſs* be effectually revived, the pouring out of all the *other vials* muſt be *paſt*, and, of courſe, the pouring out of the *fourth vial* muſt have been *long ſince paſt*, however ſome of its effects may ſtill continue. Another *Pope* has indeed been elected at Venice, in this year, 1800, but without any poſſeſſion of *Rome*, or of its territories, without the eccleſiaſtical revenue, without dominion, without power; a ſhadow, and not a ſubſtance; and, with regard to any continuance of *papal dominion at Rome*, a ſlighter and more feeble continuance of the appearance of *Roman papal power* than even *Auguſtulus* was of the continuance of the power of the *Weſtern Roman emperors*. Unleſs, therefore, the *Pope* be reſtored to his territorial poſſeſſions and dominions, and reſidence *in Rome*, there is an end of *Roman pontifical greatneſs*, and the 1260 years are ended which were named in holy prophecy for the continuance of the uſurped *eccleſiaſtical empire of the city on ſeven hills*, and of the *little hair* of the furious emblematical monſter." (p. 353 and note.) The three evil ſpirits, Rev. xvi. 13, are defined, p. 354, *falſe philoſophy*, *atheiſtical opinions*, and *a ſpirit of burleſque*, which have brought all Europe and the whole world that was once called *Chriſtian* into Armageddon, a ſtate of confuſion and ſlaughter, a very different ſtate from Mr. Dodd's *Armagh*. Mr. K. draws but too true a picture when he ſays, "Scoffing atheiſm prevails, and deriſion of the word of prophecy, and of all expectation of the Meſſiah, together with ſcornful deſpiſing and hating of ſincere and good men. Habitual inſolence is adopted, and contemptuous treatment of mankind in general, inſtead of charitable allowance for infirmities and good will; and the world is too ſadly filled with proud boaſters, heady and conceited inſatiable purſuers of diſſipation and unbridled pleaſures, even in the midſt of violence and uproar." (p. 358.) We agree with him in thinking it a miſtaken notion that there ſhould be a *total falling away* from the believing in Chriſt in every nation on earth before the *ſecond coming of the world*, and that not even one believer ſhould be found, and that therefore that *ſecond advent* muſt yet be far diſtant. (p. 364.)

We leave to the acute and powerful reaſoner who is illuſtrating the prophecy of Hoſea to explain the two days, vi. 2, which Mr. K. underſtands of the three great periods of 2000 years each (two before the giving of the law, two under the law, and two under the Meſſiah, before the completion of all things), and thence infers the near approach of the cloſing of the *third great day*, about A. D. 2079; or, as the days are, for the elect's ſake, to be ſhortened, perhaps to a ſpace between 1800 and 1900. (p. 377.)

N° XII. is a note concerning the uſe and meaning of the word Σημειον, which is explained to mean *the profeſſion of an opinion* as a *ſtandard* to reſort to; "but, if it ſhould be thought that the word can, with propriety, mean only *ſomething wrought wonderfully*, as a ſign or proof of ſuperiority, ſtill I muſt venture to add, as a circumſtance

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cumstance that deserves to be attended to, and not to escape our observation, even when the word is confined to such sense alone, that the very *same persons*, who have been among the chief instruments of promoting *atheistical* and dangerously-refined *opinions*, and such as have become most prevalent, have been, in some instances, the *very same* who have produced to the world *the most wonderful* discoveries of the power of Nature (as they are called), and the most wonderful philosophical experiments that have ever been performed, even the most curious *phænomena of electricity*, of the effects of the *fluid of heat or fire*, and of the effects of *different kinds of fixed air*. The very first person *who brought down lightning artificially from heaven* was the very *same person* who (as I have been well informed) once wrote one of the most blasphemous little fugitive pieces that ever was published, intituled, "An additional Chapter to the Book of Genesis," now well lost, and the very same person who, by his very curious philosophical experiments, obtained influence in France to sow those principles which have produced such tremendous effects. And in that very country too the *same persons* who exhibited the most wonderful discoveries to the world concerning the *elements of fire* and the *properties of fixed air* were *those* who were foremost in spreading *avowed infidelity*, one *of whom*, a most distinguished man, has since suffered by the guillotine." (p. 388.)

N° XIII. is a dissertation concerning the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion, and the centrifugal force on our earthly globe; in which the opinion, that the exterior of the sun may be *paradise*, and the interior hell (p. 421), and that the author cannot afford to favour the publick with the result of 40 years "unceasing attention" concerning the chaotic state of the earth at the Creation, and the effects of the Flood afterwards.

N° XIV. is a note concerning man's consisting of soul and body and spirit, before treated of.

We have thus gone through this "Supplement," and trust the candour of the author will not impute it to partiality or prejudice that we see no reason to change the opinion we entertained and expressed of his former labours.

Gent. Mag. *March*, 1801.

75. *An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament. By* Thomas Zouch, *M. A.*

IN every attempt to elucidate the prophetic passages of Scripture, great discernment, cool and dispassionate deliberation, are required. When, in seasons of great national peril or alarm, important events engage and deeply agitate the public mind, we are too often induced to indulge ourselves in an hasty application of Scriptural predictions. This, however, is not the case with the author of the tract before us. Mr. Zouch considers the system of prophecy as uniform and certain, not dependent on the vague and fluctuating incidents of the day, but gradually deriving an accumulated increase of evidence from the pages of history. He endeavours to establish the sentiments of Mr. Mede, Dr. Henry More, Sir Isaac Newton, Drs. Chandler, Warburton, Hurd, and other Protestant writers on this momentous subject. Hence he rejects the adaptation of prophecy to the regicide government of France, which, he thinks, is by no means pre-figured in any part of the writings of Daniel, St. Paul, or St. John.

In his opinion on the fall of Papal Rome, he differs from Mr. Wrangham, Dr. Valpy, and the present archdeacon of Northumberland.

Mr. King, in the "Morsels of Criticism," explains Dan. viii. 23—25, as containing a prophetic description of Mahomet and his followers. This hypothesis is fully discussed, and the instability of its foundation evinced, by Mr. Zouch, in a great variety of allusions to historic testimony.

In short, this little volume appears to be the fruit of much judicious investigation, and to be written with a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the subject of prophecy, with unaffected modesty and candour, and with a serious and ardent zeal for the discovery of truth.

76. *Travels in the Interior of* Africa, *from the* Cape of Good Hope *to* Morocco, *from the Years* 1781 *to* 1797, *through* Caffraria, *the Kingdoms of* Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monæmugi, Moschako, *&c.*; *likewise across the great Desart of* Sahara *and the Northern Parts of* Barbary. *Translated from the* German *of* Christian Frederick Dambergh. *Illustrated with a Map and coloured Plates.* [*Two different Translations.*]

SINCE the days of Munchhausen there

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there has not been a more impudent cheat put upon the inquisitive after discoveries in unknown parts of the globe than this compilation of falsehood and nonsense, patched up by foreigners from a map of Africa, describing a tract of country, which, if actually examined to the extent pretended, would have taken up more than the present 500 octavo pages. Upon first perusal it carries strong marks of romance; but as the reader proceeds he will be disgusted with narratives as indecent as untrue.

77. *Proposals for settling new Lands in* Canada, *under the Protection of the* British *Government.*

THE township of Dorset runs nine miles on the river Chaudiere, by 12 in depth, about 70 miles South from Quebec, making about 72,000 English acres, one-seventh whereof is reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, another seventh for the future disposition of the crown. The other five-sevenths, except a few already disposed of, are in the hands of Mr. John Young, who addresses these proposals to Mr. John M'Nider, with a view to encourage settlers from Scotland, who will have no taxes to pay but the trifle of duties on imports at the port of Quebec, no parochial demands but their share of labour on roads, no dues but voluntary ones to any church or clergy but such as they shall chuse to give to their own minister, whom it is recommended to them by all means to bring out. The terms of renting and purchasing may be seen in the proposals: the former begin from Jan. 1 of the 4th year, at 8d. per acre, advancing three halfpence each year till they amount to 1s. for ever after, without any other burthen whatever; the lands to be secured to purchasers and their heirs for ever, on paying, in London or Quebec, 2s. 6d. per acre, on the title-deeds to the lots sold being passed, and the like sum per acre on January 1 the third year thereafter: and 5s. per acre on the same day of the fifth year after the deeds are passed, with interest on sums remaining unpaid. Even good men must not come otherwise than as servants without having a little property. The surveyor recommends the township as containing in general remarkably fine land, and very little uncultivable; the high land being fit for hemp and flax, the low for pasture and grain. The timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, iron-wood, and bass-wood, cedars, fir, and spruce, abundance of moose-wood and leather-wood, great quantities of capillaire, and slate-quarries of excellent quality. Diagrams are referred to, which do not appear in the copy delivered to us.

78. *Reflection, an Elegy; occasioned by a Visit to* Coffey: *dedicated to Sir* William Jerningham, *Bart With* Colin, *a Dirge.*

THE poet, who disdains to "approach the altar of Taste with the incense of adulation," laments that poets (not *himself*, observe ye,) pass unrewarded in the present convulsed state of Europe, when every man is a patriot and a politician. Though he has before appeared at the tribunal of the publick, and its awful fiat has more than once gratified his most sanguine wishes, yet, in spite of the vanity and confidence which such success naturally inspires, he *now* approaches it with fear and trembling."

Take as a specimen his 7th stanza:

" Yet tho' full oft th' *impassion'd* bard ascends
Beyond the summit of the star-*clad* sky,
Anon we find to humbler scenes he bends,
And o'er *creation* flings a *phrenzied* eye."

And then he comes down on *Coffey*,

" whose *enamel'd* bosom bears
A *living transcript* of the owner's mind."

The sing-song dirge of Colin laments that

—— " Phillis was beckon'd away;"

and that a redbreast *whistled* at night previous to her death, and the doves cooed on the chimney leading to her apartment immediately after her decease.

79. *Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the 5th and 6th Years of the Reign of King* Edward VI.; *with some Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges and the Verdict of a Jury. By a Country Magistrate.*

IF this country magistrate understands his own meaning it is more than we pretend to do.

80. *Resolutions, earnestly submitted to the Attention of the several Associations which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom in Furtherance of his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation recommending Frugality and Oeconomy in the Consumption of every Species of Grain; with cursory Remarks. By the Author of "An Appeal to the good Sense of the higher and wealthy Orders of the People."*

RECOMMENDS to the rich and their

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their families a *total abſtinence* from *bread* for twelve months.

81. *Idyls; in Two Parts.*
By Edward Atkyns Bray.

"THE following poems, principally ſuggeſted by a peruſal of *Geſner's* inimitable *Idyls*, are divided into two parts. The firſt, now preſented to the public, deſcriptive of ſcenery and manners that may be deemed Arcadian, has occaſional alluſions to the mythology of claſſical antiquity. The ſecond, which will be committed to the preſs under the title of "*Britiſh Idyls*," is deſigned as a picture of rural life in this kingdom, the author thinking it improper to beſtow Grecian or Roman names on the ſwains of modern days, or to blend the cuſtoms of one with thoſe of another country." (Advertiſement, dated Taviſtock, May 30, 1800.) They are inſcribed to Francis Duke of Bedford, who, by his patronage of agriculture, promotes the welfare and happineſs of a country life.

82. *Gleanings in* England; *deſcriptive of the Mind, Countenance, and Character, of the Country. By Mr.* Pratt. *Vol. II.*

IT is with ſenſations of renewed pleaſure we open every freſh publication from the pen of this amiable and impreſſive writer. The works of few perſons who are candidates for public favour have met with more extenſive celebrity, or have better deſerved it; and, after an impartial review of the various and intereſting ſubjects diſcuſſed in this volume, we allow the author as much credit for literary merit as for genuine patriotiſm and philanthropy.

Always writing from the heart, and preſenting objects to our contemplation which are familiar to every diſcerning eye, his compoſitions derive a charm from his manner of ſelecting and grouping, which irreſiſtibly wins the affections.

We have heard Mr. Pratt characterized as an imitator of Sterne; but, in our opinion, the compariſon does not hold good. Sterne gave up the reins to his imagination, and tranſported us through *ideal* ſcenes, frequently delightful indeed, but often deformed by groſſneſs and buffoonery. His beauties are the offspring of genius; but they are not a little heightened by juxta-poſition and contraſt with faults. Mr. Pratt, on the other hand, with an eye to penetrate into nature, a heart to feel, and a pen to deſcribe, ſeizes on *real* circumſtances in life and manners, and works them up into the moſt commanding attitudes and bewitching forms. We ſee, we hear, we feel, the force of his deſcriptions, and wonder why we ſhould hitherto have overlooked what carries an appeal for its truth to every heart of ſenſibility. In ſhort, Mr. Pratt is as much an original writer as the author of Shandy; and we leave to poſterity to decide to whom the preference is due.

The volume before us is a charming aſſemblage of delicate irony, pathetic narrative, and acute obſervation, not only on permanent but alſo temporary ſubjects.

The letters on quackery, which is a diſgrace to the police of the country, are replete with true Cervantic humour, and would do honour to any writer of antient or modern times. *The good old Caſtle on the Rock*, and the *Tars of old England*, claim more than praiſe from every lover of his country. The ſtory of *Tom Cox* is exquiſite; and the *Gleanings* from Lord Duncan's chaplain are truly characteriſtic of perſons and events.

The deſcription of the two univerſities, and a letter in defence of our academic inſtitutions, are chiefly contributed by a friend.

Some elegant poetry interſperſed is likewiſe partly furniſhed by a female pen, which will be read with real pleaſure by every perſon of taſte.

Among the ſubjects which will derive attention from preſent circumſtances, though of perpetual importance, are ſome diſcuſſions on the ſcarcity or dearth of corn, its cauſes, and the means of removing them.

So multifarious, however, are the objects which are brought on the canvas, and coloured with the hand of a maſter, that we muſt refer to the work itſelf. To give a characteriſtic extract would be impoſſible from a volume where ſo much ſolicits regard, and the ſtyle and manner neceſſarily ſhift ſo often with the ſubject. Mr. Pratt, however, is not new to the publick; and we ſincerely hope it will be long, very long, before he takes his leave of it. We have the pleaſure to ſay, that he announces a third and laſt volume of his Gleanings in England, including a Picture of London, probably ſomething on the plan of *Mercier's Tableau de Paris*. A new and corrected edition

of the first volume has, some time ago, made its appearance. The entire work, we prophecy, will be a lasting favourite: it is as honourable to the talents of the writer as to the character of the country and people it describes.

23. *The History of the Politicks of* Great Britain *and* France *vindicated from a late Attack of Mr.* William Beltham. *By* Herbert Marsh, *B. D. F. R. S. and Fellow of St.* John's *College*, Cambridge.

MR. M.'s able work was amply detailed in our last volume, p. 243. The present insidious and jesuitical attack on the Constitution of his country, by one who has already levelled his aim at her religious principles, has here met with the answer it was entitled to. Mr. M. first gives a brief statement of the principal facts which were proved by authentic documents in the 18 chapters of his work, and then reviews the objections of his assailant to several of them; for to many of them Mr. B. has no objection to make, and such as he has canvassed he has only misrepresented by incorrect quotations and inconsistent inferences, too weak to bear him out in his vindication of France against Great Britain. "When Mr. B. talks of incalculable mischiefs which might have been avoided if the answer of the British Cabinet (to the French king's letter to our king, 1792), an answer which exists only in his own imagination, had not been unfriendly; and when he adds sentimentally, that 'the idea is too painful to dwell upon,' it is all empty declamation, or rather worse than empty declamation, as its tendency is mischievous." (p. 36.)

"Mr. B. represents as highly meritorious the conduct of the new French government in permitting M. Chauvelin to remain in London after Lord Gower was recalled from Paris. But M. Chauvelin actually *was* recalled; his letters of recall were brought over to him by M. Noel, afterwards ambassador at the Hague; and M. Chauvelin procured a revocation of the order by using the following argument: 'that, though he was not well with the English minister, he was perfectly so with Mr. Fox and some other members of opposition, and that it would not be prudent in France *to lose the fruit of his labours with those gentlemen, and their subsequent services, for a vain form of diplomatic etiquette.*' Of this fact, which is very well authenticated, Mr. B. could not have been ignorant, because I have quoted it twice in my history; and therefore, if he had been wise, he would have said nothing about the *merit* of the French government on this occasion." (p. 46.)

Mr. B. again quotes with a sneer, and apparently with great triumph, on Mr. M.'s quoting *authentic* particulars from the *nameless author of a nameless tract*, when Mr. M. expressly declares it *not* an authentic document. (p. 58.) These are sufficient specimens of the gloss which Mr. B. throws over French duplicity, and to shew how ridiculous it is to found an argument on the supposition that the French rulers would not have chosen to *degrade* themselves; for, as French philosophy and French republicanism triumphed over honour and religion, they did not consider themselves as degraded by falsehood and lying.

"To make Lord Grenville ridiculous, Mr. B. p. 52, has taken the liberty to alter his lordship's words, and to make him declare, 'that England cannot consider such an *explanation* as satisfactory, but must look upon it as a fresh *avowal* of those dispositions which,' &c. And that the *explanation*, or rather pretended explanation, offered by the executive council, really did contain a fresh *avowal* of a disposition on the part of the French rulers to encourage disorder and revolt in every country, Lord G. had shewn immediately before the passage which Mr. B. has so inaccurately reported." (p. 92.) "The renunciation of conquest and aggrandizement had been most solemnly professed in manifestos, decrees, and every kind of document; and the executive council itself, in the note of Jan. 7, 1792, again declared, that '*France has renounced, and still renounces, all conquest.*' In fact, therefore, the 'extravagant proposition,' as Mr. B. calls it, contained nothing more than that France should remain true to its own principles." (p. 94.)

Mr. M. has proved, on the authority of Kersaint, Carra, Brissot, and Dumouriez, that it was not the intention

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of

of the British cabinet to go to war; and that the French rulers, if they had chosen it, might have avoided a war with Great Britain. The conduct of the executive council, therefore, cannot be explained on the preceding hypothesis, and, consequently, the inference which he drew in regard to their duplicity rests unimpeached. When Mr. B. then accused him, in respect to this information, of suffering his prejudices to carry him such lengths of party zeal, he would have done well to have considered, whether his zeal for his *own party* was not carried to an injudicious excess; and when Mr. B. added, "it is necessary to read with extreme caution whatever he may write, and credit rather what he shall prove than what he shall say," my gentle adversary should have recollected, that, in my history, I have proved *every* thing, whereas Mr. B. in his own history, has proved *nothing*. I have made it a rule to support every fact by *authority* which cannot be called in question, but Mr. B. has given only his *bare word*; which, if I may be permitted to use the same expressions toward him as he has used toward me, the numerous examples of his incorrectness alledged in this pamphlet must induce even his admirers to admit in future with "*extreme caution*." (p. 109.)

Mr. B. having retorted the charge of disturbing the peace of Europe from republicks to monarchies, particularly the French monarchy, Mr. M. thus rejoins: "I cannot pretend to say what idea Mr. B. affixes to the terms *repose* and *disturbance*, but, according to their common acceptation, I think it must be allowed, that the French republick has so effectually disturbed the repose of her neighbours, as to have produced among them more political revolutions than the French monarchy did during the whole period of its existence." (p 118).

Other instances are given of Mr. B.'s unwarranted manner of quoting passages, and gross misrepresentation of the application of inferences, without disproving facts or documents, though his one voice has been heard against the host in the course of three years. In a letter of Dumouriez the name of Mr. Fox is studiously omitted by Mr. B. besides shamefully garbling remarks; thus forfeiting the confidence of his readers, who, if they cannot trust his *documents*, can hardly trust his *bare word*. Mr. M. closes his Vindication with a P. S. containing a remarkable fact, for which he is indebted to a gentleman well known both in England and America as a distinguished political writer. In the spring of 1793, after the war broke out between Great Britain and France, and when a minister-plenipotentiary from the French Republick to the United States of America was understood to be on his passage, the president, Washington, April 18, addressed to three secretaries and the attorney-general, who on all important occasions formed his council, four queries: whether such minister should be received; whether the treaties with France should be kept renounced, or suspended; whether the guarantee in the treaty of alliance was applicable to a defensive war only; which were all answered in the affirmative, the second judging it best to apply to the present situation of the parties; and to the fourth, whether the war in which France was then engaged was offensive or defensive on her part, or of a mixed and equivocal character, the answer was, that it was *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on her part. In consequence of these answers a proclamation was immediately issued, declaring that the United States would remain neutral toward all the powers at war. Here then we have the judgement of a foreign government sitting in judgement on the question, who were the aggressors in the present war. It is, moreover, the verdict of a government which cannot be suspected of a bias in favour of Great Britain*. It is, lastly, the verdict of a government to which those very gentlemen, who are the most unwilling to acquit the British cabinet, pay in general the greatest deference; and *this* government pronounced the following sentence: "the war is *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on the part of France." The warmest advocate, therefore, of that country must abandon all hopes of ever obtaining from an *impartial* jury a verdict in his favour. (p. 132—136.)

"This Vindication (Mr. M. hopes) will convince Mr. B. that he *can* vindicate himself when it is necessary; but for this purpose it is by no means ne-

* Mr. Jefferson in particular, who was one of the council who delivered this verdict, is well known for his partiality to France.

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ceſſary to have in all caſes the laſt word." (p. 133, n.)

84. *An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By Sir* Frederick Morton Eden, *Bart.*

DR. BEEKE has recently ſhewn, from the actual ſtate of the hundred of Deſborough, Bucks, and from other circumſtances, that the population connected with huſbandry in England and Wales, excluding towns containing 1500 ſouls and upwards, cannot be leſs than 7,000,000*. This agricultural population, at five perſons to a houſe, will require 1,400,000 houſes: the population of the towns, taken at 3,710,000, at 6¼ to a houſe, will require 593,600 houſes. It may therefore be concluded, that, as the number of charged and chargeable houſes is 718,803, the number of cottages muſt at leaſt be 1,200,000; and the aggregate number of houſes in England and Wales, including its appendages, Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, muſt exceed 2,000,000. (p. 88.)

The ſtatiſtical accounts of Scotland have, in the moſt authentic manner, determined the exact amount of its population. From them it appears that the

Number of inhabitants,	
1798, was - -	1,526,492
Between 1743 and 1755	1,265,380
Increaſe within 50 years†	201,112

Dr. Price, 1777, ſuppoſed the number of inhabitants in the South part of the kingdom did not exceed 5,000,000. His opponents contended eight or ten millions. The propoſed enumeration of the people will ſuperſede the increaſe of ingenious gueſſes and plauſible ſpeculations; and I truſt, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that, among the diſtreſſes of the times, we have not to deplore a decreaſing population. (pp. 2, 3.)

Number of inhabitants of Ireland, after all loſs from civil war and emigration, in round numbers, 3,800,000. (p. 41.)

The biographer of Burns, the poet, eſtimates the number of abſentees from Scotland at 150,000; which would make the total of North-Britain 1,600,000 or 1,700,000. (p. 36.

Neckar, up to the end of 1780, allowed to France 24,800,000 inhabitants. There can be little doubt that, ſince 1790, ſhe has not loſt leſs than 3,000,000 by premature deaths and emigrations, and that of the remaining population of France alone not 1-4th is capable of bearing arms. (p. 88.)

At the cloſe of the laſt century Davenant made the following remark on our population, taking it at 5,500,000, according to Gregory King's eſtimate, which is confeſſedly too low, and eſtimating the quantity of land in England and Wales at 29,000,000 of acres, which is probably near the truth, he ſays, "We ſeem now to have about 7¼ acres per head; but there are many reaſons to think that England is capable of nouriſhing double its preſent number of people; which, ſuppoſing them now to be 5,500,000, would be 11,000,000; and even then there will be as many acres per head as they have in Holland. And when we have attained this complement of men, either in the natural courſe of time, or ſooner by the help of good conduct, we ſhall be in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe.*." That we have attained this "complement of men" cannot admit of much doubt; that we are "in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe" has been proved by our exertions in the preſent awful conteſt; and, I truſt, we ſhall long continue what we now are,

"A land that diſtant tyrants hate in vain."

(p. 92.)

85. *Letter to the Rev.* Thomas Coke, *LL D. Mr.* Henry Moore, *&c. (Continued from vol. LXII. p.* 183. *By a Correſpondent.)*

THOUGH no impartial perſon who is acquainted with the labours, induſtry, and integrity, of the Rev. Dr. Coke, could doubt of the veracity of the aſſurance which he gave in vol. LXII. p. 196, of his conviction that the letter aſcribed to the Rev. John Weſley was a groſs forgery; yet, as that aſſurance reſted ſolely on the confidence which he had in Mr. W.'s uprightneſs and honeſty, formed from the cloſeſt intimacy for ſeveral years, it might, and moſt probably did, leave a ſuſpicion on the minds of many of Mr. Urban's readers. But that ſenſe of deliberate guilt, and of the blackeſt ingratitude, which, ſooner or later, will ever burden the conſciences of

* Letter to a County Member, p. 721

† Statiſtical Account of Scotland, XX. 621; and Appendix, LXXXVII.

* Whitworth's Davenant, II. 221.

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those who yield to such infamous practices, has now, to the exculpation of the character of that good man, and to the honour of truth, extorted a confession of that iniquitous deed, and vindicated the venerable name of Wesley from the foulest calumny which the contaminated breast of slander ever breathed upon it. The two following letters will place this important matter in the clearest light. Z. COZENS.

1. "To the Editor of the Sun.

"Sir, in 1791, soon after the death of the late venerable Mr. John Wesley, the writer of the following letter published a short history of that great man, in which he represented him in colours most unfavourable and most false. However, the author has lately felt that compunction of mind for his conduct, and that candid acknowledgement of his guilt, which make some amends to the publick for his past conduct, and have induced him to address me the under-written entirely unsought for.

"I should not, Sir, have published his letter at all, if two letters, given to the public in his History, and declared by him to be written originally by Mr. Wesley, had not been re-published in several of the London and provincial papers, and also in many periodical publications; which two letters are referred to in his Postscript, and exceedingly reflected on the life and character of my late most esteemed and venerable friend. I am, Sir, your humble servant, T. COKE.

New Chapel, City-road, Jan. 30, 1801."

2. "To the Rev. Dr. COKE.

"Rev. Sir, *Saturday morning, Jan.* 24, 1801.

"As the author of a silly pamphlet, published some years ago, intituled, 'An impartial Review of the Life and Writings of the Rev John Wesley,' I have taken the liberty of addressing you on that subject, for the purpose of disburthening my mind, in some degree, of that intolerable weight with which it has been oppressed, in consequence of the folly and wicked tendency of such publication: and I now candidly declare to you and to the world, that most of the pretended facts therein mentioned are groundless; the charge sometimes false, and the characters, as delineated therein, both of the Rev. Mr. Wesley and others, are generally unjust, and *unsanctioned even by my own opinion.* At the same time, I flatter myself you will have the candour to believe, that my motives in the publication were influenced rather by folly and wantonness than deliberate wickedness; more especially if it be taken into consideration, that at that time I entertained sentiments somewhat different to what I do at present*.

"I expect, from your known liberality, that no undue advantage will be taken of the candid declaration now made (though you are at liberty, if you think proper, to make it public). Wishing you, in the mean time, all imaginable prosperity in the great work in which you are so usefully and zealously engaged, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. COLLET.

"*No.* 9, *Church-row, Pancras, Middlesex.*

"P. S. I forgot to say, that the two infamous letters in the pamphlet, attributed to Mr. Wesley, are fictitious, being the invention of my own disordered imagination. J. C."

86. *Juvenile Biography; or, Lives of celebrated Children; inculcating Virtue by eminent Examples from real Life. To which are added, Reflections, addressed to the Youth of both Sexes. By Mr.* Joffe, *Professor of the* Spanish *and* French *Languages. Translated by Mrs.* Cummyng, *Translatress of* Estelle. *Two Volumes.* 12mo.

THESE volumes have at least the merit of a new idea; no similar work occurring to our recollection. The "British Plutarch," and "British Nepos," are both on a plan for readers of a maturer age. They contain XXIX articles of biography during the three last centuries; and are calculated for the improvement of the heart, as well as the mind, of the juvenile student.

87. *The* British *Tourist; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion, through* England, Wales, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *comprehending the most celebrated Towns in the* British *Isles. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Vol. VI.*

FROM the rapid sale of Five former volumes of this entertaining little work, which are now become "the favourite companion of the traveller, and the frequent resort of the student desirous of information respecting the British Isles;" it has been suggested, "that a Tour of the Metropolis, of the Universities, and of the most fashionable Sea-bathing and Watering-places, which are only casually, or not at all noticed in the former volumes, would be a valuable addition;" a design here accomplished in a manner that renders it extremely proper for its intended purpose.

* "It may be necessary to apprize the reader, that Mr. Collet has not the slightest connexion with the late Mr. Wesley's society." T. C.

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LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wakefield has given up his intention of publishing a Greek and English Lexicon; and requests his subscribers to call or send for their subscriptions to Mr. Rutt, in Thames-street, or to Mr. Philips, in St. Paul's church-yard.

M. Millin, keeper of medals and other antiques in the national library, has given an explanation of the shield of Scipio in that collection, which is of pure silver, 25 inches diameter, weight 42 marcs, fished out of the Rhone by some fishermen, who broke off the edges to see if it was silver, and then sold it for a trifle to a silversmith at Avignon, who, after taking a drawing of it, sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it M. Mey, an eminent Antiquary, who repaired it, and left it to his heir, a rich merchant, whom the reverses of trade led to sell it for the king's library. Spon explained the figure on it as representing Scipio's continence; Winkelman as the restoration of Briseis to Achilles; and his opinion is followed by Millin.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A FREEMAN OF LEICESTER, on perusing the extract, p. 111, exclaims, *Audi alteram partem.* We would insert his letter at length, had we room. He observes, however, "that, from the epithet *dire* affixed to the late contest, the reader would be led to suppose that outrages, similar to those which have heretofore been committed at a Leicester election, were then committed. Far otherwise, however, was the fact. Never in this borough, and, I think, I may safely assert, not in any other, were so many votes polled, or so long a contest sustained, with so little interruption of peace and order. That many of the leaders of Mr. B.'s party, and perhaps this Constitutionalist amongst them, who were conscious of having exercised the most flagrant oppression towards the *poor* voters, were for many days in what may be termed a *dire* state of trepidation, left retribution for their tyrannical conduct should be returned upon them, is a thing not very improbable. But to whom ought this uneasy state to be ascribed? To themselves certainly. For you must be informed, Mr. Urban, that, although Mr. B.'s friends compliment themselves with being engaged in the cause of public virtue, and of the rights of Englishmen, yet the superiority of their public virtue can be proved by no other means than by the supposition of its being in the inverse proportion of their electioneering bounty: and their respect to the rights of Englishmen was most forcibly illustrated by threatening the discharge of their tenants, the arrest of their debtors, and the dismissal of their manufacturers, if they would not shout, "B—n for ever!" Can it then be a subject of wonder that, when of the two species of influence, beneficence and oppression, Mr. B's friends made so great a use of the latter and so little of the former, the *poor* electors compelled into the odious service of Mr. B. and deprived in these distressful times of the cheering bounties of his liberal opponent, should be highly incensed against the wealthy inhabitants, and that their gratitude for a peck of potatoes or a hundred of coals, received a year before, should be swallowed up in indignation at the loss then sustained of a much greater benefit?"—Our readers, having now both sides of the question, will judge for themselves.

A SUBSCRIBER asks, Is a competent knowledge of Botany to be attained by books? and, if so, what books are necessary to study in order to gain that knowledge? and in what order should they be read?—also, what is the best method of preparing milk, to make it keep during a long voyage?

F. W. observes, that Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the well known Latin Dictionary, speaks in the Preface of "the duty he owes to his worthy progenitor who wrote the *Temurés*;" and would be glad to be referred to any pedigree which would trace the consanguinity.

A Correspondent enquires after the History of *Howden*, long since promised to the publick; and, while he condemns such delays, enters his protest with B. M. LXIX. 388, against *altering* an author's works, as was the treatment Bp. Hall received from Mr. Glasse.

If the subject of Non-residence were not nearly exhausted, we could fill a volume with well-written arguments on both sides of the question; but we believe our readers are now fully masters of the subject; and we wish to avoid the necessity of introducing any side-winded attacks on the Establishment either in Church or State.—On the same ground we decline inserting some *palpable hits* against those "wolves in sheeps cloathing, who, on the impudent assumption of being the only *Gospel Preachers*, travel about *seeking whom they may devour.*"

The silly Incendiary at *Leeds* may save himself the trouble of making up his spiteful pacquets. The Post-office, on such occasions, always RETURNS the charge.—This hint will apply to the unfortunate Maniac (whom we really pity) at *Richmond.*

For more reasons than one (our Correspondent will understand this) we regret the want of room this month for T.'s projected Tax.—We are also sorry to postpone our friend W. R.'s List of the SEATON POEMS; which with the Retrospect of the XVIIIth Century; L. E. &c. &c. shall be given in our next.

VERSES

VERSES

To the Memory of CAPT. RIVINGTON, *who commanded the* Kent, *belonging to the* East India *Company, who fell gloriously on the 7th of October,* 1800, *in an Action with* La Confiance, *a* French *Frigate, in the Bay of* Bengal. *(See this Month's* East India *News* and the *Obituary.)*

IF active ſpirit tempt thee e'er to roam,
And quit thy native for a foreign home,
Remember well that, diſtant though you move,
No ſpace from Friendſhip ſhall divide, or Love.
Lo! ROBERT, nurtur'd from his early youth
To glow with virtue, and to feel with truth,
In rip'ning age matur'd his juſt diſdain
Of all that cringing Flatt'ry taught to feign.
His manly virtues mark'd their genuine ſource,
And naval toil confirm'd their native force.
In Fortune's adverſe trial undiſmay'd,
A Seaman's zeal and courage he diſplay'd;
For Honour firmly ſtood, at Honour's poſt,
And gain'd new glory when his life he loſt.

H. G.

ON THE DEATH OF CAPT. HOOD,
LATE COMMANDER OF THE MARS.

To Mr. ———.

FAR from the ſcenes where roral pleaſures reign,
Where peace and plenty bleſs the happy ſwain,
My Muſe advent'rous tries a higher flight,
And tunes her numbers to the glorious fight.
Fain would I now exalt my humble lay,
And for my land one grateful tribute pay;
But War's fierce tumults and the martial ſong
To patriot boſoms and to thee belong.
Yet when my country in her Hero bleeds,
And boaſting France the hope deluſive feeds,
Unuſual fire each kindred paſſion warms,
And ſylvan beauties loſe their wonted charms.
Again Britannia ranks a ſailor's name
High in the annals of recording Fame;
And gallant Hoob, preferr'd to juſt command,
With dauntleſs courage meets the hoſtile hand.
Firm to his poſt, he heard the cannons roar,
Nor caſt one wiſh towards his native ſhore;
Calm in the fight, where thick'ning dangers grow,
He ſaw each weakneſs of his daring foe;
And aim'd his bellowing thunder at his ſide,
Whilſt heaps of Frenchmen load the foaming tide.
But Death, too mindful of his fate ſevere,
Arreſts the progreſs of his fair career;
And Gallia's demon ſees the torrent fly,
Which burſt the fatal veſſels of his thigh.
Sunk by the wound, and from the battle borne,
Whilſt friends ſurround him, and their dangers mourn,
Britannia, mindful of her ſea-girt ſhore,
Forbids the Gallic thunders more to roar.
The hoſtile flag no longer ſtreams in air;
But, ſtruck to HOOD, diſpels the riſing fear.
What bliſs ecſtatic fill'd his glowing breaſt,
When, ere he clos'd his languid eyes to reſt,
With ambient wings bright Victʼry ſooth'd his pain,
And charm'd his dying ear with Conqueſt's ſtrain!
But as my Muſe his martial actions ſings,
And feels her loſs, her Country's, and her King's,
With ſympathetic tears ſhe ſees the grief,
Which ſoars ſuperior to her poor relief:
The wife—the children—and the friends ſincere,
In bitter anguiſh ſhed the ſilent tear!
What healing balm ſhall eaſe the cruel ſmart,
Which rends the partner of this Hero's heart?
Ah! ever lovely! may I dare to tell
That in his Country's cauſe thy conſort fell?
Will not one ſmile, with ſoft attentive grace,
Shine with mild luſtre on thy weeping face,
When thankful Britons with one ſad conſent
The ſhort-liv'd valour of thy HOOD lament?
Ah, no! thy woe no lenient influence knows,
But from the heart in ſtreams increaſing flows.
Aw'd by the ſolemn ſcene, my trembling Muſe
The theme no longer in her verſe purſues.
Oh, look to Heaven! depending on its care,
And peace you'll find, for all have found it there.

Mr URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following tranſlation is from the ſame hand as ſome ſimilar pieces which have already appeared in your Magazine*. By inſerting it you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. LANGTON.

ANACREON, Ode XXIV.
Ἐπειδὴ βροτὸς ἐτέχθην.

SINCE I'm born a mortal man,
Since Life's race is but a ſpan,
Since I know the ſpace that's paſt,
Not how long the courſe may laſt,
Anxious cares from me depart,
You've no claim upon my heart;
Ere in ſight the goal appear,
Frolic mirth my ſoul ſhall chear;
Blithe with Bacchus I'll advance,
Laughing in the tipſy dance.

SONNET, TO ———.

HOW oft, when Ev'ning's orient beams array'd
Majeſtic Burghley's lofty ſpires with gold,

* See p. 213.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wakefield has given up his intention of publishing a Greek and English Lexicon; and requests his subscribers to call or send for their subscriptions to Mr. Rutt, in Thames-street, or to Mr. Philips, in St. Paul's church-yard.

M. Millin, keeper of medals and other antiques in the national library, has given an explanation of the shield of Scipio in that collection, which is of pure silver, 25 inches diameter, weight 42 marcs, fished out of the Rhone by some fishermen, who broke off the edges to see if it was silver, and then sold it for a trifle to a silversmith at Avignon, who, after taking a drawing of it, sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it M. Mey, an eminent Antiquary, who repaired it, and left it to his heir, a rich merchant, whom the reverses of trade led to sell it for the king's library. Spon explained the figure on it as representing Scipio's continence; Winkelman as the restoration of Brisēis to Achilles; and his opinion is followed by Millin.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A FREEMAN OF LEICESTER, on perusing the extract, p. 111, exclaims, *Audi alteram partem.* We would insert his letter at length, had we room. He observes, however, "that, from the epithet *dire* affixed to the late contest, the reader would be led to suppose that outrages, similar to those which have heretofore been committed at a Leicester election, were then committed. Far otherwise, however, was the fact. Never in this borough, and, I think, I may safely assert, not in any other, were so many votes polled, or so long a contest sustained, with so little interruption of peace and order. That many of the leaders of Mr. B.'s party, and perhaps this Constitutionalist amongst them, who were conscious of having exercised the most flagrant oppression towards the *poor* voters, were for many days in what may be termed a *dire* state of trepidation, lest retribution for their tyrannical conduct should be returned upon them, is a thing not very improbable. But to whom ought this uneasy state to be ascribed? To themselves certainly. For you must be informed, Mr. Urban, that, although Mr. B's friends compliment themselves with being engaged in the cause of public virtue, and of the rights of Englishmen, yet the superiority of their public virtue can be proved by no other means than by the supposition of its being in the inverse proportion of their electioneering bounty: and their respect to the rights of Englishmen was most forcibly illustrated by threatening the discharge of their tenants, the arrest of their debtors, and dismissal of their manufacturers, if [illegible] would not shout, "B—n for ever!" [illegible] it then be a subject of wonder that, [illegible] of the two species of influence, bene[illegible] and oppression, Mr. B's friends [illegible] great a use of the latter and so little [illegible] former, the *poor* electors compelle[illegible] the odious service of Mr. B. and [illegible] in these distressful times of the [illegible] bounties of his liberal opponent, [illegible] highly incensed against the wealth[illegible] bitants, and that their gratitude [illegible] of potatoes or a hundred of coals [illegible] a year before, should be swallow[illegible] indignation at the loss then sustai[illegible] much greater benefit?"—Our re[illegible] ving now both sides of the ques[illegible] judge for themselves.

A SUBSCRIBER asks, Is a [illegible] knowledge of Botany to be [illegible] books? and, if so, what books [illegible] to study in order to gain that [illegible] and in what order should they [illegible] also, what is the best method [illegible] milk, to make it keep during a [illegible]

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VERSES

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...spirit tempt thee e'er to roam,
...thy native for a foreign home,
...well that, distant though you ...re,
...rom Friendship shall divide, or [Love.
...RT, nurtur'd from his early

...virtue, and to feel with truth,
...e matur'd his just disdain
...ging Flatt'ry taught to feign.
...rtues mark'd their genuine

...confirm'd their native force.
...verse trial undismay'd,
...and courage he display'd;
...ly stood, at Honour's post,
...glory when his life he lost.

H. G.

...H OF CAPT. HOOD,
...NDER OF THE MARS.

...cenes where rural plea- [swain,
...plenty bless the happy
...ns tries a higher flight,
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...xalt my humble lay,
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...d to thee belong.
...in her Hero bleeds,
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...dred passion warms,
...lose their wonted

...a sailor's name
...ecording Fame;
...eterr'd to just com- [hand.
...meets the hostile
...ward the cannons

...h his native shore;
...ing dangers

...ing foe;
...at his
...

Sunk by the wound, and from the battle borne,
Whilst friends surround him, and their dan- [ger mourn,
Britannia, mindful of her sea-girt shore,
Forbids the Gallic thunders more to roar.
The hostile flag no longer streams in air;
But, struck to HOOD, dispels the rising fear.
What bliss ecstatic fill'd his glowing breast,
When, ere he clos'd his languid eyes to rest,
With ambient wings bright Vict'ry sooth'd his pain,
And charm'd his dying ear with Conquest's [strain!
But as my Muse his martial actions sings,
And feels her loss, her Country's, and her King's,
With sympathetic tears she sees the grief,
Which soars superior to her poor relief:
The wife—the children—and the friends sincere,
In bitter anguish shed the silent tear!
What healing balm shall ease the cruel smart,
Which rends the partner of this Hero's heart?
Ah! ever lovely! may I dare to tell
That in his Country's cause thy consort fell?
Will not one smile, with soft attentive grace,
Shine with mild lustre on thy weeping [face,
When thankful Britons with one sad consent
The short-liv'd valour of thy HOOD la- [ment?
Ah, no! thy woe no lenient influence knows,
But from the heart in streams increasing [flows.
Aw'd by the solemn scene, my trembling Muse
The theme no longer in her verse pursues.
Oh, look to Heaven! depending on its care,
And peace you'll find, for all have found it there.

Mr URBAN, March 10.

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Yours, &c. W. LANGTON.

ANACREON, Ode XXIV.

Ἐπειδὴ βροτὸς ἐτέχθην.

SINCE I'm born a mortal man,
Since Life's race is but a span,
Since I know the space that's past,
Not how long the course may last,
A... ...res from me depart,
...aim upon my heart;
...
...chear;
...vance,

...orient beams
...[gold,
...pires with

...

...air,
...nd

...k-in,

...meddle.

...ould err.
...gt him and
...[smil'd;
...neez'd, and
...es,
...their faces;
...ssions moves
...love."
...t still,
...will:

...train.
...at;
...l had got;
...ave face,
...place;"
...nail:
...thout fail."
...done his best,
...to rest.

PART.

...a snare,
...t clear.

...when morn came

...er gone;
...ns and tears were

...o Gretna-green!
...in the end;
...took a friend.
...se ran on a pace
...n a race;
...st all the while
...wn in Carlisle;

But,

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Beneath her high o'er-arching elms I've stray'd, [told
'Till the slow-swinging, distant curfew
Th' approaching hour of rest. But thee away— [mind;
No more these pensive scenes delight my
In thy sequester'd groves no more I find
My wonted peace. My pleasures now decay;
And frowning Fate shuts Disappointment's door [day,
Upon my fairest hopes. For many a
And many a solitary ev'ning hour,
By thy society beguil'd, I pay
Grateful remembrance. Mary! still I pour
To thee the tribute of my votive lay.

O. G.

NAVAL POETRY, No. I.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valour rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train.

PYE's Naucr.

ODE,

Written on board his Majesty's Ship the Canterbury, *after she had lost all her Masts in a Storm.*

Written during the last War.

WITH flowing pomp, and beauteous pride
The floating pile in harbour rode,
Proud of her freight; the swelling tide
Reluctant left the vessel's side,
And kiss'd it as she flow'd.

The waves with Eastern breezes curl'd,
And silver'd half the liquid plain;
Her anchors weigh'd; her sails unfurl'd;
Serenely mov'd the wooden world,
And stretch'd along the main.

The native wonders of the deep
Press t' admire the vast machine,
In sportive gambols round it leap,
Or else at awful distance keep,
In homage to their Queen.

Thus while we ride in gentle gale,
Dissembled Friendship waits on pow'r;
But early quits the borrow'd veil,
When sad Misfortune shifts the scale,
And waits but to devour.

In vain we fly approaching ill;
Danger can multiply its form;
Ex'rios'd we fly like *Jonah* still,
And Heaven, when it is Heaven's will,
O'ertakes us in a storm.

The distant surge, all foamy white,
Foretells the future furious blast;
Dreadful, though distant, was the sight,
Confed'rate winds and waves unite,
And menace ev'ry mast.

Winds whistling through the shrouds proclaim
A fatal harvest on the deck;
Quick in pursuit, as active flame,
Too soon the rolling ruin came,
And ratified the wreck.

Thus Adam smil'd with new-born grace,
Inform'd by all almighty breath;
Thus the same breath sweeps off his race,
Disorders Nature's beauteous face,
And teems with instant death.

Shorn of her pride the vessel rolls;
And (as by sympathy she knew
The secret anguish of our souls,)
With inward, deeper groans condoles
The danger of her crew.

Now what avail'd it to be brave
On liquid precipices hung?
Suspended on a breaking wave,
Beneath us yawn'd a sea-green grave,
Which silenc'd ev'ry tongue.

The faithless flood forsook the keel, [hull;
And downward launch'd the lab'ring
Stunn'd, she forgot awhile to reel,
And felt (or almost seem'd to feel)
A momentary lull.

Thus in the jaws of death we lay,
Nor light nor comfort found us there;
Lost in the gulph and floods of spray,
No sun to cheer us, nor a ray
Of hope—but in despair.

The seas encourage this despair,
While certain ruin waits on land;
Should we direct our wishes there,
Soon we recant the fatal pray'r,
And wish to shun the strand.

At length the Being, whose beheft
Reduc'd a chaos into form,
His goodness and his pow'r confess'd;
He spoke—and instant are suppress'd
Our troubles and the storm.

NAUTICUS.

ON THE COMPLETION OF LLANDRINIO BRIDGE*.

THE toil is o'er, the noble work complete, [feat;
And spreads a lustre on thy neighb'ring
Each Vale with joy proclaims the open'd way,
And shall the Muse not join a grateful lay?
A thousand torrents swell Sabrina's tide,
And through the spacious arch with ease they glide,
Which o'er the rising waves does firmly stand, [hand;
As when first lay'd by Nature's plastic
And, to complete each great, each useful end,
O'er marshy vales now solid roads extend.
By works like these have monarchs gain'd renown,
For such did Rome confer the civic crown.
So grateful praise and blessings without end
Shall crown the Cambrian and the trav'ler's friend,

* See p. 181.

Whose

Whom now the solid arch bears swiftly o'er,
Who ling'ring row'd the dangerous pass before.
Hadst thou possess'd the wealth that Nabobs boast,
Or gain'd by conquest on the Indian coast;
Then had the costly work no shorer known:
The cost, as well as care, had been thy own.
What Fate too oft to souls like thine denies,
Still thy persuasive eloquence supplies.
With gen'rous emulation fir'd the rest,
And rais'd munificence in ev'ry breast:
Who to their country's good unmov'd could be?
Who could refuse, solicited by thee?
More lasting praise some laurel'd bard shall give,
And bid thy name in deathless volumes live;
In verse sublime that shall no period know,
Till this* to stand, and Severn cease to flow.

J. E. Withington.

A TOUR TO SCOTLAND.

IF you're a father, who retains
A larger store of wealth than brains;
A jewel bold, which you prize most,
Are anxious left it should be lost;—
Read but the lines that are behind,
The way to save it you may find;
You 'll clearly see, with half an eye,
How matters tend when you're not by.
If you're a fortune-hunter made,
Read, and you'll quickly learn your trade:
Nor think Fate can play you a prank;
She holds a prize, without a blank.
If you're a daughter, I 'll engage,
Though only fifteen years of age,
Quite charming! you 'll become a wife,
And not repent, except—for life.

No antique tale shall now be told;
My story is but one week old;
Tea-table treasure of the day,
Fresh from the mint it shines away.
A guinea, soon as dropt, is found;
A ball, caught at its first rebound.
We 'll Waddle and his daughter bring
Upon the stage; they 'll make a sing.
The man, 'tis said, who trade commands,
Profit and loss well understands;
But this, for we mean no disgrace,
Was only half our hero's case:
And yet, it strictly may be said,
He perfect master was of trade.
For this he could whole years pursue;
Yet trading losses never knew;
Was well appriz'd, from day to day,
Where, to a dight, his profit lay.
With one superfluous grain, at least,
Would never let the scale be press'd;
And every scruple he rejects,
More than just what the "law directs:"
Because 't would tend, without a doubt,
To press the measure's bottom out.

The man who tries to get and save
May, in the end, two thousand have;
This bank will make a pretty store,
Yet not destroy the wish for more:
That sum, however, being sent,
"He 'd trade decline, and live a gent,"
His dusty bags and bins kick'd o'er,
He 'll open shop and shut no more;
But, with a beauty all admire,
Scarcely fifteen, he will retire.
"Now, since his house was large and fair,
And had a room or two to spare,
They might be to an inmate let;
For they 'd a little profit get."
And who but misers can tell what
A pleasure 's from a penny got!
Olindus, with a longing view,
Survey'd the girl—and fortune too—
"Wanted apartments—saw the place—
Agreed; they suited to an ace."
Thus Waddle, by his saving crown,
Prepar'd a step to throw her down:
Then how, to her, can blame be let-in,
When he was aiding and abetting?
Some said Olindus was two score;
Others presum'd a little more;
But this is darker than a riddle,
With which the Muse shall never meddle.
Whether his capital was aught
Above, or was beneath a groat,
We 'll not determine, nor aver,
But guess the last, though we should err.
Now things went well 'twixt him and child;
They whisper'd, glanc'd, and squeez'd, and smil'd;
The little Cupids, and the Graces,
Were there, but durst not shew their faces;
Darts, flames, and tales, her passions moves
At length comes "everlasting love."
The new-made dough is pliant still,
For you may mould it to your will:
He easily may his point attain,
Who leads a harmless girl in train.
Waddle began to smell a rat;
Yes, when the thief his meal had got;
Then told Olindus, with grave face,
"He must provide another place;"
Receiv'd this answer on the nail:
"I 'll quit to-morrow, without fail."
The night creeps on, Sol's done his best,
The Muse and Waddle go to rest.

THE SECOND PART.

Weak talents lead into a snare,
But never aid us to get clear.

WADD was amaz'd, when morn came on,
To find his little daughter gone;
And now black storms and tears were seen:
O dear, they 're gone to Gretna-green!
But I 'll prevent them, in the end;
So took a chaise, and took a friend.
Now two post-chaise ran on a pace
As if they meant to run a race;
Our pair kept foremost all the while
Till they were set down in Carlisle;

But,

* The Bridge.

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But, shall I tell the tidings sad,
Not one post-chaise could there be had.
Venus, the Graces, Cupid too,
Was not this vile neglect in you?
Like Will-o'-th'-wisp, lure to the snare,
Then leave unwary lovers there.
If they retreat, they meet the foe;
Debarr'd, they could not onward go,
Commanding neither chaise nor coach:
Condemn'd to wait the storm's approach,
Dame Fortune prov'd an arrant jilt;
Destroy'd the fabric, nearly built.
"O la! we're ruin'd! lost, undone!
My father's frowns how shall I shun!"
Not Tommy, when he climb'd up high,
Was caught in gutting a mince pye;
No priest, who found himself set fast,
Nor got relief while—hem! could last;
Nor Chloe, when blew up her gown,
Shew'd half a leg, with stocking down;
Nor even Madam, when her charms
Were found within the footman's arms,
Was quite so shock'd, as were our pair
When Waddle and his friend came there.
Our groom withdrew, his suit was cross'd,
The case was broke, the jewel lost.
The child restor'd, the swain bereft,
Like father Adam, turn'd adrift;
Nay, worse than Adam, we believe,
Because he went without his Eve.
He saw the Chambermaid come down,
And gently twich'd her by the gown:
"Will you, dear Molly, by me stand?"
Then slipt two guineas in her hand;
Which Molly thought the highest bliss;
She dropt a curtsy,—he a kiss:
For guineas are, which Fortune brings
The most persuasive earthly things.
Waddle, and friend, and daughter, sat
Sometimes in silence; sometimes chat:
He held harangue, and held his tea;
Blam'd naughty girls who disobey:
Whether his views and her's were one,
We'll wave at present, and go on.
The Chambermaid, with modest air,
And three-inch curtsy, enter'd there:
"Madam, a bed's made up for you;
Be pleas'd to rise, and take a view;
For, if you any error find,
It shall be alter'd to your mind."
'Twixt Wadd and friend the glasses run;
A current custom when we've won:
That management they amply blest,
Which had been crown'd with such success.
A moment's praise they both enjoy;
Wadd' rang the bell—his pipe laid by;
Molly appear'd with features mild.
"Where, Mrs. Molly, is the child?"
"They're gone, Sir, in your chaise!"
"Oh! oh!
Why then the devil with them go:
They may be hang'd, for what I heed;
Another step I'll not proceed:
No fool but I, it's my belief,
Open his door t' admit a thief!
Myself I've gull'd, in all that's done;
Nay, brought a chaise to help them on!"
As fresh as mackrel, might be seen
Our pair set down at Gretna-green.
They made inquiries, without lack,
"Where was the gentleman in black?
Can you unite us two with ease?"
"I can—ten guineas, if you please."
The swain, 'tis said, look'd rather queer,
But found himself not matter there.
"Sir, not a soul beneath the sky
Can tie a faster knot than I."
The blacksmith sought his tools amain,
And quickly forg'd a marriage chain;
Then link'd together, at one stroke,
The rose-bud and the bulky oak.
My tale is done—fair truth you'll find;
But one remark is left behind:
It teaches when, if you're not poor,
To open, when to shut your door.

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

ELEGY,

Written during a Burial in a Country Church-yard.

"Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus."

WHAT sound, wide trembling on the passing gale, [dread?
Arrests the startled soul with sudden
The knell of fate! and, lo! a victim pale
Borne to the silent mansions of the dead.

'Tis he, whose bark, late driving in the breeze, [wave;
Rode proudly buoyant on life's swelling
Which, while it gaily shone and mock'd the seas, [the grave.
Sunk in the treacherous whirlpool of

See, round the corse the list'ning rustics stand, [dread;
In thought mysterious wrapt and holy
While fear on every face, with livid hand,
Pourtrays a short resemblance with the dead.

Lost for a while is all their former mirth,
And every ray that brighten'd life is gone;
The scenes of Nature fade, while, far from earth, [known.
They wander, trembling on a world un-

Oh! hear that warning voice, and dare to trust
In those celestial words in mercy given;
Which, while they humble man to kindred dust, [Heav'n.
On Hope's strong pinions lift his soul to

But fly, ye sons of Dissipation, fly
Th' awakening sounds, and shun intrusive care; [sigh:
Repress the tear of grace;—the struggling
Nor rouse the slumbering conscience to despair.

Fly — lest contrition from your breasts should pour [you—and me):
This prayer (which soon may flow for
Lord, suffer not, in this our mortal hour,
For any pangs of death to fall from thee.

N. BULL.

A SONG

A SONG,

On the Concluſion of the Eighteenth, and Commencement of the Nineteenth Century: ſung by the Author in the Royal Hoſpital Coffee-Room, Cheliea.

To the Tune of "*On the white Cliffs of Albion, &c.*"

COME, come, my blithe fellows! aſſiſt me to ſing [rings
In chorus, and make our ſong *Corner* * roof
Since the old Century leaves us all hearty good friends, [ful amends.
We'll give him three cheers, lads, in grate-

Huzza, Huzza, Huzza †.

Chorus, Since the old, &c.

While we ſit round the table, like brother and brother, [each other;
Be the height of our pleaſures the pleaſing
To be merry, let's drink; but beware of exceſs, [diſtreſs.
Leſt we bring on diſorder, diſgrace, and

Chorus, To be merry, &c.

Let nothing amongſt us unpleaſant be ſpoke;
As free as we give, let us take a dry joke;
And be cautious in joking we be not too tart, [friend's heart.
Leſt, by raiſing a laugh, we may wring a

Chorus, And be cautious, &c.

Let no claſhing opinions our friendſhip deſtroy,
Nor politicks trouble our current of joy;
But go on as we've done; and as oft drink and ſing [King."
"Succeſs to our Country, and GOD ſave the

Chorus, But go on, &c.

Let us paſs o'er in ſilence the ſlips of a friend,
And learn, by his errors, our own to amend:
That no ſlander, no ſcandal, no envy, nor pride, [aſide.
From mirth and good fellowſhip turn us

Chorus, That no ſlander, &c.

O may we enjoy the dear bleſſing of health,
And be proſperous—but never be proud of our wealth!
Let misfortune among us ne'er cauſe a deſpect, [ſpect.
But ev'ry good fellow let's treat with re-

Chorus, Let misfortune, &c.

Then charge; and we'll hail the NEW CENTURY with three, [ſhall ſee;
In hope that theſe times are the worſt we
Wiſhing health, peace, and plenty, the univerſe o'er, [more.
And that Friendſhip unite us till time be no

Chorus, Wiſhing health, &c.

Huzza, Huzza, Huzza.

* The room ſo called by the company.

† Three cheers to the firſt and laſt ſtanza only.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

THE following peculiarly expreſſive lines, from an Elegy on the late lamented Dr. Warton, by a youth who was his pupil, will be acceptable to many of your readers, who know well the traits here noticed, and are a ſtriking part of his character. H. ATKINS.

LOW lies that head with various learning fraught, [thought.
With force of genius, and with depth of
Cold is that heart which glow'd with pureſt fire, [lyre.
Cold is the hand which wak'd the living
Loſt is that *ſmile* where fond approving rays
With mildeſt influence cheer'd our April days;
That *ſmile* of gay good humour, rarely ſeen
To grace ſuperior wiſdom's haughty mien;
That *ſmile* of love, for with a ſafe controul
He check'd the wand'rings of the youthful ſoul;
With kind perſuaſion nurs'd its op'ning pow'rs,
And the rough path of ſcience ſtrew'd with flow'rs.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

HAVING ſeen ſome pretty lines "to the death of Miſs Mary Franklin," (ſee our vol. LXX. p. 875), I have tranſlated them. If you think them worthy of a place, you will inſert them. Z.

IN MORTEM MARIÆ FRANKLIN.

ECCE! perit pulchras inter pulcherrima Nymphas,
Horrificâ mortis victa Maria manu.
Maxima nec virtus, nec forma, movere ſororum [honos.
Corda valent triplicum, nec probitatis
Pulchra Maria perit! (caput hinc, multiſque doloris
Fons erit!) et Fatis præda ſubacta cadit!
O! quamvis ſplendes modò felix incola cœli,
(Cara mihi quondam,) nunc quoque cara Deo; [dor,
Ipſe tamen vultûs formam, riſuſque recor-
Occurritque animo dulcis imago tui!
Cur ita deploro? potiùs mihi maxima cauſa eſt
Lætitiæ; æternum cum decus inde fluit.
Cœlicolûm ad ſedes fauſtas volat, ecce! Maria,
Ardua quæ cœli nunc premit aſtra pede;
Scilicet hinc, linquens curas hominumque dolores,
Hæc ſolet aſſiduâ tollere laude Deum.
Sit mihi, cum mœſta aſpicio monumenta Mariæ, [jacent,
Quà modò (pulchra olim) membra tepulta
Fundere lacrymulam, (mihi ſi lacrymâſſe licebit)
Quæ fidi verum pignus amoris erit.

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PROCEED,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT; *continued from p. 170.*

H. OF COMMONS.

February 5.

Mr. *Yorke* moved for leave to bring in a bill to fuſpend part of a bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the dreſſing of flour. The Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of proviſions had recommended that bill, in conformity with the evidence which had been given before them; but, ſince that period, experience had proved, that the directions contained therein, as far as they related to barley and oats, by no means anſwered the intentions and expectations of the Committee; he had, therefore, been directed to move to ſuſpend ſo much of that act as related to barley and *oats*, which motion he then made; and as the Houſe muſt be aware, from the nature of the ſubject, that expedition would be deſirable, he hoped it might be permitted to paſs through its ſeveral ſtages with as little delay as poſſible.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill, which was read the firſt and ſecond time.

February 6.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the bill to prevent the mixture of barley and oats in the manufacture of flour. The report was received, and agreed to; and the bill read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords.

On the debate relative to the ſtanding order for preventing Peers of Parliament, or Lords Lieutenants of counties, from interfering in elections;

Sir *Charles Morgan* moved two amendments;—the firſt, to leave out Ireland; and the other, relative to Lords Lieutenants, to the following effect—that it ſhould be an high breach of the privileges of the Houſe, for any Lord Lieutenant to avail himſelf of any authority he might poſſeſs by virtue of his commiſſion to influence any election for a Member to ſerve in Parliament in the Commons of Great Britain. After a few words from Mr. Yorke and another member, both the amendments were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 9.

The bill for ſuſpending ſo much of the late bread bill as related to the mixture of oats, barley, &c. with wheaten flour, was brought up from the Commons, read three times, and received the Royal Aſſent.

The Duke of *Bedford* introduced a bill for exempting a certain deſcription of poor houſekeepers from the payment of poor-rates.

In the Commons the ſame day, Sir *F. B. Jones* ſtated a recent act of violence committed by the keeper of Cold Bath priſon, and recommended the ſubject to the early attention of the Houſe.

Mr. *Wilkes* and Mr. *Jolliffe* ſeverally moved for papers reſpecting the dock-yard and army expenditure within given periods.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* obſerved, that, of 655 members, only 410 had taken their ſeats; and, conceiving that at the preſent momentous criſis the Country ſhould have the full benefit of the Parliamentary ſervice of all its repreſentatives, moved, that the Houſe be called over this day three weeks, and that ſuch members as did not attend ſhould be taken into cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms. Ordered.—Mr. *Wyndham* and Mr. *Serjeant* preſented army and ordnance accounts; the former, on the motion of Mr. *Tierney*, were ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 10.

The order for going into a diſcuſſion of Earl *Darnley's* motion for an inquiry into the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and for their diſmiſſal, being read;

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed the ſubject to be poſtponed. The general ſituation of the Country was, he obſerved, at the preſent moment, critical and alarming almoſt beyond any former example, and involving conſiderations which ſhould repreſs preſent diſcuſſion; he thought, too, that, in the embarraſſed and unſettled ſituation of miniſters, it would be ungenerous and unmanly to urge the matter further.

Earl *Darnley* felt ſtrong conviction of the neceſſity of the inquiry, but ſhould be governed by the ſenſe of the Houſe as to the time of bringing it forward.

The Earl of *Radnor* concurred as to the neceſſity of inveſtigating the cauſes which had induced the almoſt unprecedented calamities under which the Country laboured; but he thought the preſent moment unſuited to the inquiry. His Lordſhip lamented that, in proportion as our reſources were waſted and diminiſhed, in the ſame ratio was the nation deprived of what talent and ability might have been exerted to extricate it from further misfortune.

Lord *Fife* ſtrongly advocated the motion. In ſpeaking of the change in adminiſtration, he obſerved, that, "if it is a trick, nothing could have been ſo wickedly adviſed; and, if it is real, nothing more ludicrous."

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed it to be underſtood that, in recommending the poſtponement of the queſtion, he was not influenced by any conſideration in favour of the new adminiſtration; on the contrary, he thought it weak, miſerable, and rickety, and incompetent to the arduous taſk it was attempting to undertake. The national honour was pledged to the Iriſh Catholics for their emancipation; and he apprehended much miſchief from reſiſting their expectations.

Lord *Grenville*, after deprecating a premature or haſty diſcuſſion of a topick which deſerved the moſt prudent and temperate conſideration,

conſideration, continued thus: "A painful duty yet remains for me to fulfil—to ſpeak of myſelf. From this I will not ſhrink, as a due regard to my own character, as well as becoming reſpect to your Lordſhips, call upon me to proceed. Some time ago, my Lords, the noble Lord who ſits near me (Lord *Spencer*), another noble Lord who is not now preſent, but whoſe abſence is only occaſioned by ſevere indiſpoſition, (Earl of *Chatham*), together with myſelf, and ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſervants in the Houſe of Commons, thought it expedient that the benefits of the Union ſhould be rendered as great and as extenſive as poſſible, by certain diſabilities being removed, under which a great portion of the inhabitants of Ireland now labour. Imagining that this meaſure could alone be effectual if coming from the Executive Government, we felt it our duty to propoſe it to thoſe who direct his Majeſty's Councils. It was not deemed eligible, and we were unable to prevail. Our opinion of its policy remaining unaltered, ſtill thinking that that, and that alone, could eſtabliſh the tranquillity and proſperity of the Empire on a permanent baſis, we conſidered ourſelves as bound to retire. Accordingly we tendered to his Majeſty the reſignation of our ſeveral employments; and he has been graciouſly pleaſed to diſpenſe with our ſervices. Thus, my Lords, we only hold our offices till our ſucceſſors are appointed." His Lordſhip expreſſed, in the moſt animated terms, his gratitude and attachment to his Majeſty; and obligation to their Lordſhips, for their confidence and approbation. He congratulated the Houſe, that the ſame line of policy which he and his coadjutors had maintained would be obſerved by the new adminiſtration. "Though we have retired from office, no change of meaſures will take place; but the ſyſtem which has already proved ſo ſalutary will continue to be acted upon by our ſucceſſors. Though we differ on ſome points, yet there is no eſſential difference between us; and while they act with energy and deciſion they ſhall have our ſupport."

The Earl of *Moira* wiſhed the motion to be poſtponed; and he truſted that the ſtrong ſenſe, which ſo large a portion of the Houſe ſeemed to feel of the abſolute neceſſity of an inquiry into the cauſes of the increaſed and increaſing dangers of the country, would make a ſerious impreſſion on the mind of his Majeſty and of the Country at large.

Earl *Spencer* aſſured their Lordſhips, that he cordially acquieſced in the obſervations of Lord Grenville, who had ſo fully explained the reaſons of his retirement as to make it unneceſſary for him to trouble the Houſe any further on the ſubject.

Earl *Darnley*, in compliance with the general wiſh of the Houſe, deferred his motion till the 18th inſt.; and, on the ſuggeſtion of Lord Grenville, it was further poſtponed till the 19th, when their Lordſhips were ordered to be ſummoned.

The Earl of *Radnor*, with a view to aſſure a full attendance on a ſubject of ſuch awful magnitude, moved a call of the Houſe on the 20th. This induced a long and deſultory converſation. It was loſt on a diviſion; the numbers being contents 23, non contents 54.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. Ley, the Clerk, read to the Houſe the following letter from the Speaker.

"Sir, *Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, Feb.* 20.

"His Majeſty having been pleaſed to expreſs his intention, at this conjuncture, of appointing me to a public ſituation, incompatible with the one I have the honour to hold in the Houſe of Commons, I am obliged to requeſt you will tender to the Houſe my reſignation of an office moſt honourably and repeatedly conferred upon me, and recently continued in a manner moſt gratifying to my feelings. In quitting a ſituation, the duties of which I have conſtantly endeavoured to diſcharge to the beſt of my ability, I am unable to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of reſpect, gratitude, and regret, with which I neceſſarily muſt feel inſpired. I am ſuſtained, however, by the conſideration that, on this occaſion, I am actuated by the ſame principle of public duty which has ever influenced my conduct, and from which, I truſt, I ſhall never deviate. H. ADDINGTON."

As ſoon as the letter was read, Mr. *Pitt* and Sir *William Pulteney* roſe at the ſame time; and, after a general call for Sir William to proceed, Mr. Pitt at laſt obtained leave to ſay,

"I have his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe, that, in conſequence of the reſignation of Mr. Addington, it is his Majeſty's wiſh that the Houſe ſhould proceed to the election of a Speaker as ſoon as poſſible."

Sir *William Pulteney* ſaid, he could not reſiſt an inclination to ſay a few words. He was not accuſtomed to the language of panegyric; but, he muſt ſay, the Houſe had ſuſtained a great loſs by the reſignation of Mr. Speaker; he had held the ſituation with great honour to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to the Houſe. In the change of arrangements which had taken place, his Majeſty's counſels had certainly been deprived of much ability; he (Sir William) had been a long time a member of that Houſe, and ſeen many changes, but he had never ſeen a change for the good of the people; he hoped every member would aſſiſt in bringing the veſſel of the State ſafe into port, ſo as, after the change was over, they might return to the diſcuſſion of thoſe queſtions which occupied their attention.

H. OF COMMONS.
February 11.

Lord *Hawkeſbury*, in an ſpeech of appropriate commendation, propoſed that Sir John Mitford ſhould be elected Speaker; which was ſeconded by Mr. *Browne*.

Sir *J. Mitford* obſerved, that he would not, as was uſual, make profeſſion of his unworthineſs and incapacity to the office; he truſted, on the contrary, that he ſhould not be found altogether unqualified for its duties. He obſerved, that, in accepting the honour tendered to him, he ſhould make conſiderable ſacrifices of his individual intereſt; but an independent competence was all he had in view: that this might be earned in the way moſt conducive to his Country's benefit, was his earneſt deſire.

Mr. *Sheridan* objected to this choice, principally on the ground of its having been pre-determined in a manner inconſiſtent with the independence and dignity of the Houſe.

Mr. *Pitt* replied; and, after ſome further converſation, in which Mr. *Sheridan* and Lord *G. Cavendiſh* compl mented the talents of Mr. *C. Dundas*, whom they wiſhed to ſee in the chair, Sir J. Mitford was choſen to it without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.
February 12.

A Commiſſion gave his Majeſty's concurrence to the election of Sir J. Mitford to the chair of the Houſe of Commons.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Monday, a bill for amending the laws between Debtors and Creditors.

The Proviſion Committee was re-appointed; and ſome propoſitions, made by the Duke of *Bedford* relative to a general inclоſure, were referred to it.

In the Commons the ſame day, ſeveral accounts, preparatory to the budget, were ordered; as alſo printed copies of the Iriſh records; and new writs for the boroughs of Carlow and Portarlington.

A deſultory converſation aroſe, on a motion made by Col. *Elford* for calling the gaoler of Coldbath-Priſon to the bar, to anſwer for his conduct in regard to Hudſon: it was ſupported by Meſſrs. *Hobhouſe*, *Martin*, *Howard*, *Pierrepont*, and Sir *F. B. Jones*; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. *Ryder*, *W. Dundas*, *Perceval*, and Sir. *W. Elford*; and loſt on a diviſion, the numbers being Ayes 21; Noes 40.

Mr. *Ryder* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of proviſions, and read a reſolution for repealing part of the act which prohibited the making of bread from fine flour; the conſideration of which was fixed for Monday.

H. OF LORDS.
February 16.

The thanks of the Houſe, on the motion of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, were voted to the Biſhop of *Winchеſter*, for his ſermon before their Lordſhips on the faſt-day.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in his promiſed bill for the amendment of the Debtors Laws; and obſerved that, as the Law now ſtood, if a debtor was taken in execution, and ſent to priſon, he might, at his option, refuſe to compound with his creditors, and continue to live in confinement, and, if he died there, the debt was held to be paid, and no action could be brought againſt his aſſignees and executors for the amount of the debt, let his effects and perſonal eſtate be ever ſo valuable. By this bill, if a creditor choſe to liberate his debtor from confinement, he would have the power to ſet him free, and ſtill have a claim on his effects, though, after ſuch liberation, the perſon of the debtor would be protected as far as regarded the debt for which he had been taken in execution. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant to follow up this meaſure with two others—the one, to make all property, real and perſonal, freeholds and copyholds, reſponſible to legal claims of creditors, even in caſes of the death of the debtor; the other, to facilitate the operation of the exiſting laws reſpecting proceſſes for the recovery of debts, ſuch proceſſes in various points being liable to be rendered exceedingly tedious, vexatious, and irkſome. It was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Pitt* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, announcing that he had granted a penſion of 1000l. a year to Sir S. Smith, for his glorious defence of Acre; and recommending to the Houſe to make the neceſſary proviſion for the payment of this annuity.

On the motion of Col. *Fullerton*, the Houſe voted an Addreſs of Thanks to the late Speaker, for his able conduct while in the chair.

On the motion for the Houſe going into a Committee on the army and navy eſtimates, Mr. *Harriſon*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable ability, oppoſed the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr. *Pitt* obſerved, that a confederacy unprecedented in our hiſtory had been formed againſt our exiſtence as a nation, that the country is placed in a perilous and alarming ſtate, and that every exertion is neceſſary to meet the danger. Under ſuch circumſtances it became peculiarly neceſſary that every department of the public ſervice ſhould be accelerated to the greateſt poſſible degree, inſtead of ſuſpending the machine of Government by delaying the ſupplies. It was impoſſible to carry into effect thoſe meaſures which former votes had

had ſanctioned until theſe ſupplies were granted: neither till then could he retire from office. On the ground of reſponſibility, Mr. Pitt obſerved, that, although not in office, he ſhould never be wanting in attendance in that Houſe, when his perſonal conduct became the ſubject of conſideration; and that the new miniſters would unqueſtionably be anſwerable for the money expended under their adminiſtration.

Mr. *Weſtern* made ſome obſervations on the new Miniſtry.

Mr. *Whitbread* was for delaying the ſupplies; from which circumſtance no poſſible inconvenience could ariſe; the ſupplies, by previous grants, being actually voted up to April 5.

Mr. *Buxton* and Mr. *Hely Addington* were of opinion that the former conduct of the new miniſter entitled him to the confidence of the Houſe.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* conſidered Mr. Pitt's ſpeech merely as a ſtudied panegyric on his own adminiſtration.

Mr. *Dundas* obſerved, that the laſt ſpeaker had aſcribed to miniſters individually meaſures which the wiſdom of that Houſe adopted as neceſſary to the general well-being of the country. He and his colleagues took credit to themſelves for the part they had ſupported on the occaſion, and were prepared to meet any inveſtigation.

Mr. *Nicholls* declared his willingneſs to coincide in the new Miniſtry until their conduct warranted his deeming them unworthy of it; but thought the Houſe bound to inquire into the intention which were to direct Miniſters, before it voted the ſupplies; and exhorted the Houſe to withhold the ſupplies until Miniſters declared the objects for the attainment of which they were to be appropriated.

Mr. *Pitt* denied that he had in any manner pledged the new Miniſters to proſecute the old ſyſtem, or that the reſtoration of the old Government of France had formed any part of it.

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that, in the preſent awful ſtate of the country, it was peculiarly the duty of miniſters, by a candid declaration of their intentions, to conciliate the confidence of the country; inſtead of which, they only endeavoured to add juggle, and to refine upon ingenuity of prevarication. He alluded to the motives aſſigned by Mr. Pitt for retiring on the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, and contended that his explanation more than inſinuated an odious charge againſt his Majeſty.

Mr. *Pitt* denied, in decided terms, having inſinuated any thing prejudicial to his Sovereign's fame. He had, through a long courſe of political life, experienced his gracious regard and indulgence; for which he felt bound to him by every tie of duty, gratitude, and affection. The ſucceſs of the Catholic queſtion he conſidered eſſential to the ſtrength and happineſs of the empire. When it was oppoſed, he felt himſelf bound in conſcience and in honour to retire from a ſituation which it was the ambition of his life and the paſſion of his heart to fill, as long as his exertions could contribute to the welfare of his Country.

The queſtion for the Speaker leaving the Chair being carried without a diviſion, the Houſe, in a Committee, voted 135,000 Seamen, including 30,000 Marines, for the ſervice of the preſent year; the ſum of 2,477,630l. for wages, &c. to theſe men, at 1l. 17s. per month; a further ſum of 2,565,000l. for victualling them at 1l. 18s. each per month, with ſundry ſums for ordnance, wear and tire, &c.

The *Secretary at War* moved the Army Eſtimates. The total number of men to be employed in England and Ireland for internal defence amounted to 32,642; for whoſe pay, &c. 12,940,369l. were required, including ſome allowances to the troops in Ireland for beer-money, &c. in addition to about 4d. per foot ſoldier, and 3d. for each Dragoon, in lieu of the allowances received from the inn-keepers in this Country when on a march. About 10,000 men were to be raiſed, by adding 200 men to each battalion at home.

Mr. *Grey* thought the militia the moſt conſtitutional force for interior defence; but Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Wyndham* contended that the regulars were beſt, not only as a diſpoſable force, but in being ſooner raiſed, and at leſs expence. After ſome general obſervations from Mr. *Pitt*, Gen. *Walpole*, and Col. *Gaſcoigne*, the ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS. *February* 17.

Earl *Spencer* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that preſented to the Commons, for granting a penſion of 1000l. a year to Sir Sidney Smith, for his gallant, wiſe, and meritorious ſervices on the coaſt of Aſia and Egypt. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the conduct of this officer was too well known, and too highly eſtimated, to need his eulogy; but he rejoiced that the laſt act of his official duty was ſo conſonant with his wiſhes.

Lord *Auckland* paid a finiſhed compliment to Sir Sidney; after which, the Houſe voted the Addreſs, *nem. con.*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. A letter from Capt. Hills, of the Orpheus, dated La Copong, the Streights of Banca, Oct. 25, 1799, announces his having captured, after an action of a quarter of an hour, the Zeevraght and the Zeelaſt, two veſſels belonging to the

the Dutch East India Company, each mounting 22 guns, of different calibres, from Macaffar for Ternate, with provisions and ſtores.—The Orpheus had one ſeaman killed; and the Firſt Lieutenant, Hodgkins, of whom Capt. Hills ſpeaks in terms of high commendation, and four ſeamen, wounded; the Zeelaſt had one man killed; the Zeevaght, ſix killed, and her Captain, and ſix wounded.

Capt. G. Aſſe, of La Virginie, in a letter dated Amboyna, May 29, announces the capture of a Dutch prow of 4 ſwivels and 16 men; another of 2 ſwivels and 15 men; and a third of 14 men; a ſhip of eight 6-pounders, and 4 ſwivels and 40 men; another twelve 6-pounders and 20 men; and a brig of ten 4-pounders, and 32 men. The three latter veſſels, laden with the annual ſupplies for the garriſon on the iſland of Ternate, had on board, excluſive of their cargoes, ſpecie to the amount of 17,913 Spaniſh dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. E. O. Osborne, of H. M. S. Arrogant, to Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. dated on board H. M. S Arrogant, at Sea, June 26.

The difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point induced me to proceed to Mew Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus, May 5. We captured a ſmall ſhip, from the Iſle of France, in ballaſt, which was burnt.—May 16, ſailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus, from Mew Bay, and paſſing to the Northward of the Iſlands off Batavia, made the land of Java, May 16 near Point Indramago, and having Bumpkin Iſland in ſight at the ſame time to the Eaſtward of Batavia; the ſame day diſcovered a large ſhip and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chaſe; and who, after having made ſome ſignals to each other, made all ſail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them; when I diſcovered the ſhip to be a veſſel of force, and having ſeveral guns on her lower deck, and the brig alſo mounting 14 guns: finding they could not eſcape us, they both ran on ſhore, at ſome miles diſtant from each other, to the Weſtward of Point Indramago. We were ſoon within random ſhot of the ſhip, and anchored as near her as the depth of water would admit, when ſhe began firing at us, which was returned by ſeveral guns from each deck. About this time two boats were obſerved going from her full of men; and as it grew dark ſhortly after, ſome of our boats were ſent to prevent the crew of the ſhip from landing, and to ſummons her to ſurrender, which they could not do till the morning; this, I conclude, was with the deſign of deſtroying her, if they could have accompliſhed landing the crew in the night; but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken, full of men, the firſt time the attempt was made. At day-break ſhe ſurrendered, and was taken poſſeſſion of, when we found her to be the Hertzoy de Brunſwick (armed ſhip), belonging to the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelius Panne, Commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and eight guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their eſcape on ſhore. At the time the boats were ſent to prevent the men from landing from the ſhip, boats were ſent, under the direction of Lieut. Blayney, to board the brig, which was ſome miles diſtant from us. This ſervice he accompliſhed without loſs, and ſoon after brought her near us; when we found her to be the Dolphin armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on-board 65 men.—May 24, at day-break in the morning, we captured, cloſe under the land, a ſmall armed brig, of 6 carriage guns, and ſome ſwivels, on a cruize from Sumarang, which place ſhe left the preceding day. On the evening of the 25th, we got ſight of Japura, and the ſhip at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the diſtance of 10 or 11 miles from it. As they had obſerved us from the ſhore, I thought there was no time to be loſt; and therefore, at eight P. M. ſent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayney Rice, who got to the ſhip about midnight; and, though ſhe had been hailed cloſe to the ſhore (on ſeeing us in the evening), under a ſmall battery, yet the ſurprize was complete, and ſhe was boarded without any loſs, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time. The battery fired on them ſo ſoon as they diſcovered her to be in our poſſeſſion; but, though ſome of the boats' oars were broken by the ſhot, no other accident happened; and they effected getting her out before day-light, when the joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ſhip Underneaming, mounting ſix carriage guns, and having 80 men on-board. After putting the prize in order, May 28, joined the Orpheus off Cheribon, and found, that in our abſence ſhe had captured a Dutch brig, a ſloop, and two prows: the three latter were deſtroyed. Some day ran into the anchorage to the Weſtward of Point Indramago, where we landed moſt of the priſoners; ſome of them being very ſickly. The Dolphin brig is a new veſſel, well copper-ſheathed and equipped, and well adapted for ſervice (particularly in ſhoal-water). She mounts 14 guns, and has good room and ſecurity at quarters.

I am, &c. J. Hoseason, Pro. Sec.

Captain Osborne, in a letter, dated Arrogant, Madras Road, Auguſt 21, 1800, mentions his having captured, Aug. 4, after a long chace, L'Etit French privateer, of

32 guns, 16 and 9-pounders, all of which, except six, were thrown overboard during the chace; had on-board 276 men: also recaptured the Friendship, from Bengal for Madras. The brig Boe, from Madras to Masulipatam, captured by L'Uni, escaped. L'Uni sailed from the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had captured the Harriot, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Helen, belonging to Bombay.

Sir, *Bombay, September* 3, 1800.

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of August, after a passage of 11 days from Mocha. About 50 leagues to the Eastward of Aden, I fell in with and took the Clarissa French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors, with a view to escape. We found 148 men on-board her. She is only between two or three years old; built at Nantz.

Vice-Adm. Rainier, &c. J. BLANKETT.

Lieut. Mein, of the Netley schooner, announces his having, Jan. 31, off Oporto, fallen in with 4 privateers, one of which, the Santa Victoria, of 6 guns, and 26 men, he captured: the rest escaped, the Netley being obliged to rejoin the convoy, some of the ships having made signal for an enemy to windward.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Lloyd, commanding the Nimble Cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 24.

Sir, I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at the back of the Isle of Wight, yesterday at 2 P. M. having the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell in with, and, after a chace of six hours, engaged and captured the Bonaparte cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 brass guns, of 4 and 6-pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port; she had captured a light collier from Plymouth. I am happy to say, the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the master, and all the petty officers and seamen behaved like British seamen. The privateer had two men killed, and the first Lieutenant dangerously wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 3. Extract of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of the Excellent, in Quiberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, Feb. 23.

My Lord, On the night of the 20th inst. I sent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a sloop, which were at anchor near the Point of Quiberon. Unfortunately, that same evening, after dark, a large chasse marée, with troops on-board, going to the island of Belleisle, had taken her station close to the above vessels; the resistance which the boats met with was consequently much greater than there was at first reason to expect. This circumstance did not, however, prevent Lieut. Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chasse marée, in which he gallantly persevered, till, being badly wounded himself, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire. The other boats, under the command of Messrs. Crawford and Manning (midshipmen), resolutely boarded and succeeded in bringing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed vessel, in the service of the Republic, commanded by an Ensign de Vaisseau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleisle: this vessel had also on-board a detachment of troops, who were made prisoners, and who made the vessel's force much superior to that of the assailants. R. STOPFORD.

[This Gazette also states the capture of a French brig privateer, of 16 guns, and 130 men, by the Revidiumonnire, Capt. Twysden; and of the Espoir lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 75 men, by the Lord Nelson private ship of war, Mr. H. Gibson, master.]

Admiralty-office, March 7. Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of the Melpomene, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Goree, Jan. 8.

Sir, Being off the bar of Senegal, on the 3d instant, the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazier, I conceived it possible, if we could surprize a brig corvette and an armed schooner, anchored within the bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and, by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 officers and men from the Melpomene, and African corps, in five boats, who left the ship at 9 P. M. and were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the bar with the flood tide without accident, unobserved by the Point battery; but, on their approaching within hail of the brig, the alarm was given, and the two bow-guns discharged, by which Lieut. Palmer, with 7 seamen, were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried after an obstinate defence of 20 minutes, but which gave the schooner time to cut her cable. Lieut. Dick, finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the bar, but, the ebb-tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, she got a-ground; and, seeing it impossible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every shot from the Point battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat: and, under the many obstacles

ſtacles he had to ſurmount acroſs a tremendous ſurf, under a heavy fire of grape and muſketry, excites my admiration even more, if poſſible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordſhips' notice, who ſpeaks highly of the officers and men employed under him, both from this ſhip and the African corps; and we had the ſatisfaction, at day-light, to perceive the brig had ſunk up to her gunwales in a quick-ſand. It appears ſhe was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expence of the Republic, and was commanded by Citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whoſe fate we are uncertain. She mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and had nearly 60 men on-board, ſome of which eſcaped in a boat; the reſt were killed in boarding, except 5 whites and 13 blacks, who are now on-board this ſhip. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met ſuch reſiſtance.

I am, &c. C. HAMILTON.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Lieut. William Palmer; Lieut. Vyvian, firſt Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Robert Main, Midſhipman; 6 ſeamen, 1 marine, and 1 Corporal of African corps.

Wounded.—Mr. John Hendrie, Maſter's Mate; Mr. Rob. Darling, Surgeon's Mate; 10 ſeamen, 1 Corporal of marines, 4 private marines, and Lieut. Chriſtie, African corps. C. HAMILTON.

Col. Frazer, in a letter to Mr. Dundas, dated Goree, Jan. 5, communicates the above, but is leſs circumſtantial in the detail.

[This Gazette contains likewiſe an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer the Bienvenue, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, by the Cobourg, Lieut. Wright, Commander; and of the capture alſo of Le Vengeur French privateer, mounting 2 large ſwivels, carrying a number of ſmall arms, and manned with 17 men, by the Swan cutter, Acting Lieut. John Luckraft, Commander.]

Admiralty-office, March 14. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of La Juſte French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Hon. Captain Herbert.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, March, 1801.

THE Peace between the Empire of

GERMANY

and the French Republic, of which we laſt month laid before our readers the Preliminary Articles, has been accepted by the Diet of Ratiſbon, under ſome conditions on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty as one of the States of the Empire, who reſerves the right of co-operating in the reſult of the Peace with regard to the Conſtitution and internal regulations of the Empire, as well as in all ulterior conventions and arrangements. The Elector of Bavaria, and ſeveral other Princes, alſo adhere to this reſervation. The ratifications of the Treaty were mutually exchanged at Paris on the 15th inſtant; and the Legiſlature decreed on the 20th, that the Treaty of Luneville ſhould be promulgated throughout the territories of the Republic as a law of

FRANCE.

On the 22d Te Deum was ſung in the churches of Paris; and the public rejoicings have been general and enthuſiaſtic both in the capital and in the different departments. The grand National Feſtival, however, in honour of the concluſion of Peace on the Continent, is not to be celebrated till the 14th of July; by which time, it ſeems thought, a Peace with the Britiſh Empire may give additional luſtre to their fête, while it re-animates the induſtry and confirms the happineſs of the French nation.

NAPLES,

through the mediation of Ruſſia, was admitted to conclude on the 18th ult. an Armiſtice with France; by the terms of which the former binds itſelf to cauſe all Britiſh and Turkiſh veſſels to depart from her ſeveral ports within 24 hours after it is notified to them; and entirely to exclude them until the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace ſhall take place with thoſe Powers. The exportation of grain, proviſions, and ſtores, for the Engliſh and Turks, and particularly for the Iſland of Malta, is alſo prohibited till a general Peace. French ſhips of war and trade are to enjoy, in the ports of Naples and Sicily, all the privileges of the moſt favoured nations; and an Amneſty has been publiſhed by his Neapolitan Majeſty, which ſets at liberty all perſons confined for offences againſt the State; while ſuch as have left their country on the ſame account are permitted to return. The Armiſtice is for 30 days, with a previous notice of 10; and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers are immediately to be appointed for concluding the definitive Treaty of Peace.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who, when the laſt accounts left Conſtantinople on the 15th ult. was ſtill with his army at Macri, is ſaid to have offered the Republican Gen. Menou an honourable capitulation if he would evacuate

EGYPT,

and return to France with his troops; but had received an anſwer containing a poſitive refuſal. Sir Ralph has with him a force amounting, as we underſtand, to 16,000 men, and expects the co operation of 6000 from the Eaſt Indies, who will give employment to the French on the Eaſtern

Eastern side of Egypt, while Sir Ralph attacks the Northern and Western sides from the Mediterranean. Admiral Blanket is said to have arrived at Suez, and given notice that the Bombay army would be ready to act by the 5th ult. The French squadron from Brest, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, it is now pretty well ascertained, is destined to Egypt; having, by the last accounts from it, made some captures between Minorca and Malta. But in the vicinity of Egypt and Syria he will find a very powerful naval force under Lord Keith and Sir Richard Bickerton; and Sir John Borlase Warren, with four sail of the line, passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 11th inst. in pursuit of him.

Declarations of war have been reciprocated between the Courts of

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

That of the former is dated at Aranjuez, the 27th February, and has evidently been extorted from his Catholic Majesty by the French Government. It enumerates a variety of alledged offences on the part of Portugal, in furnishing sailors and provisions to the British fleets, and giving them protection and succour in her ports, to maintain their hostility against France and Spain. It also expatiates on the many good offices that his Catholic Majesty has performed for the Queen of Portugal, and represents war as the only course which a due regard to his security and dignity allows him to adopt. It appears, by the Paris papers, that France had demanded of Portugal, as the price of Peace, 25,000,000 of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire exclusion of British shipping from the Portuguese harbours, and the cession to Spain of all the strong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. Goaded by these inordinate terms, and roused by the Spanish proclamation, the Court of Lisbon, we are told, issued on the 5th inst a declaration of war against Spain. We admire the spirit that has thus animated our faithful and esteemed ally; but fear the result of such an unequal contest. The troops in Gallicia amount to 15,000; and it has already been officially announced, that 29 battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry are on their march against Portugal, expecting to be reinforced by a French army.

We had entertained hopes, that, before the close of this month, we might have said something decisive and satisfactory concerning the result of our remonstrances with the Courts of

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

It appears, that immense preparations were making by the three Powers of the Baltic to get out a large confederate fleet of Danish, Swedish, and Russian ships of war, which was to enter the North Sea on the 20th of May, and to form a junction with the fleets of the Batavian Republic, which, when combined, were to act hostilely against Great Britain. But, with unexampled energy and activity, our Admiralty has fitted out an armament of wonderful force in a very short time, which sailed from Yarmouth under Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, and arrived off the Scaw on the 15th inst. all well; and would probably be before Copenhagen by the 18th. That actual hostilities, however, will then take place, is by no means certain, as we understand that Mr. Vansittart has arrived there as a Negociator on the part of this Country; and we still entertain hopes, that the matter in dispute respecting neutral navigation may be amicably adjusted.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA

has made indications of marching a military force against European Turkey; and, by other threats, has so overawed the Ottoman Court, that it is very doubtful whether the Turkish army in Egypt will dare either to entertain their British auxiliaries, or even themselves lift a hand against their Gallic invaders. The inveteracy of Paul against this Country has again shewn itself in a way which evinces that, in order to distress the British trade, he would not hesitate even to injure the commercial interests of Prussia, with whom he is on terms of amity: for he has lately issued an Order, forbidding all exportations to Prussia, unless the magistracy shall, in all cases, be sufficiently assured that the exports shall not, through that channel, find their way to England.

The Court of

BERLIN,

we learn, has invited the Batavian Republic to send an Agent thither, to regulate, with a Commissary of the Prince of Orange, under the inspection of the Prussian ministry, the indemnifications proper to be made for the domains held by that Prince in Holland before the Revolution, and since sequestrated and forfeited; after which business, if executed to the satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty, the latter will, it is said, acknowledge such Agent as Minister at his Court from the Batavian Republic.

Some kind of change seems at the same time meditating in the Government of

HOLLAND;

the Directory of which, on the 4th inst. sent a message to the Legislative Body, recommending them to revise certain parts of the Constitution; and to lay the same, when amended, before the people for acceptance. Whether this may end in changing the Directorial for a Consular form of Government, as some think, a little time must shew. The Legislative Body was to make its report on the 16th inst. Meantime one pleasing symptom of returning moderation has appeared, in *an amnesty for all political opinions*, which has been proposed to the Legislative Body for consideration.

HA-

HANOVER AND HAMBURGH

have lately suffered much in apprehension from the menacing aspect of Prussia against them: and so contradictory are the reports (for we have little other ground of judgement before us), that it is impossible to know at present what the real disposition of his Prussian Majesty is. We are led, however, to believe, that that Monarch has offered his mediation between us and the Northern Confederacy under certain conditions; and that the late unhappy indisposition of our beloved Sovereign, and the recent changes in the Administration, have hitherto delayed the answer of our Court to the proposition of that of Berlin.

The Treaty sometime since concluded at Paris between the Ministers of

FRANCE AND AMERICA

has been sanctioned by the latter Government, with some exceptions, tending chiefly to avoid contravening any part of their last Treaty with Great Britain, and to limit the duration of the present Convention to eight years. Whether France will accede to these modifications, or not, remains to be seen. The election of a President for the United States has at length been determined in favour of Mr. Jefferson, whose political opinions have heretofore been strongly partial to the French interests; but, having now assumed the Government of America, we will not be uncandid enough to suppose him capable of sacrificing, on any occasion, the interests of his own country to personal or political prejudices in favour of another.

The accounts from

INDIA

have of late been highly flattering to our Government; for (by the exertions of Col. Wellesley) an arch-rebel, Doondiah Wang, who had collected a large army on the Mysorean frontiers, has been totally defeated by a very inferior British force, himself slain, and all his baggage and artillery captured. This news was speedily followed by the pleasing account of the Subadar of the Decan having, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the English Company, ceded to them in perpetual sovereignty all the territories acquired by his Highness, under the Treaties of Seringapatam in 1792, and of Mysore in 1799, with some trivial exceptions; which, however, still leave, it seems, an addition of 62,74,262 rupees to the Company's revenue.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Bengal, Oct. 8. With great concern we announce the capture of the Kent East Indiaman yesterday, in the Bay of Bengal, off the Sand Head, by the Confiance French privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men, after an obstinate engagement of near one hour and 45 minutes, in which Captain Rivington, of the Kent, was unfortunately killed, bravely defending the Company's property till the last moment of his existence, when he exclaimed, "Do not give up the ship!" —Mr. Cator, a Free Merchant, also fell, covered with wounds.—The Kent was in 25 fathom water, and took the Confiance for a pilot sloop. The crew of the Confiance were all armed with sabres and pistols, and had been thrice encouraged with liquor, previously to their boarding; after which the fight continued desperate for 20 minutes. Gen. St. John and his family were on-board the Kent, and appear to have been particularly unfortunate. All his jewels, plate, and baggage, had been burnt on-board the Queen, and he was now almost destined to behold his lovely wife, daughter to the Margravine of Anspach, and his three charming daughters, victims to the lawless excesses of a savage banditti. The gallant Captain Pilkington, the General's aid de-camp, was severely wounded in defending the General's family. The French behaved with a cruelty almost unexampled in sea-fights, giving no quarter, and stabbing with their sabres even the sick in their hammocks. Previous to their boarding, the Kent had evidently the advantage; and, had the crew been equally armed with offensive weapons, or had more musketry, the Confiance would, in all probability, have paid dearly for the rashness of her attempt. This is the same ship which was beat off formerly by the Arniston. Besides the gallant Captain, the names of the persons killed are, Mr. John Fairly, Carpenter; William Bazely, Boatswain's mate. Passengers. Messrs. James Richard Burwell, writer, Bengal; John Andrew, assistant surgeon, Madras; Anthony Blagrave, writer, Bengal; William Franks, first mariner, ditto; J. William Puller, writer, ditto, killed; also Robert Moore, cadet, Madras, passenger from the Queen.—Total killed 11—wounded 44.—Total 55.—The fate of some of the passengers in the Kent was singularly distressing. They had taken their departure from Europe in the Queen East Indiaman, which was unfortunately burnt at St. Salvador. The Kent happening to be there, Captain Rivington very humanely offered them every accommodation his ship could afford, even to the inconvenience of himself in the ship. They fondly flattered themselves they had reached their destination, and their sufferings were at an end, being off the mouth of Bengal river, when they were taken, as has been already stated. In violation of the rights of humanity, as those of war, the Commander of the banditti who took them pillaged them of every article of wearing apparel, and, after having done so, put them, including six ladies, in an open Arab boat, with no other sustenance than

than a little bad water, and some dates: in this dreadful state they continued four days, till they reached Calcutta.

Country News.

Bath, March 4. A tradesman of this city, having some time since removed with his wife and family to reside in London, a short time after his arrival there his child was unfortunately burnt to death. The father procured a packing case, and sent the remains to his brother in this city. About a fortnight since his wife died likewise; when he procured the shell of an harpsichord, packed her up in it, and forwarded her also to Bath, by the same carrier, directed, as before, to his brother, a poor fellow, in circumstances not situated to pay the expences of such presents.

March 12. This day the body of a woman was found hanging on a tree in *Wigton wood*, near Leeds; and at the foot of the tree the remains of an infant were also discovered, but so disguised by the fowls of the air as to leave no traces of its recent situation! The woman, it is supposed, had come from some distance, as no neighbouring inhabitant could recognize her.

March 15. This day, the temporary bridge, erected across the Avon, between the old and new town of *Bath*, was opened. Its span is 146 feet, and it was finished in three months.

March 16. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow and rain on Saturday last, the waters rose so rapidly in the evening, and the morning following, that Mr. Robert Draper, farmer, of *Loughborough*, had about 25 sheep drowned in the meadow grounds near that place, before assistance could be given. The Rev. Mr. Eddowes, of *Castle Donington*, had also six sheep drowned. The river *Welland* was suddenly flooded, and has done much injury. Mr. Mann, of *Bainton*, lost six sheep; and several pigs, and other stock, belonging to persons at *Stamford*, were drowned. Many sheep are also lost in the North Fen; and with difficulty the banks have been enabled to resist the abundant quantity of water.

At *Swallwell*, near Newcastle, a poor man, named Heiscott, who had been long in a deranged state, and had frequently made attempts upon his life, which had always been defeated by the attention of his friends, succeeded, at length, by a contrivance as extraordinary as it was fatal. Placing his neck on the ground directly before the wheel of a cart that was standing in the street, he urged the horse forward: the wheel passed over his neck, and killed him on the spot.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Elmer, the celebrated painter of dead game, and animals, in Gerard-street, Soho, which entirely destroyed it, and his valuable collection of pictures; and the Dispensary adjoining was with difficulty preserved.

Thursday, March 3.

Lord Cloncurry, who has been two years a close prisoner in the Tower, was brought up to the Duke of Portland's office this day, admitted to bail, himself in 5,000*l.* and two sureties in 2,000*l.* each. Mr. Bonham was discharged at the same time.

Wednesday, March 11.

This day the Bulletin of the King's physicians declared, that "His Majesty is free from fever, and seems only to require the time always necessary after so severe an illness for the recovery of his usual health and spirits." His Majesty dined with his family as usual. Two horses, he was accustomed to ride at Windsor, were brought to town this day, for his taking the air.

Thursday, March 12.

The King walked in the gardens of the Queen's Palace, and was engaged for some time in reading dispatches.

It will not be thought uninteresting by the publick to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed, under Providence, the abatement of the King's fever. Several opiates having been tried without the desired effect, hops were placed under his Majesty's head, which, acting as a soporific, produced complete success.

Tuesday, March 17.

A female swindler, of the name of Robertson, resided lately at Blackheath, where she had the address to defraud various tradesmen of property to the amount of 20,000*l.* and upwards. This impostor had a boarding-school on Croom's-hill two years, during which time she represented herself as heiress to several large estates. In May last she sent to Mr. Creasy, of Greenwich, whom she informed, that her uncle, Alexander Stuart Robertson, of Falcally, was dead, and begged he would accompany her to an attorney, to arrange matters preparatory to her taking possession. A few days after, Mr. Creasy lent her 200*l.* until the settlement of her affairs at Falcally. She took a house in the Paragon, which was in an unfinished state; and engaged bricklayers, carpenters, and painters, to finish the premises in the most expensive style. While these improvements were going forward, Miss Robertson set up three carriages; and the latter end of June set off for Brighton, with four horses and outriders. On her return, Miss Robertson went to Hatchett's, and desired him to make her an elegant chariot, with silver mouldings, and raised coronets of the same by the Queen's birth-day, as her cousin Mr. Secretary Dundas, intended to introduce her at Court. Mr. Oakley, in Bond street, was also applied to, to furnish the house for 400*l.* Things then went

swin

swimmingly; the drawing-rooms were painted in water colours, the walls in landscape. The looking-glasses came to 1100l.; the principal bed was 500l. and every other article equally magnificent. During the time the furnishing of the house was going forward, Mr. Oakley requested, when half the order had been completed, the sum of 1000l. Miss Robertson felt herself hurt, and said, if he had any doubts of his having his money when her affairs were settled at Fafcally, he might apply to her sister, Lady Paget, or to her cousin, the Bishop of London; or to Sir Richard Hill. From these bold assertions, Mr. Oakley proceeded with the order; but, when nearly completed, he waited upon the Bishop of London and Sir Richard Hill, who said, they had no further knowledge of Miss Robertson than by a card, which a person of that name had been in the habit of leaving at the houses of persons of distinction. Upon this discovery, in February, Mr. Oakley took out a writ, and, with proper officers, his own men, and several carts, went down to Blackheath, and laid in wait till 9 o'clock (as Miss Robertson dined out), when the carriage came home, but no Miss Robertson. From this circumstance it appeared, that she had received intimation of what was going forward, and would not return. Mr. Oakley, finding he could not take the body, got into the house, and disrobed the mansion of its furniture by six o'clock the next morning. At nine o'clock in the morning came in an execution, under virtue of which the remaining part of the property was sold by auction on the premises. No discovery has yet been made of this swindler. Mr. Pearce, of St. Paul's Church-yard, met her last week in Bishopsgate street, dressed in man's cloaths and boots, with a Miss Sharp leaning on her arm. This female Proteus attended several Presbyterian and other meetings. In person she is plain, much marked by the small-pox, about five feet two inches in height, and insinuating in her manners.

Wednesday, March 18.

This morning, about 9, a fire, at the corner of Garden-Street Whitechapel-Road, entirely consumed two houses, and damaged several others. It began at a chandler's shop, and communicated to the Dolphin public-house, both of which were totally destroyed. Luckily no lives were lost, although two women, who had lately been brought to-bed, were carried out in great danger, one of whom had been delivered only the night before, and lay dangerously ill.

Friday, March 20.

We are extremely concerned to state the entire loss of his Majesty's ship Invincible, of 74 guns, Captain Rennie, which ran aground on the Norfolk coast. The ridge of sand is called the Hamendsburg, or Hippisburg, and is situated about 14 miles from Winterton. The number of lives lost amounts to upwards of 400, including the Captain and the greater part of the officers; 195 only, out of the whole of the crew and passengers, having been saved from the wreck. Rear-Admiral Totty, who was proceeding in the Invincible to join the North Sea Fleet, is happily among the survivors. He arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and immediately waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.

Of this truly lamentable event we have the following interesting particulars:

Extract of a Letter from a Midshipman of his Majesty's late ship the Invincible, Yarmouth, March 18.

"Only two days have elapsed since I last wrote to you, and in that short space the most melancholy accident has happened, namely, the total loss of our ship. We set sail from Yarmouth on Monday morning for the Sound, to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship struck on a sand bank, where she beat most violently for upwards of two hours, when her masts were cut away, and she immediately got into deep water. Her anchor was then cast, and we all thought ourselves safe; for, notwithstanding the leaked considerably, the water gained but little upon us. Our signals of distress were heard and answered by a cutter, which immediately bore down to Yarmouth, to give intelligence of our distress; and we therefore hoped, with the assistance that should arrive, to be able to save the ship, as well as ourselves: but God ordained it otherwise. The rudder being unfortunately gone, the ship became unmanageable, and, in the evening, she again drove on the bank, when we all gave ourselves up for lost. Through God's providence, however, a fishing-smack, at this awful juncture, hove in sight; and the Admiral, myself, and two or three more, succeeded in getting on board of her; but the rest, in endeavouring to do the same, lost all the boats they were able to get overboard. In this melancholy condition she remained till the following morning, when, shocking to relate, she entirely sunk: we being all the time spectators of the distressful scene, without any possible means of affording the sufferers the least assistance, as any attempt to that effect would only have involved ourselves in the general calamity. By God's providence, however, the ship's launch, full of men, at length got clear of the wreck, and by her assistance we were enabled to save some others. In the whole, about 195 are saved. The greater part of the officers, including the Captain, have unfortunately perished."

The Invincible first struck upon the fatal bank between two and three in the afternoon.

terncon. In this ſituation ſhe remained near three hours, when the mizen-maſt went by the board, and the main-maſt was immediately after cut away. The ſhip, to the infinite joy of the crew, then dropped from about three and a half, into 17 fathom water, where, however, unfortunately loſing her rudder, ſhe ſoon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fiſhing-ſmack now approached the wreck; on which two boats, belonging to the Invincible, were ordered out. On-board one of theſe, the Admiral, the Purſer, 4 Midſhipmen, 3 of the Admiral's ſervants, and 6 or 8 ſeamen, reached the fiſhing-ſmack in ſafety, as did alſo the other boat, full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ſhip, but, on re-approaching the ſmack, one was forced away, and every perſon on-board would inevitably have periſhed, had not a collier, which happened to be paſſing at this critical moment, happily picked them all up. This veſſel afterwards afforded every aſſiſtance that humanity urged, or that ſhe was capable of giving, and was the means of ſaving the lives of many of the crew. The fiſhing-ſmack, with the Admiral on-board, being unable to afford the leaſt aſſiſtance to the ſhip, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day, the Maſter of this veſſel expreſſed an unwillingneſs to go any nearer the wreck; but Admiral Totty, in direct oppoſition to him, cauſed the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ſhip. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to aſſiſt the unhappy people on-board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually ſunk, to the infinite diſtreſs of the Admiral and the other ſpectators, who were nearly frantic with grief at this tremendous ſcene of human miſery and deſtruction. While the ſhip was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out; as many of the crew as ſhe could poſſibly hold, immediately jumped on-board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the veſſel, with upwards of 400 ſouls, entirely diſappeared, and went to the bottom. A number of the unhappy ſufferers attempted to get on-board the already over-laden launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter, without the certain loſs of the whole, they were ſtruck away with the oars, and in a few ſeconds became wholly ingulphed in the pitileſs waters. Capt. Renme, after the ſhip had ſunk, attempted to ſwim to the launch, and, after a ſevere exertion, got within reach of the oars, when, exhauſted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther effort, he calmly reſigned himſelf to his fate. Lifting up his hands, as if to implore the bleſſing of Heaven, and immediately after placing them on his face, he went directly down without another ſtruggle. Thus periſhed a brave and meritorious officer, whoſe virtues, as a man, inſured him the eſteem of all who knew him, and whoſe profeſſional character, had he ſurvived, bid fair to render him an ornament to his country. All the other commiſſioned officers of the ſhip, except Lieutenants Tucker and Quaſh, together with all the officers of marines, and moſt of their men, likewiſe went to the bottom. About 70 or 80 of the crew were ſaved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had aſſembled upon the forecaſtle; but all thoſe who remained in the poop were loſt. Among thoſe who thus found a watery grave were ſeveral paſſengers, on their way to join other ſhips belonging to the North Sea fleet. This afflicting diſaſter is attributed ſolely to the ignorance of the pilot: he belonged to Harwich, and was taken on-board at Sheerneſs. Inſtead of taking the ſhip through the ordinary channel from Yarmouth, he ſteered her through the narrow paſſage of the Cockle; and when ſhe ran upon the ſands, he inſiſted that the fatal ſpot was not laid down in any chart. In this point, however, he was ſoon confuted by the Gunner of one of the ſhips of Admiral Parker's fleet, who was a paſſenger on-board the Invincible: this man ſoon convinced the pilot of his error, by ſhewing him the exact ſpot diſtinctly marked. But the pilot is among the numerous ſufferers; and, in common charity, death muſt now be conſidered as having expatiated all his faults. When the mizen-maſt went overboard, he alſo fell from the deck, and was never after ſeen. The Lively cutter was for ſeveral hours within ſight of the wreck, but was unable to afford the diſtreſſed people on board the leaſt aſſiſtance. A boat from Winterton was very active. Daniel Brien, and four ſeamen, after being on the foremaſt and fore top-yard two days and two nights, in a heavy ſea, without any proviſions, were miraculouſly preſerved by the Captain of the brig Briton (of Sunderland), who landed them at Yarmouth. The Invincible was a very old ſhip, having been built ſo far back as the year 1766. She had on board, excluſive of her own guns and ſtores, a large quantity of heavy ordnance, with ſhot and ammunition, for the uſe of the gun-boats and floating batteries in the Baltic.

Monday, March 30.

The conſumption of the metropolis in fruit and vegetables exceeds 4,000,000l. ſterling per annum. There are about 10,000 acres under vegetables. 200 acres at Chelſea produce, on a low eſtimate, 200l. per acre; 500 acres about Batterſea, &c. 150l.; and 1300 in other directions, on the outſkirts of the metropolis, 100l. per acre.

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Vol. LXX. p. 1129, a. l. 23, r. *Todhunter.*

P. 1214. Mr. Bartholomew printed two or three little poems which probably never travelled beyond his own neighbourhood. One was an Ode on the coming of age of the only son of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. solicitor to the Treasury; another, an Epithalamium on the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Onslow, son of the present lord; another he called the Monkeys. He travestied a good deal of Homer, and would often repeat parts of it, but did not print it. Besides Shalford, he had the small living of West Clandon, given him by the late Lord Onslow; but which he resigned some years ago. In the early part of his life he was a famous cricketer; and retained his love of that and field sports till the time of his death. Shalford is one of the five vicarages in Surrey to which Dr. Shortridge left an estate, on condition of having divine service performed on Wednesdays and Fridays.

P. 1221. Mr. Payne was keeper of the lions in the Tower; and went on an embassy to the Emperor of Morocco about 20 years ago. In the early part of his life he improved a great deal of barren waste land round his house at Brooklands, in Byfleet, in Surrey, by planting firs, now of considerable value; but it was on land held by lease from the Crown, which had not been renewed. The Duke of York is said to have purchased the small remainder of his term.

Ibid. Epitaph in Stoke Golding church, co. Leicester: "Beneath this stone lie the remains of the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, who was master of the free grammar-school, and curate of this parish and Dadlington for 28 years. He lived much esteemed by his friends and parishioners, and died sincerely lamented on the 9th day of December, 1800, in the 64th year of his age."

P. 1294. The late Mr. Robertson, of Stockwell, has bequeathed about 60,000l. for the establishment and support of a botanic garden, under the direction of seven trustees.

P. 1296. Was not Mr. Berry the inventor of the Ormskirk powder as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?

Vol. LXXI. p. 64, b. for "Col. Hall," r. "Col. Hull."

P. 132, b. l. 11 from bottom, r. "*ruin.*"

P. 121, after B. add "Pronaos;" and, at the bottom of the page, for "Pyrmstyle and Syrtyle," r. "Pycnostyle and Systyle."

P. 183, b. l. 51, for "perspicuity," r. "perspicacity."

P. 188, b. l. 26, for "relict of G. A. esq." r. "wife of Thomas Allen, esq."

P. 190. In our account of Mr. Francis Barber, we might, with much propriety, have referred to some entertaining and authentic particulars of his manner of living at Lichfield, in vol. LXIII. p. 619.

P. 230, b. l. 12. In a very few copies only, for *Snape*, r. *Sneyd.*

BIRTHS.

1801. *Feb.* 14. THE wife of Sam. Phelps, esq. of Grosvenor-place, a dau.

21. At Slain's castle, the Countess of Errol, a son.

23. At Barkinghall, Suffolk, Lady Viscountess St. Asaph, a son.

24. At his Lordship's house, in Cavendish-squ. Lady Louisa Brome, a daughter.

The wife of Robert Scott, esq. of the Bengal civil service, a son.

25. The wife of Hen. Carrington Bowles, esq. of St. Paul's churchyard, a son.

26. At Southampton, Mrs. Peter Lee, a son.

28. The wife of John Richards, esq. of Red Lion squ. a son.

Lately, At Mount Pleasant, Dublin, the wife of Paul Dawson, esq. a son.

In Moore-street, Dublin, the wife of Coote Knaggs, esq. a daughter.

In Marlborough-street, Dublin, Mr. R. Handcock, a son.

In Mountjoy-squ, Dublin, the wife of John Deane, esq. a son.

At Melville castle, in Scotland, Mrs. Dundas, a son.

At Cluny, Edinburgh, Mrs. Col. Mac Pherson, a daughter.

At Lymington, the wife of Capt. Shirley, of the royal navy, a son.

The wife of Capt. Buckle, of the royal navy, a daughter.

At Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Elmhirst, of the North Lincoln militia, a dau.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaster, the wife of J. Berley, a son.

Mrs. Hopkinson, of Bath, a daughter.

At Kirklees-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir George Armytage, bart. a daughter.

At Shrubland-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Robert Sympson, esq. a son.

At Woodford, Essex, the wife of Peter Godfrey, esq. a daughter, which died in a few hours.

At Shepherd's-bush, near London, the wife of Wm. Paxton, esq. of Middleton-hall, co. Carmarthen, a son.

At Kensington, the wife of Capt. Bean, of the guards, twins.

In Downing-str., Westminster, the wife of Lieut.-col. Versey, a daughter.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, the wife of James Trant, esq. a son and heir.

March 2. At Mr. Coutts's house in Piccadilly, Countess of Guildford, a son and heir.

At Peckham Rise, Surrey, the wife of Henry Bell, esq. a daughter.

3. The wife of John Legh, esq. of Bedford-square, a son.

4. In Lime-street, the wife of Capt. Meadows, a son.

At Camden-place, Bath, the wife of Wm. Badcock, esq. a son.

5. In Lincoln's-inn fields, the wife of Henry Hulton, esq. a daughter.

12. At West Moulsey, Surrey, the wife of John-George Nichols, esq. a daughter.

13. The

13. The widow of Mr. Jardan James Arrow, of Tothill-fields, a daughter.

15. At Houghton, Hants, the wife of Colonel Warren, a daughter.

At his house in the Strand, the wife of Mr. Perry, of Merton, a son.

16. In Russel-place, the wife of D. H. Witson, esq. a daughter.

17. The wife of J. Griffiths, esq. of Grosvenor-street, a daughter.

19 At Tennochside, the wife of Ralph-Anthony Ironside, a daughter.

23. The Countess of Derby, a daughter.

25. In Gower street, the wife of Wm. Busk, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, at St. Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Henrietta Robson, second dau. of Col. Fran. R. lieutenant governor of that island.

Feb. 28. Hon. Thomas Jarvis, of Antigua, to Miss Blackwell.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, Wm.-Hen. Higden, esq. of the Secretary of State's office, to Miss Anne-Jane Fassett, of Camberwell.

March 2. Mr. Hugh Hughes, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Bulley, eldest dau. of Mr. B. wine merch. of Plymouth.

3. Alexander Shirreff, esq. of the Old Jewry, merchant, to Miss Cowie, daugh. of Robert C. esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

5. At Horsham, Suffex, Lieut. col. Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to Lady Louisa Paget, 3d dau. of the E. of Uxbridge.

7. Henry Brookshank, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, to Mrs. Watts, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

10. Lawrence Williams, esq. of the Army Pay-office, to Miss Mary Barclay, dau. of James B. esq. of Tyndal-place, Islington.

11. Mr. Spink, of Gracechurch-street, to Mrs. Lambeth, of Holloway.

12. At Warminster, James Anderson, LL.D. F.R.S. to Mrs. Wimpey, widow of Joseph W. esq. of Devonshire.

13. By special licence, at Leinster-house, by the Bishop of Down, John-Joseph Henry, esq. of Stratton, co. Kildare, in Ireland, to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, second daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

14. At Carlton, near Worksop, Capt. Rich. Worsley, of the royal navy, to Miss White, of Wallingwell, co. Northampton.

17. At Chelsea, Robert Hilbert, esq. of Basingstoke, Hants, widower, to Miss Mary Skeat, of Chelsea.

18. At Boarstall, Bucks, Mr. T. Curl, aged 85, to Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 83.

19. Henry Fletcher, esq. only son of Sir Henry F. bart. M.P. of Ashley park, Surrey, to Miss Frances-Sophia Vaughan, 4th daughter of Thomas V. esq.

21. At St. Pancras, John-Henry Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss C. E. Congreve, of Shrewsbury, third daughter of Thomas C. esq.—Also, at St. Mary Aldermanbury, Mr. Charles Nicholay, of Guildford-street, to Miss A. C. A. Schneider, daughter of J. H. S. of Southgate, esq.

By special licence, at Devonshire-house, Piccadilly, Lord Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Lady Georgina Cavendish, eldest dau. of the Duke of Devonshire.

23. Edward Ackermann, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane-Matilda Dunbar, second daughter of Sir George D. bart.

24. At Loftus, co. York, John Legg, esq. of Painshaw, Durham, to Miss Waller, daughter of the late Charles W. esq. of West Wickham, Kent.

26. Mr. Charles Bradley, to Miss Sophia-Frances Albert, daughter of the late Lewis A. esq. of St. James's palace.

Deaths.

1800. *Sept.* 18. AT Lucknow, the famous General Martine, who brought over a regiment of the enemy to our army in India. He has left 30 lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000l.), the greater part of which he has bequeathed for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was one of the greatest curiosities in that country, being built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling-house, he has ordered to be converted into a mausoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. The sum of 12,000l. is appropriated for its support and repair.

Oct. 6. At Futtyghur, in the East Indies, Lieut. Thomas Shoolbred, of the Company's 3d regiment of native infantry, son of John S. esq. of Mark-lane.

7. Capt. Rivington, who so nobly fell in defending his ship (the Kent, see p. 270), was a young man of the greatest merit and conspicuous talents. It was his first voyage as captain; and the ship a new one, belonging to Henry Bonham, esq. Capt. R. was the son of a highly-respected father, John Rivington, esq. bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, where he lived, universally esteemed, for more than half a century. The father and son, from their lives and deaths, have made their memories immortal. [See p. 257.]

18. At Port Royal, Martinico, the wife of English Standiford, esq.

Dec. 15. At Trinidada, in the West Indies, Capt. Andrew Thomson, of the 2d West India regiment, only son of Mr. Jas. T. baker, in Edinburgh.

23. On-board the Anna, on his passage to England, George Cumming, esq. of the Bengal civil establishment, and eldest son of Alex. Cumming Gordon, esq. of Scotland.

1801. *Jan.* 20. At her house, at Newhill, near Rotherham, Elizabeth Payne, relict of William Payne, of Newhill Grange, who died upwards of 31 years since, and one of the people called Quakers. Her unaffected and edifying piety to her Creator, her

her watchful and unwearied attention to the diſcharge of the parental duties, her conſtant affection to the various relations of life, together with her unvarying charity and benevolence to her poorer neighbours, will leave an impreſſion deeply engraven on the hearts of all who knew her.

Feb. 1. At his lodgings in Shakſpeare-ſq. Edinburgh, Mr. Timothy Duncan, of the theatre-royal in that city.

A poor old rag gatherer, of the name of Raſbourne, aged 73, was found murdered near Wadſley, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. He had been miſſing about three weeks, and appears to have been inhumanly beat on the head, as his ſkull was bruiſed in ſeveral places.

2. Mrs. Anne Hancock, of Cockſpur-ſtr. Charing Croſs, widow of Coleborn H. eſq.

3. In her 17th year, Miſs Power, daugh. of Mr. P. ſurgeon, of Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. John Luff, many years maſter of the free ſchool, Huntingdon.

At her houſe in New London-ſtreet, Crutched-Friars, aged 29, Mrs. Ann Bailey, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

4. At Liſbon, in his 61ſt year, Walter Groſſett, eſq.

In John-ſtr. Bedford-row, J. Le Coq, eſq.

In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury ſquare, Mrs. Grainger, widow of the late John G. eſq. of Bridgenhouſe, Cuckfield, Suſſex.

Nath. Kinch, eſq. of the Strand, banker.

Mr. Daniel Minors, of Chancery-lane, one of the ſurgeons of the Middleſex hoſpital.

Mr. Aſh, of the Saracen's Head inn, Peterborough.

5. Mr. Theophilus Greene, of Great Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

Mrs. Durnford, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Pinquick, in Cornwall, W. B. Raſhleigh, third ſon of John R. eſq.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Parkinſon, in her 60th year.

In the Fleſh-market at Newcaſtle, at the great age of 103, Margaret Robſon, who, except a weakneſs in her eye-ſight, had all her faculties to the laſt, and was never known to be afflicted with ſickneſs till that which terminated her protracted exiſtence.

6. At Brunſwick, aged 85, her Royal Highneſs Philippina-Charlotte, Ducheſs-dowager of Brunſwick, ſiſter of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent Duke, who married the Princeſs Auguſta of England. She was born March 13, 1716

Aged 79, Mrs. Morecroft, of Bancroft, near Hamſtall Ridware.

7. At Weſt Clandon, in Surrey, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Sanders.

William Bagge, eſq. an alderman of the corporation of Lynn.

8. At Byfleet, in Surrey, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Champion, ſenior.

At Briſtol hot wells, Lieut. Bridgman, of the royal navy.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Spottiſwoode, of Dunipace.

9. At Kingſton, in Surrey, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. S. diſtiller.

At Kevock mill, in Scotland, Mr. Francis Dugan.

At St. Fort, in Fifeſhire, Robert Stewart, eſq. of Caſtle Stewart.

At the manſe of Aberlour, in his 83d year, the Rev. James Thompſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

10. Rev. George Lambe, M. A. rector of Hethe, co. Oxford, and Evdon, co. Northampton, both in the gift of the Crown. He was of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1777. The Rev. Jas Lambe, M.A. is now fellow of that college, and curate of Yoxall, co. Stafford.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. George Wilkinſon, brazier.

12. Mrs. M. A. Weſtbrooke, relict of Jn. W. eſq. and only daughter and heneſs of the late William Stone, eſq. of Foreſthall, Eſſex. She has left her fortune to the Rev. Mr. B. youngeſt ſon of T. B. Bramſton, eſq. of Skreens, M. P. for Eſſex, who is to take her name.

At Gliſtone-houſe, co. York, aged 21, after 5 days illneſs of the gout in his head, William Hartley Currer, eſq. gentleman-commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, and ſecond ſon of the Rev. W. Roundell, of that place.

At Newry, Right Rev. Dr. Lennon, titular biſhop of Dromore, in Ireland.

After a few hours illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Mary-Anne Haycock, of Oundle, eldeſt daughter of Alderman H. of Stamford.

At the Marquis Townſhend's houſe, in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mr. Figge, private ſecretary to his Lordſhip, and brother to Mr. A. P. bookſeller, of Lynn.

13. In her 83d year, that highly-reſpected character, Mrs. Gravenor, who was deſcended from the antient family of St. Albyn, and relict of Mr. G. of Briſtol.

Suddenly, Mr. James Strange, a reputable butcher, of Buckland Newton, Devon.

Mrs. Dudlow, of Town Malling, Kent.

At his brother's houſe in Weſtminſter, the Rev. Thomas Clapham, vicar of Felkirk, co. York.

14. At Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, in his 71ſt year, John Urry, eſq. a ſuper-annuated captain of the royal navy. He was made a poſt-captain in 1768.

At Inverneſs, William Inglis, eſq. late provoſt thereof.

At Dumfries, Miſs Jane Jackſon, daughter of Robert J. eſq. provoſt thereof.

At Liverpool, in his 86th year, Mr. William Hutchinſon.

In the pariſh of Berwick St. John, Wilts, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 42, and much lamented, Mrs. Amey Wilton.

At Taunton, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, aged 77, Mr. Joſeph Gifford, doc

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of the people called Quakers; a man whose loss will be regretted by a number of the poor inhabitants, as well as by those to whom he was more nearly connected. He has bequeathed 500l. for rebuilding the meeting-house of the society in that town, and donations to some dissenting congregations. It is supposed he died worth about 40,000l. and has left near 100 legacies to the meetings, to the poor of each parish, &c. He was interred on the 18th. The meeting-house was numerously attended: six persons, two of whom were Americans, spoke a considerable while on the occasion with great propriety. By a great concourse of people of various persuasions, he was attended to the grave, about a mile from the town, where several short but appropriate speeches were made. Not less than fifteen carriages attended.

15. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ferris, of Sherborne, Dorset, widow of the Rev. Samuel F. vicar of Chiltern, Wilts.

Aged 78, Engle Knights, esq. of East Somerton, in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

At Reedham-hall, aged 59, Jonathan Layton, esq.

At Dover, in her 86th year, Mrs. Jane Biggs, widow.

Aged 18, Mr. Wm. Marriner, son of Mr. E. M. of Hunter-street, Liverpool.

At Lichfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Alderman Fern, father of the corporation of that city.

Suddenly, in an advanced age, Mrs. Clapham, of York.

16. Aged 81, Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Hull, cornfactor.

At Kingston-upon-Hull, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.

At Aberford, in his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Radford, formerly an eminent silversmith and watch-maker at Leeds.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, aged 51, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Thomas G. of Aslackby park.

At Dorchester, advanced in age, Mrs. Rebecca Hellard.

17. At his house at Stoke Newington, aged 74, Mr. John Kinder, many years a linen-draper, of respectable character and extensive business, in Cheapside.

In his 18th year, W. Strickland, esq. of the Bridge yard, Southwark.

At Twickenham, George Proctor, esq. of Clewer lodge, Berks.

At Peterborough, aged 98, Mrs. Grace Loftus, formerly of Wilbech.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Theophilus Bockworth, esq.

18. In Dublin, aged 76, the ingenious Mr. Thomas Malton, sen. of London, well known for his valuable treatise on Perspective, illustrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, for his public lectures on that art, for his theoretical and practical geometry. A farther account of him shall be given in our Magazine for next month.

At his lodgings in Ironmonger-street, Stamford, aged 76, Thomas Browne, esq. late of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

At Ross, Mr. Richard Powell, jun. of Bernithan farm, Llangarran, co. Hereford. He attended the market in the morning in good health, was taken ill in a tradesman's shop in the town, and died in a few hours:—Also, Mr. Joseph Powell, of Linton's Point, formerly an ironmonger at Ross, but had retired from business.

Mrs. Loveday, widow of John L. esq. of Caversham, co. Oxford.

After a short illness, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Mr. A. geographer, of Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

In Charles-str. Grosvenor-squ. the Right Hon. Lady Archer, of fashionable celebrity.

19. Mr. W. Girdler, of St. Martin's lane.

At his lodgings in Chapel-street, Bedford-row, Rich. Arnold, esq. formerly of Southover, co. Sussex.

At Hampton, Mrs. Juliana Bryan, wife of Michael B. esq. of Pall Mall, and sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Peterborough, aged 67, Mr. Simkin, a respectable farmer.

At Louth, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Turner.

At Shepton Mallet, in his 32d year, Mr. John Tomkins, linen draper.

20. At Enfield, Middlesex, Serjeant Baker, of the 39th regiment, who had the honour of training the Enfield Association, and was buried with military honours in the churchyard there on the 25th.

At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General J. and mother of the Countess of Jersey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snelling, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, of Exeter.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Bishop, cabinet-maker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 62, Mr. Michael Bloodworth, of Empingham, near Stamford.

At Louth, aged 82, Mary Downs, widow; also, aged 85, Jane Brock, and, aged 57, Elizabeth Sheen, both widows.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Williams, of Malvern, co. Worcester.

At Dundee, Miss Anne Pitcairn, daught. of the late John P. esq. provost thereof.

21. At Bath, Mr. Henry Newton.

Mr. E. Linthwaite, hosier, of Leicester.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. farmer, of Aslackby Decoy, co. Lincoln.

Aged 70, Mrs. Anne Drake, widow of the Rev. Mr. D. of Burgh-in-the-Marsh.

At his apartments in Kensington palace, Mr. James Pye, mews-keeper, and one of the grooms of his Majesty's kitchen.

22. At the York hotel, in Bridge-street, Black-friers, Miss Royds, daught. of James R. esq. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

Mr. Peter Grant, of Liverpool, mason.

23. Mr. Webster, many years chairman

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to the Queen; to which ſituation he was appointed when her Majeſty came hither.

Found drowned at Mines, with his horſe ſtanding in the water by his ſide, Mr. John Dowden, a reſpectable farmer at Lyndhurſt, Suſſex.

Mrs Bruges, wife of T.B. eſq. of Melkſham.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. James Dowley, hatter, of Leiceſter.—Alſo, much reſpected, Mrs. Forſell.

At Holywell, North Wales, Miſs Elizabeth Sugg, youngeſt twin-daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Lee S. the ventriloquiſt.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after many years affliction, aged 62, Mrs. Preſton, widow of Mr. Caleb P. alderman, and a reſpectable bookſeller, printer, &c. there.

24. Mrs. Holmes, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Normanton upon Soar, daughter of Mrs. Bradgate (ſee vol. LXX. p. 805.)

At his lodgings in the Strand, the Rev. John Baker, rector of Little Creſſingham, co. Norfolk.

At her apartments in Hampton Court palace, Mrs. Dunckerley, relict of the late Thomas D. eſq. who bore for his arms (an engraving of which is before us) thoſe of K. George II. with a batoon, and with this motto, "Fato non merito." In the engraving juſt now mentioned he is ſtyled "Thomas Dunckerley *Fitz George*."

After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Amelia Hancock, of Newbury, Berks.

At York, aged 69, Mrs. Coſtobadie, wife of the Rev. Jacob C. rector of Wenſley, in Yorkſhire.

Suddenly, Mrs. Pindar, of Pocklington.

At Beverley, aged 36, Mr. John Gawan, a reſpectable farmer.

After a ſhort indiſpoſition, Mr. Robert Worrall, painter, of Liverpool.

Aged 86, Richard Branſton, a cottager, of Dowſby, co. Lincoln.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. Henry F. precentor of Peterborough, by whom ſhe has left one daugh.

Mr. Jn. Hunnings, attorney, of Holbeach.

At Parkhouſe, near Stranraer, in Scotland, Mrs. Roſs, wife of Col. R. late of the 14th foot.

25. In his 72d year, Tho. Walton, eſq. of Battle bridge, St. Olave's, Southwark.

Pierce Tempeſt, eſq. of his Majeſty's ſtationary-office.

Mr. Wm. Fraſer, ſecond ſon of the Hon. Archibald F. of Lovat.

At Denver, Norfolk, the Rev. Benjamin Young, M. A. rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, which ſociety are patrons of the rectory, worth upwards of 500l. a year. He was A.B. 1764; A.M. 1767.

Aged 78, Thomas Shepherd, eſq. of March, formerly an attorney, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely.

At Paddington, aged 21, Miſs Harriet Pittard, daughter of Mr. P. late of Sherborne, Dorſet.

26. Mr. John Read, clerk to Mr. Taylor, the principal clerk in the Exchequer office, was found dead in a certain houſe in the Temple, having put an end to his exiſtence with a piſtol which was found near him. He had been miſſing from nine in the morning, and was not diſcovered till near one. At the Coroner's Jury Mr. John Foor, a nephew of the deceaſed, ſtated in evidence, that his uncle had been for ſome time deranged; that an uncommon change of diſpoſition had been apparent for the laſt 6 months; that he could aſſign no cauſe for it, as he was eaſy in circumſtances, and always highly reſpected; that he was the firſt at the office in the morning, and the laſt in the evening; and inſinuated, that an extreme attention to buſineſs might have produced the unhappy effect, as Mr. Read, who ſometimes perſevered from 9 in the morning till 11 or 12 at night, having to acquit himſelf in two clerks' departments, found the exertion greater than his faculties could accompliſh; that he was formerly of a cheerful diſpoſition, but had unaccountably ſunk into ſullenneſs and irritability; and that he had found him after burſting open the door, ſitting in the Temple water-cloſet, with the piſtol clenched in his right hand, after having fired the contents through his right ear. Several other witneſſes having given in evidence facts of a ſimilar nature, the Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy.

At the Caſtle inn, Devizes, on his way to London from the Hot wells, where he had been for the recovery of that deceiving and fatal malady, conſumption, aged only 26, the gallant Capt. B. M'Dermiſt, whoſe naval atchievements have been ſo repeatedly diſplayed, particularly when firſt lieutenant of the Dart ſloop.

Mr. Samuel Turner, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, attorney, and one of the common councilmen of Candlewick ward.

27. At Ipſwich, much lamented, in her 72d year, Mrs. Pearſon, widow, mother of the Rev. E. Pearſon, B.D. rector of Rempſton, Notts, and of Mr. W. P. underſheriff of the county of Suffolk.

At Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Brickdale, wife of Matthew B. eſq. of Court-houſe, near Taunton.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a ſhort illneſs (with which he was lately attacked in London), in his 70th year, Mr John Fowler, attorney.

At Fraſerburgh, in Scotland, aged 68, Mr. James Anderſon, ſupervisor of excife at Peterhead.

28. Miſs Leſage, daughter of Mr. L. of King-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Brighthelmſtone, Francis Biddulph, eſq. of Charing-croſs, banker.

At Twyford, near Winchester, John Dutoure, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards. He was honourable in his public intercourse, stedfast in his private friendships, and amiable in his domestic relations.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. M. of Mile End.

Miss Harding, sister of Mr. H. stationer, of Liverpool.

In his 70th year, Col. Bulleine Fancourt, of Derby.

At Lincoln, an infant named Wm. Wilson, aged two years. The mother of the child lying-in, the father took him, with another infant, from the house, and went into an inn-yard adjoining. The boy entered a stable, in presence of the father, when instantly a horse was seized with the staggers, reared up, broke his halter, and fell backward on the child, who expired in a few minutes.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, of a violent fever, Col. Robinson, youngest son of Sir George R. bart. of Cranford, co. Northampton, and of Stretton, co. Leic.

At Calcutta, Mr. Howel, only son of the Rev. Mr. H. minister of the Dissenting congregation at Bridgewater.

Of a fever, on his passage to Bengal, William Raymond Barker, esq. writer in the East India Company's service, and son of R. B. esq. of Fairford, co. Gloucester.

At Trinidad, in the West Indies, Lieut. Joseph Brodie, (third son of Wm. Brodie, esq of Cavendish-square,) of the 70th regiment, Lord Suffolk's. This young officer fell a victim to that wretched climate, with several officers, and a great number of the corps, soon after their arrival at Trinidad, though they had been many years at Gibraltar inured to a hot climate. He was brother to Lieut. Brodie, of the Theseus, lately promoted by Earl Spencer to the Arrow sloop.

Mr. Edward Evans, son to the late John E. esq. of Tooting. He was, with three other passengers, unfortunately killed in the engagement on-board the ship Bolton, from Demerara to Liverpool, in an action with a French privateer.

In the East Windsor Township, Middlesex County, America, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, widow of Wm. H. esq. late of the said county, aged 101 years, 9 months, and 7 days. She was mother of 13 children, and grandmother, great grandmother, and great great grandmother of 375 persons; a number of them of the fifth generation.

At Malta, Robert Gentleman, esq surgeon to the 13th regiment, and eldest son of the late Rev. Rob. G. of Kidderminster.

At Gibraltar, Frederick Anthony Clark, grandson of Frederick, only son of Theodore, King of Corsica, and the last male heir of that unfortunate family. Few families have been more obnoxious to the malice of Fortune than that of Neuhoff Anthony, an exile from his country. Theodore died the victim of disappointment and persecution; Frederick had a violent death; his son perished fighting the battles of this country in America; and his grandson died of a fever caught in the expedition against Cadiz in the outset of life.

At Paris, aged 80, Madame De Marken. This lady passed 20 years of her life at the French court, and was *gouvernante* to the Queen of Sardinia, Madame Elizabeth, and the daughter of Louis XVI. It was to this lady that the latter wrote the following expressions when confined in the Temple: "Not to love a prison is very natural; but it is impossible not to love France."

At Port Patrick, in Ireland, Mrs. Captain Adam Gordon.

At Dublin, Lady Bellew, widow of Sir Patrick B. bart. late of Barmeath, Louth.

In Stephen-street, Dublin, Mrs. Porter.

At Moyana, in the Queen's County, Mr. Patrick Cross.

In Belfast, aged 20, Mr. Charles Stewart, assistant staff-surgeon.

At Waterford, Mr. Richard Fleming.

At Sunday's well, near Cork, Mrs. Howis, wife of Mr. Henry H. late of Waterford.

Mrs. Alcock, relict of the late Alderman A. of Dublin.

In Eccles-street, Dublin, Mrs. Bodkin, of Summer-hill, co. Meath. She had three daughters married to three gentlemen of Dublin, who are brothers.

John Howard Ryan, esq. of the county of Wicklow, on whose estate lie the valuable copper mines of Ballymurtagh.

At Dundee, in Scotland, aged 85, Mr. James Stewart, tobacconist.—Mrs. Ogelvie, wife of Mr. Archibald O. merchant.

At Warrandfield, near Inverness, aged 79, Robert Warrand, esq.

At Dumfries, Francis Armstrong, esq. of Dublin.

At Freefield, Miss Garden Grant, daugh. of the late Lewis G. esq. major in the service of the East India Company.

At his father's house in Northumberland, Mr. John Clark, of Little Tower-street, London, coal-factor.

At Poole, Dorset, Mrs. Eliz. Strong, relict of the late Alderman S. of that town.

At Wem, in Shropshire, Mr. John Henshaw, attorney at law. As a professional man, he united very distinguished talents, with an unsullied integrity; which commanded a most extensive practice. As a domestic character, his virtues endeared him to his relatives, and the whole circle of his acquaintance. As a Christian, his uniform piety was accompanied with an active zeal for the spread of evangelical truth; the preaching of which he introduced, and perpetuated, in the place of his nativity, by building and endowing an independent

dent chapel. His beneficence was extenſive, and charity diſcreetſted; numbers of the poor were conſtantly his Sunday gueſts, and partook of the bounty of his table:—an admirable example to men of fortune in theſe times of diſtreſs! He was brother-in-law to the late pious and celebrated Rev. David Simpſon, of Macclesfield.

At Leominſter, in Herefordſhire, Edmund Maſon, by birth a gentleman, and remarkable for being, in ſpirit, integrity, diſorder of imagination, and even a ray of intellectual ability, the living repreſentative of the inimitable hero of Cervantes. He was generally known by the appellation of Sir Edmund Maſon. Though perfectly harmleſs, he was conſtantly accoutred in arms. He fancied himſelf the greateſt general of the age; related deeds atchieved by his arm in battle, which no other mortal could equal; believed that kings and emperors had vied in conferring on him every imaginable title and badge of honour. Maſon ſuppoſed, that he had enjoyed the confidential friendſhip and admiration of the late great Frederick of Pruſſia. From his foreign correſpondence, he told that immenſe remittances were ſent for the ſupport of his dignity; yet he was ever without money—from the difficulty, as he ſaid, of caſhing bills of exchange for millions. He was fond of muſick. He had a favourite Rarnthus, equal, in height of bone and ſcantineſs, to Roſinante, who he thought could outſtrip the ſwifteſt race-horſe on the turf. He was decorous and dignified in manners, cleanly in his perſon, temperate in his diet. In love with the fancied princeſs of ſome undiſcovered iſland, he would not ſuffer one of the fair ſex about him to touch, even his little finger. His bed was a roomy wooden cheſt, from which his muſket was conſtantly levelled. He was in his latter years confined; but the confinement was reconciled to his mind, by the perſuaſion that he reſided in it as the governor of the caſtle. He was the author of the original plan for draining and incloſing the common of Widemarch, near Hereford.

Mr. Joſhua Hole, of Trinſtone, near Southmolton, Devon (father, if we miſtake not, of John H. eſq. of Iſlington, whoſe death we laſt year announced (LXX. 1013.) The longevity of himſelf, his father, and three brothers, was unuſual. His father, vicar of Southmolton, dying aged 111 years; his eldeſt brother, John, rector of Romanſleigh and Waſſford-Pyne, 80 years; himſelf, 81 years; William, archdeacon of Barnſtaple, 85 years; and Nicholas, vicar of Barrington, 80 years.

At his father's houſe, Lieut. Cuthbert Waldegrave Elliſon, of the royal navy. He was interred, with military honours, at Gravesend, attended by Major Kite, commander of the Gravesend volunteers, and his band, the officers, ſeamen, and marines of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune.

On Richmond green, in his 83d year, Mr. Solomon Brown, many years bricklayer to his Majeſty.

At Hull, aged 73, Rev. Robert Webſter, rector of Thorp Baſſet, and upwards of 30 years curate of Trinity Church, Hull.

Aged 89, Mr. Richard Raine, upwards of 60 years maſter-builder at York, and many years common-council-man of Micklegate ward, but had reſigned.

At Boynton, co. York, aged 68, Edward Thwaites, 60 years groom in the family of Sir George Strickland, bart.

At Brindle, near Chorley, after a ſhort illneſs, on his return from Preſton market, Mr. Thomas Fazakerley.

At Bilſbury, near Wolverhampton, aged 105, Sarah Eykin, a poor woman.

Of an apoplectic fit, after riding out, Mr. Thomas Smith, miniſter of the ſecond congregation of Diſſenters at Bedford.

At Bedford, aged 70, Mrs. E. Hinde.

At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Sketchley, ſchool-maſter.

On Lipped hill, in Epping foreſt, aged 7, of a fever, the youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. Skirrow.

At his houſe in Warwick-ſtr. Golden-ſquare, of a confirmed aſthma, Mr. William Collins, bookſeller, of that place and Exchange-alley; whoſe Catalogues, for a conſiderable number of years, furniſhed ſeveral curious articles to the literary collectors.

In Guy's hoſpital, London, the once unfortunately celebrated Louisa, or Lady of the Hay-ſtack; who, about 18 years ago, was found to have taken up her reſidence under that ſhelter, in the parish of Bowerton, near Briſtol, in a ſtate of melancholy derangement. She then appeared to be under 20 years of age. This very extraordinary woman, whoſe "Tale of Woe" was firſt told to the publick by Miſs Hannah More, has naturally ceaſed, for a conſiderable time paſt, to intereſt the general curioſity. During ſeveral days of her abode under the hay-ſtack (from which ſhe at laſt permitted herſelf to be removed with reluctance), ſhe was viſited, and irregularly fed, by the country people, till the hand of more happy Sympathy and Compaſſion provided her better protection. As her name was unknown, ſhe was immediately diſtinguiſhed by that of Louiſa. It may be gratifying to many on this occaſion, to learn that during a conſiderable interval, in which the afterwards remained in retirement, and before ſhe was admitted as incurable into the aſylum in which ſhe died, ſhe was chiefly ſupported by a voluntary ſubſcription, under the management of Miſs Hannah More and her ſiſters. Theſe active advocates of humanity, who never yet began a good work and grew weary of well-doing, having

ving loft the pecuniary aſſiſtance of moſt others, continued to ſupply the extra wants and accommodations of the poor ſolitary ſtranger, at the expence of more than 10l. per annum, till her deceaſe. They would be the laſt to wiſh that ſuch an inſtance of benevolence ſhould be publicly mentioned; but it is a tribute due, not leſs to them, than to the intereſts of ſociety. The ſame kind, and much the ſame degree, of mental derangement, which the "Tale of Woe" deſcribed, remained with Louiſa to the laſt. In her general conduct ſhe exhibited the various common evidences of the moſt-confirmed inſanity; which, in addition to the contraction of her limbs, from her expoſure to cold in the open field, and from her future propenſity to remain inactive, rendered her an object of the ſtrongeſt pity. But her inſanity was uniformly remarkable in this, that, however diſordered and childiſh her affections and reſentment, ſhe never could be drawn into any explanation reſpecting her family, her connexions, or her country; however affable and unguarded ſhe might ſometimes appear, the moment any perſon put a queſtion, directly or indirectly, relative to thoſe topicks, or made any alluſion to them, however diſtant, ſhe always changed countenance, aſſumed an air of ſuſpicion, grew grave, and inflexibly ſilent—or would inſtantly touch on ſome other ſubject. From her *accent*, ſhe was undoubtedly of German origin; but, though ſhe knew little of Engliſh, ſhe avoided converſing in any foreign language. Her manners and occaſional movements indicated ſuperior rank; and her frequent exclamations of *dear papa!* and *dear mama!* in connexion with ideas of equipage and ornaments, led to that concluſion. Many endeavours were uſed, on the Continent, to trace her family, by circulating her deſcription and ſtory in the public prints, but without effect. The myſtery of this ſilence was too remarkable, not to confirm the firſt opinion of her being a perſon above the common claſſes, with the additional probability of ſome unhappy and treacherous ſeduction. This laſt opinion, from the whole of the diſtreſsful evidence, incluſive of the perſonal part which poor Louiſa ſometimes involuntarily furniſhed, is not doubted by thoſe who, with the writer of this article, early ſaw and cloſely obſerved her. The conviction, that it is poſſible for any man, making pretenſions to honour, or even of diſtinction from a brutal nature, ſo to betray, and ſo to abandon, in a foreign land, youth, beauty, the ſtrongeſt ſenſibility, and perhaps the moſt engaging innocence, fills the mind with horror of the deed, and with ſhame and indignation for the character! Such proſligacy, in this inſtance, may have been of foreign production. But comparatively happy would it be for *this* country, alſo, if inſtances did not abound, among *us*, of ſimilar atrocity, in thoſe who, on inferior occaſions, will make high pretenſions to honour and principle, but who ſeek every opportunity of ſeducing from the abodes of paternal affection, or of innocent employment, whatever is the moſt fair and inexperienced—rioting in its ruin for a ſhort ſeaſon, and then committing the greater crime of abandonment to infamy! This theme is unhappily too common to need proof, and too mournful to dwell on. The poor departed Child of Misery, whoſe ſtory is here again revived, is too ſtrong an inſtance of ſuffering, and excites too much feeling, to be permitted to paſs in the common courſe to oblivion, if it could be avoided. Under this impreſſion, permit me to attempt ſomething in the character of an Epitaph. But, alas! poor Louiſa's tablet of remembrance may only be found in the ſympathetic boſom of a few ſurviving friends!

In yonder duſt—unmark'd for public fame,
Low reſt the relicks of Louiſa's frame!
Poor hapleſs ſuff'rer, of the maniac line!
Thy wrongs no more a tortur'd breaſt
confine! [breath
Enough for thee, that ling'ring Sorrow's
Found final reſcue in the boon of Death!
Cunſol'd be they, who ſought thy ſoul's
relief! [grief!
Tormented they, who overwhelm'd with
Accurs'd the crime, that 'reft thy reaſon's
ray!
Though thou be ranſom'd for eternal day!
And where frail Innocence would Vice repel
May guardian angels thy ſad ſtory tell!

Bath, Jan 20, 1801. W. M.

In Worceſterſhire, James Scawen, eſq. only ſon of Tho. S. eſq. who was brother of Sir Wm. S. formerly of Carſhalton, and M. P. for Surrey; the large eſtates of the family, chiefly in that county, were all ſold by this gentleman. He was choſen a member of parliament for Surrey in 1774, when he was propoſed in oppoſition to Sir Joſ. Mawbey by a junction of very diſcordant intereſts, effected whilſt waiting for Sir Joſeph, who delayed his coming till his parade was ready, as ſtated by himſelf in vol. LVIII. p. 1052. He carried his election by about 250. His mother was daughter and ſole heir of Lord James Ruſſel, from whom he inherited a manſion and eſtate at Maidwell, in Northamptonſhire, which he alſo ſold. He died a bachelor.

A poor woman, named Watts, drowned herſelf and *three* of her children (the youngeſt of *ten*) in the lake at Blenheim park.

At Stoke Newington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Adderley, widow of Thomas A. eſq. of that place, ſenior proctor of Doctors Commons, who died Aug. 15, 1800.

Dr. Aylward, many years organiſt of the collegiate church of St. George, at Windſor.

Miss Susannah M'Keller, only daughter of the late Duncan M'K. esq. of Tobago.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Victor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of John K. esq. of Charter-house-square.

At his apartments in Portman-street, Portman-square, in his 39th year, Lieut.-col. Eugene M'Carthy.

J. H. Powys, esq. son of Thomas Jeff P. esq. of the Bengal civil service.

March 1. Mrs. Katharine Mears, the wife of Mr. Tho. M. bell-founder, in Whitechapel. For 5 or 6 years she had been, with pious resignation, declining under the pressure of accumulated diseases, with scarcely an interval of health.

In Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, Mr. Jordan Arrow, joiner to his Majesty's Board of Works, and adjutant of the Westminster volunteer cavalry. His remains were interred on the 6th, with great military pomp, in the burying-ground of St. John; the procession was also honoured with the attendance of the St. Margaret's and St. John's volunteers. His widow was delivered of a daughter on the 13th (see p. 275).

At his house in Pimlico, Mr. John Luke, master scowerer in his Majesty's kitchen.

Mr. Nehemiah Lloyd, a partner in the banking-house of Messi. Taylor and Lloyd, at Birmingham.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long illness, Mr. J. G. Peters, late an upper clerk to Mr. B. Wilson, merchant there.

At Exeter, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. merchant there.

2. At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

At Mr. Crawley's, in Spital-square, aged 5, Mrs. Whitelock, late of Farthinghoe, Northampton.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of Mr. B. of Well-street, Hackney.

3. Of the dropsy, Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the Chapel-royal, St. James's, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

William Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and postmaster of the island.

Of a decline, Miss Knight, only daughter of Mr. R. K. grocer, Gracechurch-street.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, George Procter, esq. of Chester lodge, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Quarter-master Evers, of the Scots brigade, adjutant to the Edinburgh recruiting district.

4. About 2 o'clock this morning happened, at No. 10, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, another dreadful instance of the extreme danger with which the fashionable articles of female dress are worn in any careless situation by a fire. A gentleman with whom Miss Sarah Riggs had for 27 years lived in habits of the greatest intimacy supped with her, and had been gone but a very short time, when she was by some accident communicated to her head-dress. No person was with her in the room, and ere she was aware of her danger, the rest of her cloaths were in flames. In her first surprize, she ran to rifle them with the window-curtains, but without effect. Her servant was at last alarmed, and called the assistance of Mr. Williams, surgeon, from the house opposite. When he came in, Miss R. stood at the door of her apartment, holding the door with one hand, with the other the corner of a chest of drawers near it. She had seized both with a convulsive grasp, and was in the agonies of death. They could not relax her hold to remove her; but her strength was exhausted by the effort, and she almost immediately sunk down and expired. Her limbs were contracted, and her whole frame most frightfully scorched. She had lived in the utmost privacy.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Streatfield, relict of Thomas S. esq. of Stonehall, Surrey.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Elverton, schoolmaster.

In Charles-street, St. James's square, Lady Newhaven, relict of Lord N. aunt to the Earl of Carysfort, and only surviving daugh. and heiress of the late Visc. Allan.

5. Suddenly, at her lodgings on the Parade, Bath, aged 61, Mrs. Price, of Kilgwynne, co. Carmarthen.

Mr. Voakes, master of the commissioner's yacht at Portsmouth, was this evening unfortunately drowned as he was returning from conveying some persons in his boat to the Common Hard. He has left a wife and 5 children.

In the King's Bench prison, where he had been some time confined for debt, the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, cousin to the Earl of Massarene.

6. At her father's house in Portman-sq. Lady Harriet Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, and sister of Lady Caroline Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford. Her remains were interred in a vault in the parish church of Walton upon-Thames, Surrey.

Aged 94, Mr. John Wooldridge, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln. He sustained a long illness in darkness for several years without repining, and died with the calmest resignation.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, in her 81st year, Mrs. Hunt, late of Alderwasley.

At Burton-upon-Trent, William Moreton, gent.

At Thorpe, near Haddiscoe, Mr. Thomas Searle, farmer.

7. Of an apoplectic fit, at his house in Old Burlington-street, Sir John Call, bart. of Whiteford, co. Cornwall, M.P. for the borough of Callington, in the said county, and F.R. and A.S.S. He was descended from a respectable family in the county of Cornwall; and upon the close of a liberal education, at the age of 18 years, was sent

out

out to India as an assistant, and under the patronage of, that great and able mathematician and philosopher, Benjamin Robbins, esq. chief engineer and captain-general of all the artillery in the East India Company's settlements, who dying in July, 1751, Mr. C. continued in the service, studying that branch of science with such success, together with a judicious exertion of it in the various expeditions carried on in the Carnatic under Captain afterwards Lord Clive, Generals Lawrence, Caillaud, and others, that, in the year 1757, he was raised to the rank of colonel and chief engineer of all the coast of Coromandel; and in 1765, as a farther proof of his superior abilities and integrity, the East India Company appointed him to a seat in the council of Fort St. George, which, with other situations of importance, both civil and military, he held, with equal honour to himself and advantage to his employers, until the year 1770, when, after a period of arduous and meritorious service of 20 years and upwards, he resigned his appointments, and embarked for England, and, in the following year, was chosen high sheriff of the county of Cornwall. In March, 1772, he married Philadelphia, third daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Battie, of Great Russell street; was created an English baronet in 1791, with remainder to his sons, two of whom, with his lady and four daughters, survive him. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Wm. Call. To do ample justice to the virtues and good qualities of this amiable man would require explanation as extensive as that charity, benevolence, and unshaken friendship, which so uniformly shone through his truly Christian and exemplary life, and will ever live in the remembrance of his numerous family and friends.

At Brompton park, Miss Simpson, of Bondley, co. Durham, eldest daughter of the late John S. jun. esq. of that place, by the Right Hon. Lady Ann Simpson, dau. to the late Thomas Earl of Strathmore. Her kindness and benevolence will long be remembered by her friends, and particularly her servants and dependants in the country.

At Bristol hot wells, aged 27, Mr. John James Karr, of the house of Karr, Harper, and Karr, of London.

Aged 32, Mr. Wm. Wilson, liquor merchant, of Hull.

8. At his vicarage-house at Enfield, co. Middlesex, in his 79th year, the Rev. Richard Newbon, B.D. senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1744, M.A. 1748; and was, by that society, who are patrons of the rectory, presented to the vicarage 1767; which vicarage having been always annexed to a fellowship of Trinity college, power is given, by the act for inclosing Enfield chace, 1777, to augment it by a farther endowment of 160 acres, parcel of the tithe allotment over and above 90 acres appropriated to it in lieu of tithes for the allotment to the King and other landholders and parishes commoning on the chace, as the vicar's share, an agreement having been previously made with the lessee of the rectory for that purpose. Whenever this augmentation shall have taken place, the acceptance of the vicarage of Enfield by one of the fellows of Trinity college will vacate his fellowship. The vicar has, under the act, a power of granting leases, not to exceed 21 years, of a specific allotment of 10 acres to the vicar of Enfield and his successors for ever.

9. The body of Charles Champion, a private in the 7th regiment of light dragoons, who had been missing from the regiment for some time past, was taken out of the river Thames at Shepperton, Middlesex, drowned.

Mrs. Dodsworth, wife of the Rev. Francis D. vicar of Dodington, Kent.

In Arabella-row, Pimlico, Mr. Frith, one of the gentlemen volunteers of the Pimlico Association.

At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 71, John Holliday, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister at law, F.R.S. a governor of the Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and Bethlem, and of the Foundling Hospital; and an active member of the Society of Arts and Manufactures, for which he had lately drawn up a memoir of the late Owen Salusbury Brereton, esq.; and of which (had he lived one week longer) he would probably have been elected a vice-president. His extensive professional knowledge and practice as a conveyancer were well known in the wide circle of his acquaintance, while his biographical memoirs of that luminary of the law, the late Lord Mansfield, his contemporary, and particular friend and patron, will recommend him to the lovers of British biography. (See our vol. LXVII. pp. 673, 771, 1042.) He was author of some sprightly lines on "a Favourite Bantam," in vol. LXX. p. 1081; and his poem on the British Oak, suggested by a noble and antient specimen on his own extensive estates in Staffordshire, is reviewed in the present volume, p. 45; where it is stated from the poem itself, that "the second branch or division of the British Oak records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of Wm. Baffet, of Biore, esq. whose ancestors were for several centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle and Cheadle park," as will soon appear in the full pedigree of that family in vol. II. p. 16, of the History of Staffordshire; also in future under Cheadle. This manor, where the above celebrated tree grows, was in 1767 the property of Anselm

ſelm Beaumont, of London, eſq.; and afterwards of Sir Joſeph Banks, who ſold it to Mr. Holliday; he having before obtained the adjacent ſeat of Dilhorn Hall, (of which a very picturesque view is contributed to the Hiſtory of Staffordſhire,) by marriage with the daughter of Mr. Harriſon, attorney at law there, by whom he had iſſue one only child, a daughter, married to the eldeſt ſon of the late Judge Butler, now Sir Francis Butler Yarde Butler, bart. Mr. H. at an early part of life tranſlated the firſt eight books of Virgil into hexameter verſe; which ſtill remain unprinted.—His MSS. in the line of his profeſſion are numerous and valuable; and are left to two intimate friends in truſt, for the uſe of the firſt of his grandſons that may become a practitioner in the law.

At Waltham abbey, Eſſex, in his 45th year, after a lingering illneſs and a broken heart, univerſally regretted by the inhabitants of that place, the Rev. James Colnett, 20 years curate of that pariſh (to which he was appointed on the death of Mr. Lindſey, ſon of the laſt of the nonjuring clergy,) and joint lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel, where his father was a tradeſman. A more affecting ſcene of heightened diſtreſs cannot perhaps be painted than was realized in this unfortunate man, who, to ſupport a wife, (the daughter of a clergyman,) and eight children, and a ninth ſoon expected, and his eldeſt ſon by fits incapable of getting his bread, though educated in Chriſt's hoſpital, had not an income of 100l. per annum. He received 24l. per annum for the conſtant duty of Waltham, with the allowance of ſurplice fees and Eaſter offerings, from Ferdinando Tracey Travel, of Wadham college, M. A. rector of Upper Slaughton, co. Glouceſter *, where he reſides; and, on the preſentation of the Tracey family, holds this donative, whoſe whole yearly preſence is 100l.; 20l. per annum as a compoſition for the impoſſibility of acting as lecturer at Whitechapel half the year with the other, to which he was choſen to keep out a Methodiſt; and 20l. per annum allowed to five of his children, at 4l. each, and 3l. to a ſixth, by the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen and their widows and children in Eſſex and that part of Hertfordſhire which is within the dioceſe of London. When we look back to the diſſolution of a monaſtic ſociety who, with an annual revenue of near 2000l. and who, having engroſſed all the tithes, ſupplied this cure by one of their own members, one is tempted to ſay, what have the miniſters of the Proteſtant Church gained by the Reformation? But, when our thoughts are turned to the treatment of the preſent provision for this church in Mr. Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 629, "a donative in the gift of the lord of the ſite of Waltham abbey, to which 100l. per annum was given and ſettled therewith for ever payable out of the eſtate of Claverhambury, with a houſe and other good accommodations*, by Edw. Denny, Earl of Norwich, in whoſe ſurviving to unſettle the appointment of a curate," before which legacy the ſtipend was only 8l. a year (Morant, I. 45). Can indignation be repreſſed, that ſuch a proviſion ſhould be ſo unequally divided between a reſident and a non-reſident miniſter, that the former ſhould have the ſmalleſt proportion, and that Mr. C. literally, to the reproach of the Eſtabliſhment, ſhould have been only a curate's curate? To the credit of Britiſh humanity, a ſubſcription, immediately opened, has been moſt handſomely ſupported, for the relief of this unfortunate family.

10. At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Simon Adams, eſq. of Anſtey-hall, co. Warwick, and major in the Warwickſhire corps of yeomanry cavalry.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the relict of Peter Brown, eſq.

Mrs. Yonge, wife of William-John Y. eſq. of St. James's-ſtreet, and one of the daughters of the late Humphry Pitt, eſq. of Prior's Lee, co. Salop.

Aged 52, Mr. John Hutchinſon, of Cottingham, late of Hull, china-dealer.

Aged 70, George Lucas, eſq. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

11. In Harpur-ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, Laurence Crump, eſq.

Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Iſaac Dolins, and relict of John Barney, eſq. of Bracon Aſh, Norfolk.

12. Aged 73, Mr. Clark, farmer and grazier, of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

Mr William Corrie, jun. lace-merchant, of Wellingborough.

At Wokingham, Mr. Halton, ſhoe-maker; who had 22 children by his firſt wife, and 16 by his ſecond.

Rev. Joſeph Eaſton, miniſter of the Goſpel at Troqueer, in Scotland.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Catharine Nicholſon, relict of the late Rev. R. N. rector of Dudcote, co. Warwick.

At his ſiſter's houſe in Golden-ſquare, William Winter Blathwayt, eſq lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 27th light dragoons.

13. At Eltiroe, John Rudge, eſq ſecond ſon of the Rev. Benjamin R. LL.B. of New college, Oxford, rector of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton, 33 years, from 1708 to 1741. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Reeve, phyſician, of London.

* Editor of an "Attempt to render the daily Reading of the Pſalms more intelligible, 1794." 4to.

* See the will in Farmer's Hiſtory of Waltham Abbey, Morant's Eſſex, p. 170. John Guſſbon was then curate, as was Bp. Hall 1612, and T. Fuller 1648.

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Aged

Aged 64, Lieut. Robert Love, who had served 52 years in the impress service of the royal navy.

Henry Gresne, esq. of Rolleston, co. Leicester. He succeeded to a considerable property on the death of his father (see vol. LXVII. p. 806) in 1797; and served the office of sheriff in 1799.

Mr. Russell, attorney, of Northampton.

Edward Parry, esq. many years a benevolent benefactor to the Welsh Charity-school, and vice-treasurer thereof.

14. In Spring-gardens, Henry-Francis, youngest son of Shaw Lefevre, esq.

In St. Stephen's parish, Norwich, aged 25, Miss Sophia-Anne Goddard, who came forward with so much success at Drury-lane theatre a few years ago. This lady had obtained considerable reputation on the Norwich stage; and was so much improved in theatrical merit, that her talents would, doubtless, soon have made their way to a secure establishment on the London boards. Her figure was elegant, her understanding excellent, her manners were amiable, and her character, in all respects, was highly meritorious. She was in the prime of life, and promised, more than any other performer now on the stage, to succeed to that line of theatrical characters which were so admirably sustained by the present Countess of Derby.

At Southampton, in her 27th year, Mrs. Mary Hammond Mathison, wife of Gilbert M. esq.

15. At Eltham, Kent, in his 89th year, John Pott, esq. (brother of the late Percivall P. surgeon), late a vinegar-merchant in Castle-street, Southwark, and many years an eminent oil-merchant in Gracechurch-street, London. For several years before his death he had lost both his sight and his hearing. He was an excellent man, and a liberal friend to most of the public charities. He had so high an opinion of the extensive utility of the Humane Society as to give 10l. to it annually. Death has deprived this valuable institution, within a few months, of many of its most liberal and zealous friends; and therefore its good works plead more strongly for support.

At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Window, at Chelsea, Mr. Samuel Rudder, an eminent printer at Cirencester, author of the history of that antient borough, and the county and city of Gloucester. Having published a history of his native town of Cirencester, he undertook to publish, 1767, the topographical, ecclesiastical, biographical, and natural history of Gloucestershire, "not a mere republication of Sir Robert Atkyns's work, but great part of it written anew, and brought down to the present time, and so far corrected and improved as the editor, with various assistants, was capable of doing, and adorned with new plates of gentlemen's seats, contributed by their owners. The subscription price was 2l. 12s. 6d. just half the original price of Sir Robert's book, and not one-fourth of what it had arisen to. It was to have been published 1778, but did not appear till 1779. From this general history, sold, in 1781, at 3l. 3s. by the editor at Cirencester, and Messrs. Evans and Hazle, booksellers in Gloucester, the latter extracted the history of the city of Gloucester, 1781, in 8vo, price 6s."

Mr. Barlow, of Ingleton, co. York.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, the widow of Gen. Staates Long Morris.

At St. James's palace, aged 86, Mrs. Planta, mother of Joseph P. esq. principal librarian of the British Museum.

16. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. Edward H. rector of Shennington, co. Glouc.

In Albemarle-street, aged 77, the Hon. John Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley, of Bulkeley house near Fordingbridge, only brother of the Earl of Coventry. By virtue of an act of parliament he took his additional name of Bulkeley.

Mrs. Hooper, an old lady, sitting by the fire-side at her lodgings in Middle Brook-street, Winchester, on the 15th, a spark by some means caught her cloaths, by which she was so dreadfully burnt that she died this morning in great agonies.

17. Capt. Renne, of the Invincible (see p. 272). This brave but unfortunate officer distinguished himself at the Hekler when a lieutenant; in consequence of which, Admiral Mitchell praised him in his public dispatches, and he was made post-captain. Since that time, he had been waiting for a ship. He had just been appointed to the command of the Invincible, and was the first time putting to sea in her, launching, as he thought, into good fortune.

At Plymouth, aged 17, Mr. Norton Joseph Knatchbull, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Princess Royal, second son of Sir Edward K. bart.

18. Mr. Dumelow, sen. of Leicester.

Aged 72, Mr. Geo. Gibson, of Catwick.

19. In Dean's yard, Westminster, the lady of Sir Richard Cope, bart. D. D. prebendary of Westminster.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Robert Grey, an uncommonly skilful mechanick. He had been employed in the Royal observatory from the year 1765; and was honoured with the marked attention of his Sovereign.

21. At his house at Walton, of a bilious complaint, aged about 59, Mr. John Holt, who had been a resident there upwards of 40 years; whose name has reflected very high credit on the beginning of each of our Magazines for several years back, whilst other parts of it have been enriched from time to time with his remarks under different signatures. He came at an early age from the neighbourhood of Mottram Longendale in the same county to the delightful village of Walton, about 3 miles from

Liverpool,

Liverpool, and commenced schoolmaster and parish-clerk. The latter post he gave up some years ago; previous to which he married a good and worthy woman, who now survives him. They commenced a boarding-school for young ladies; and, with much credit to themselves, and use to the present age, brought up many young ladies, who bear ample testimony of the attention that was paid to health and morals, as well as the really useful parts of learning. Mr. M. set forward in life with a very narrow education, but a laudable thirst after knowledge; he studied and read a good deal, as much, however, as his other avocations would permit; and aimed to make himself an useful member of society, and to those around him. He published three useful volumes, intituled, "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England," &c. vol. I. 1786 (LVII. 999); vol. II. 1787 (LVIII. 332; vol. III. 1788 (LIX. 437). His valuable Remarks in a long Tour taken in the Summer of 1793 are printed in vol. LXIII. pp. 619, 720; and his appropriate description of Mr. Bakewell's farm at Dishley in Leicestershire in the same volume, p. 792. He was a very singular and *minute* observer of nature; and the bent of his studies has latterly been directed to those of agriculture. He wrote some time ago an Essay on the Curle in Potatoes, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He was appointed to make the agricultural survey of Lancashire, which he executed, and has since been appointed an honorary member of the same. He compiled a few books for the use of school; wrote a novel or two; and had been some time in collecting materials for an history of Liverpool, which we now hope will be put into some able hand to digest and arrange for publication. He assisted his relatives according to his abilities; and his neighbours he neglected not. It may be said, and we trust to him it will be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

24. Henry Mason, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Cursitor-street; who, during many years suffering from a severe paralytic attack, and an unconquerable deafness, preserved an uncommon placidity of manners, and, by an attachment to literature, contrived to furnish to himself a fund of constant entertainment.

26. At his apartments in Sion college, of a gradual decay, in his 93d year, Mr. John Vowell, formerly an eminent stationer in Watling-str.; and, till within three weeks of his dissolution, an active and useful member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, of which he had long been the father. He was universally esteemed, for perfect urbanity of manners, and unaffected goodness of heart.

Gazette Promotions.

Queen's-house, Feb. 18. RIGHT Hon. Sir John Mitford, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Queen's-house, Feb. 20. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Right Hon. Charles-George Lord Arden, and the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

St. James's, Feb. 21. Edward Law, esq. his Majesty's attorney-general, knighted.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, admiral of the White, K.B. Sir Philip Stephens, bart. William Eliot, esq. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. James Adams, John Markham, and William Gathshore, esqrs. appointed his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Queen's house, March 17. Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and the Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Viscount Lewisham, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, appointed lieutenant-general and general governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.—Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, March 17. Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smith and Charles Small Pybus, esqrs. George Thynne, esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne), and Nathaniel Bond, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, chancellor and undertreasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Charles Yorke, his Majesty's secretary at war.

Whitehall, March 19. Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and Rt. Hon. Ld Glenbervie, appointed paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

Whitehall, March 23. William Lord Auckland, and Charles Spencer, esq. (commonly called Lord Charles Spencer), appointed his Majesty's postmaster-general.

Bill of Mortality, from February 24, to March 24, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males 673	} 1285		Males 829	} 1730	
Females 612			Females 901		
Whereof have died under two years old 423					
Peck Loaf 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 2d.;					
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per lb.					

Between			
2 and 5	165	50 and 60	157
5 and 10	66	60 and 70	140
10 and 20	55	70 and 80	115
20 and 30	156	80 and 90	58
30 and 40	177	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	214	101	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	164	11	101	6	77	1	45	0	58	6
Surrey	167	8	000	0	77	10	46	0	73	6
Hertford	144	8	000	0	73	7	44	8	70	9
Bedford	150	1	126	4	86	1	44	4	77	3
Hunting.	154	7	000	0	87	4	40	4	71	1
Northam	142	6	000	0	82	4	38	0	67	0
Rutland	140	0	000	0	82	6	41	0	74	0
Leiceſter	144	10	000	0	94	3	44	11	76	6
Notting.	140	4	105	0	87	0	52	6	90	0
Derby	146	10	000	0	83	6	48	8	88	10
Stafford	163	10	000	0	96	0	54	7	84	2
Salop	170	3	121	2	110	10	55	0	00	0
Hereford	179	2	115	2	109	10	47	8	92	9
Worceſt	185	11	000	0	108	9	53	5	97	7
Warwick	180	3	000	0	104	3	55	10	88	2
Wilts	164	4	000	0	86	0	46	4	87	4
Berks	158	2	000	0	80	0	44	6	70	8
Oxford	169	7	000	0	84	2	48	10	77	5
Bucks	154	4	000	0	80	8	45	10	72	9
Montgo.	158	4	000	0	97	8	52	1	00	0
Brecon	179	2	152	0	120	0	48	0	00	0
Radnor	149	0	000	0	101	10	41	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

156	2	111	3	97	7	47	2	80 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

127	8	76	8	65	4	49	1	86 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	155	4	78	0	74	2	43	0	67	9
Kent	150	9	00	0	72	6	43	0	65	10
Suſſex	162	0	00	0	72	6	42	4	70	0
Suffolk	167	6	112	0	64	2	43	8	70	0
Cambrid.	141	4	00	0	73	1	39	7	68	8
Norfolk	146	1	00	0	62	4	47	0	71	5
Lincoln	127	7	104	0	82	6	37	10	83	6
York	134	8	112	0	71	7	43	11	82	10
Durham	146	5	106	11	89	1	45	9	00	0
Northum.	139	10	106	0	76	9	48	1	00	0
Cumberl.	149	2	116	2	96	7	63	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	169	8	122	8	100	10	64	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	159	11	00	0	97	8	62	6	88	2
Cheſter	155	10	00	0	00	0	56	4	88	0
Flint	146	0	00	0	112	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	158	5	00	0	113	8	57	5	108	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	136	8	00	0	93	3	52	6	96	0
Merion.	145	9	00	0	111	6	51	1	00	0
Cardigan	118	9	00	0	96	0	36	0	00	0
Pembroke	130	3	00	0	80	0	31	8	00	0
Carmart.	134	4	00	0	106	0	37	6	00	0
Glamorg.	159	8	00	0	108	2	50	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	185	4	00	0	98	7	47	8	91	8
Somerſet	183	10	00	0	100	11	51	6	86	0
Monm.	184	6	00	0	100	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	162	3	00	0	95	3	41	0	00	0
Cornwall	148	9	00	0	88	0	38	0	00	0
Dorſet	173	4	00	0	97	7	49	0	96	0
Hants	175	11	00	0	82	11	43	6	82	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	151	2	100	3	75	0	39	9	64	11
2	161	0	112	0	66	1	42	4	69	8
3	146	1	90	0	62	4	45	3	71	5
4	130	8	104	0	77	3	40	2	80	10
5	143	1	106	3	80	4	47	2	80	8
6	157	2	118	3	97	8	64	0	80	8
7	158	5	111	3	97	8	61	8	88	1
8	147	9	111	3	106	0	53	2	102	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	4	111	3	96	6	39	2	80	8
10	184	6	111	3	99	6	48	8	00	0
11	156	10	111	3	92	0	39	0	80	8
12	174	10	111	3	89	0	45	8	86	10
13	131	8	76	8	86	1	50	4	86	10
14	134	0	76	8	74	10	40	11	84	0
15	137	2	76	8	68	10	50	10	92	7
16	110	4	76	8	57	9	45	2	77	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23.

Fine	125s. to 130s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard			oos. od.
Bran			oos. od.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 83s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. 16s.	Suſſex Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. os.
Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.
Farnham Pockets	18l. os. to 20l. os.	Eſſex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 21.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 16s. od. to 6l 6s. od. Aver. 5l. 1s. od.
Straw 2l. 5s. od. to 2l. 14s. od. Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 18, 1801, is 76s. 6d. ¼ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. od. to 7s. od.	Pork	7s. 4d. to 8s. od.
Mutton	6s. 6d. to 8s. od.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 8s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 8d.½

COALS. Laſt in the Pool oos. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1801.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Ex. Inq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Irish Lott. Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	152½	56¼	55⅞	75⅛	91	91½	17½	5⅛	185½	3pr. dif.	62¾	55¼	56¼	7 dis.		88	55¼	86	17 6 c	97
1	Sunday																			
2	153	56¼	55¼	74⅜	90⅜	91¼	17⅜	5⅛	184½	2	62½	55⅛	56¼	7		88¼	55⅛	86	17 8 c	97
3	154	55¼	55¼	75¼	90⅜	91⅛	17⅜	5⅛	183½	3	62¼	55⅛	56¼	7		88	55⅛	86	17 8 c	97
4			55¼	75	90⅜	90⅝	17⅜	5⅛					56¼	5		88	55⅛	86	17 10 o	97
5			5	75⅛	90⅜	91							56⅜	5		88⅛	55	86	17 10 o	97
6			55¼		91								56⅜	5		88⅛	55¼	86	17 10 o	97
7			55¼		91⅛				186					6	1½ pr.		55¼	86	17 10 o	97
8	Sunday																			
9	154		55⅝		91¼				186					6	2		55	86	17 10 o	97
10	153½		56		91⅜				186					6	2⅛		55	86	17 10 o	97
11			55½		91⅜									6	2 pr.		55⅛	86	17 14 o	97
12			55⅝		91⅜									6	1⅞		55⅛	86	17 14 o	97
13			56		91⅜				186					6	2		5	86	17 14 o	97
14			56⅛		91½				186½					4	2		55⅛	86	18 0 c	97
15	Sunday																			
16	153		56⅜		91⅝				187					4	2⅛		55⅛	86	18 0 o	97
17			56⅜		91⅝				187½					5	2⅛		5	86	18 0 o	97
18			56⅜		92⅛				187					5	2⅛		56⅛	86	18 10 o	97
19	153		56⅜		92⅛									4	3		56	86	18 10 o	97
20			56⅜		91⅞				187					5	3		56	86	18 10 o	97
21	154		57		92⅛				187					4	3		56⅛	86	18 15 o	97
22	Sunday																			
23	156¾		57⅛		93				189					4	3⅛		56½	86	19 0 o	97
24	156		57⅜		93⅛				188½					6	4⅛		57	86	19 10 o	97
25	159		58⅛		94⅛				193					7	7		77	86	20 0 o	97
26	161		58⅜		95				195					12	6⅛		57⅛	86	21 0 o	97
27	162½		58⅜		96				194½					3	6⅛		57½	86	21 5 o	97

N.B. Bank Stock, Long Annuities, and India Stock, fell as above for the Opening of the Dividend.

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

Lord NELSON's *Reception at* FONTHILL.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Gen. Ev. n.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford

Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Glouces.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
Ireland 38
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Leed. 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
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By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Ex hq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Lott. Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	152½	56½	55⅞	75⅛	91	91½	17½	5⅛	185½	3s. dif.	62¼	55½	56½	7 dif.	—	88	55¼	86	17 6 c	97
1	Sunday																			
2	153	56¼	55¾	71½	90¾	91⅛	17½	5⅛	184½	2	62¼	55½	56½	7	—	88¼	55¼	86	17 8 c	97
3	154	55¼	55¼	75½	90⅞	91⅛	17½	5⅛	183½	3	62¼	55½	56½	7	—	88	55¼	86	17 8 c	97
4	—	—	55½	75	90½	90⅞	17½	5½	—	—	—	—	56⅜	5	—	88	55¼	86	17 10 o	97
5	—	—	5[illegible]¼	75⅛	90¾	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	56⅜	5	—	88⅛	55	86	17 10 o	97
6	—	—	55¾	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56⅜	5	—	88⅛	55¼	86	17 10 o	97
7	—	—	55¾	—	91⅛	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	6	1½ pr.	—	55¼	86	17 10 o	97
8	Sunday																			
9	154	—	55⅞	—	91¼	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	55	86	17 10 o	97
10	153¼	—	56	—	91¼	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	6	2¼	—	55	86	17 10 c	97
11	—	—	55¾	—	9[illegible]¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2 pr.	—	55¼	86	17 14 c	97
12	—	—	55⅞	—	9[illegible]¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1¾	—	55½	86	17 14 o	97
13	—	—	56	—	91¼	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	5[illegible]½	86	17 14 o	97
14	—	—	56⅛	—	91½	—	—	—	186½	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	55⅝	86	18 0 c	97
15	Sunday																			
16	153	—	56¼	—	91⅝	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	4	2¼	—	55¾	86	18 0 o	97
17	—	—	56½	—	91½	—	—	—	187½	—	—	—	—	5	2¼	—	5[illegible]¼	86	18 0 o	97
18	—	—	56⅞	—	92⅛	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	5	2¼	—	56⅛	86	18 10 o	97
19	153	—	56¼	—	92¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	56	86	18 10 o	97
20	—	—	56¼	—	91⅛	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	56	86	18 10 o	97
21	154	—	57	—	92⅛	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	56⅛	86	18 15 o	97
22	Sunday																			
23	156¾	—	57¼	—	93	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	4	3¼	—	56½	86	19 0 o	97
24	156	—	57⅜	—	93½	—	—	—	188½	—	—	—	—	6	4¼	—	57	86	19 10 o	97
25	159	—	58⅛	—	94½	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	77	86	20 0 o	97
26	161	—	58¼	—	95	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—	12	6½	—	57¼	86	21 0 o	97
27	162½	—	58⅜	—	96	—	—	—	194½	—	—	—	—	3	6¼	—	57½	86	21 5 o	97

N. B. Bank Stock, Long Annuities, and India Stock, fell as above for the Opening of the Dividend.

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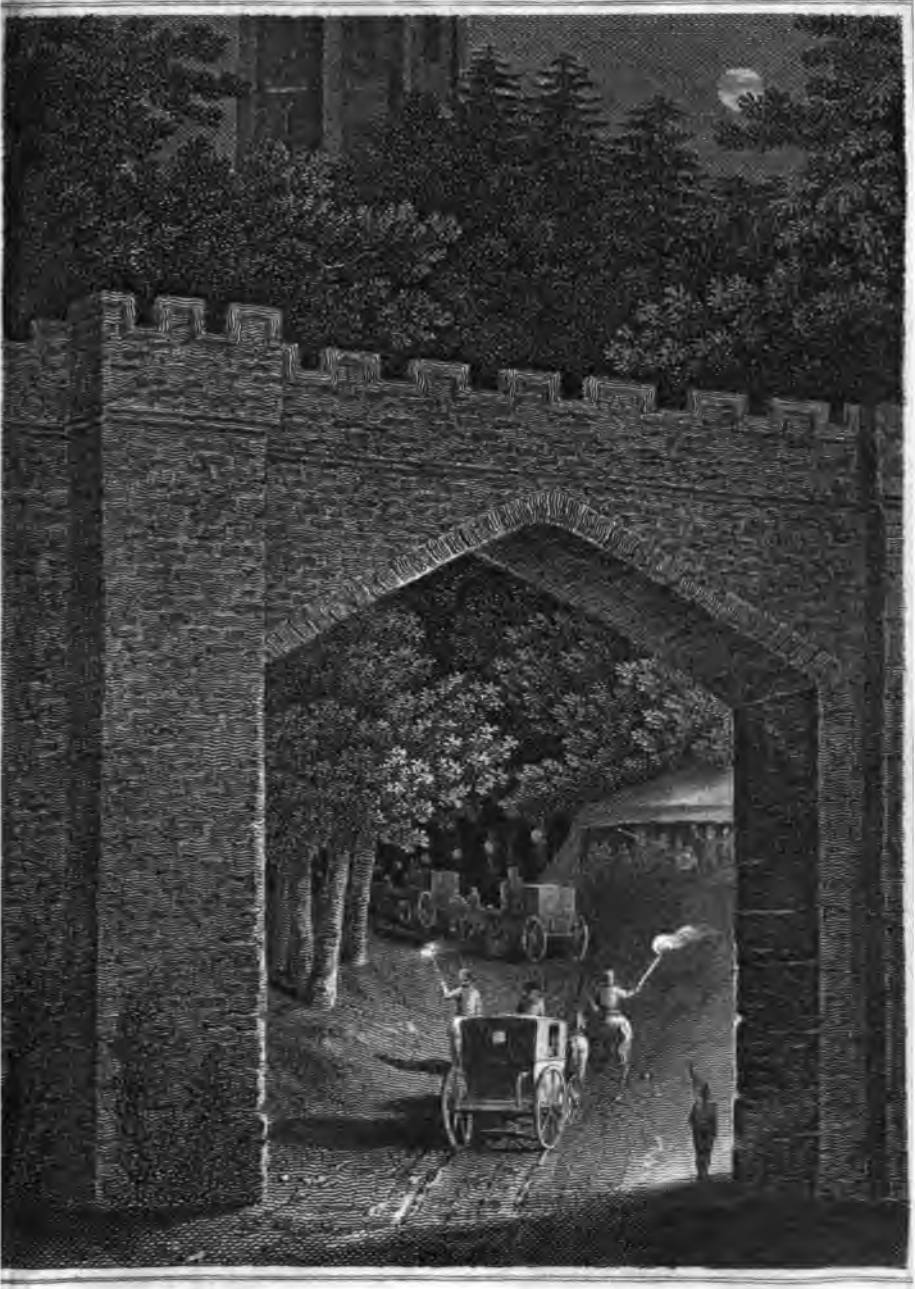

Lord NELSON's *Reception at* FONTHILL

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EV. N.
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London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1801.
1	SW moderate	29,54	53	52	14 3·9	black clouds
2	SW ditto	96	50	51	4·4	sun and pleasant
3	SW ditto	30,13	53	52	.8	very pleasant
4	W ditto	28	44	46	.0	very pleasant
5	SW calm	30	43	45	.0	after a little fog sun and pleasant
6	SE ditto	10	43	45	·5	rain
7	SE ditto	28	34	37	.0	clear blue sky, sun and pleasant
8	SW ditto	15	40	41	.4	gloomy
9	SW moderate	29,78	45	46	3·5	rain
10	SE ditto	87	40	42	.2	rain
11	SE ditto	47	44	45	·5	showers
12	NW ditto	27	40	41	4·1	after a shower sun and pleasant
13	SW brisk	35	41	42	·9	white and black clouds
14	NE calm	28	34	35	3·2	snow without intermission
15	NW ditto	50	35	37	·5	sun
16	SW moderate	50	49	46	.2	black clouds
17	S ditto	32	45	45	4·2	heavy showers and hail
18	SW ditto	29, 4	41	43	3·4	fine day
19	W brisk	61	39	38	4·5	showers with hail
20	S stormy	24	43	42	·4	[* See our Obituary, p. 285.]
21						
22						
23						fine day
24	SW moderate	57	40	39	3·2	sun and pleasant
25	SW calm	97	39	39	·3	little rain
26	W ditto	98	45	45	4·3	very fine day
27	SW ditto	92	49	48	·5	fair and pleasant
28	S ditto	84	52	50	.6	fine day
29	S ditto	81	52	50	4.0	heavy rain A. M. fair P. M.
30	E ditto	30,19	48	47	·5	fair, but little sun
31	SE ditto	31	48	47	.8	fine clear day

2. Frogs on the surface of the water.—3. A knot of Dandelion in flower. Common house fly in the window.—4. Chickweed flowers.—5. Sweet scented violet flowers.—6. Hop buds appear.—10. Hawthorn begins to foliate.—11. Lilac and elder foliate.—13. Turkey rhubarb breaks ground.

Fall of rain this month 3.12 inches. Evaporation 2.5 inches.

Meteorological Table for April, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Apr. 1801
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	46	57	43	29,95	cloudy
28	46	59	47	,95	fair
29	49	58	46	,95	cloudy
30	46	53	42	30,20	cloudy, rain
31	41	54	41	,29	fair
Apr. 1	40	58	42	,22	fair
2	45	62	43	,18	fair
3	46	66	47	29,96	fair
4	48	67	45	,80	fair
5	39	44	35	,76	fair
6	33	48	40	,80	fair
7	42	45	40	,36	rain
8	40	42	38	,48	showery
9	33	51	44	,66	fair
10	45	40	35	,47	showery
11	34	46	36	,60	showery

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1801.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	30	39	22	29,85	snow
13	31	43	40	30,13	showery
14	41	46	39	,13	rain
15	39	49	42	,01	cloudy
16	43	51	44	29,80	windy
17	44	57	45	,82	fair
18	46	60	48	,94	fair
19	52	66	52	30,06	fair
20	54	68	54	,05	fair
21	55	59	44	,12	cloudy
22	44	56	43	,28	cloudy
23	45	55	40	,29	fair
24	42	58	44	,27	fair
25	45	63	48	,16	fair
26	49	65	49	,15	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

IT is a vulgar saying in many parts of England, that the nightingale "never crosses the river Severn;" yet have we heard of one which, many years ago, pierced through Cheshire, and for three or four days and nights chanted forth to an astonished neighbourhood in the middle of Lancashire*.

I was partly of that old Severn *fire-side* opinion; when rambling in May, 1793, about Studley park, and near to that venerable ruin Fountains abbey, I was arrested by the powers of her well-known tongue. In the beginning of June, 1798, halting two days at Wetherby, likewise in the West Riding of Yorkshire, I passed many hours along the transparent river Wharf, listening to a choral host of nightingales, that harmonize in due season the hanging woods which most beautifully extend by the winding river up to Thorp Arch†.

In answer to *Quæstor*, p. 208, the nightingale wanteth not "a thorn" to spur her on to sing. Were her breast to be then near one, she so swells it out that her precious life might be in danger; for Pliny tells us they will give up their lives before they would be conquered; and that many destroy themselves in exertions against each other: we may therefore think, in songs of contention, or in solitary delight, that a thorn would be a weapon of danger near her breast.—A R. hopes he has given a satisfactory reply to that question.—But, to proceed. She pays no distinction to tree or bush; the loftiest elm or the humble hedge, the oak or the smallest twig, occasionally harbours her little body. Indeed, I have a tall hawthorn from which I never heard her sing. Fond, and very fond too, she is of exertions from the laurel, feeling, of course, how richly she deserves to be crowned; and, not satisfied with an insignificant sprig of bay or two, she assumes to herself the whole tree.

She never sings near her nest; and, by drawing attention, instinctively protects her young. She builds on the ground, preferring a dry ditch, where she finds mealy worms and grubs, her favourite food. She lays from four to six eggs; and, to use the words of an old husbandman who hath lived 72 years amongst them, "their nests, mester, are nowt but a heap of rubbishy leaves, and they make the *idlest* nests in the parish."

Egypt is said to be their grand asylum when they quit their vernal and summer haunts; but the banks of the Nile are not cheered by their song; and are, in likelihood, only known to be that bird, as Sonnini says, vol. II. p. 51, "by a kind of hoarse note; that rattling in the throat which in our country succeeds their ravishing strains."

It is interesting, and wonderful beyond thought, to peruse what Pliny* advances of this his unparalleled bird; and, though we may suppose that unrivaled and gigantic Naturalist forms some of his opinions of her extraordinary *abilities upon trust*, whoever reads it will experience much pleasure. No human being, either in discrimination or affection for her, can bear the smallest comparison to that indefa-

tigable

* Near the river Douglas.

† Resorted to for its sulphureous waters.

* Book X. chap. XXIX. p. 286, and ch. XLII. p. 693, in Philemon Holland's translation.

tigable antient; he so well regulates her maternal ingenuity, her scientific skill in harmonics, and so sweetly introduces her melodious powers before us. But he shall speak for himself:

"To conclude, there is not a pipe or instrument againe in this world (divised with all the art and cunning of man so exquisitely as possibly might be) that can affoord more muick than this pretty bird doth out of that little throat of hers."

After the above conclusion, he says much more of her than he had done before, which is a charming proof how truly he valued her.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

AN heavy accumulation of evils renders the commencement of this century a period of extreme distress; but, as the times will not suit themselves to our wishes, we must accommodate our habits to the times, and endeavour to be as happy as we can with the comforts we have yet in our power to collect around us. Of these, a garden is a principal one, and a repository for exotic plants is an agreeable appendage to it, that affords rational recreation in hours that might otherwise be mis-spent in idleness or folly. The more people (especially women) occupy themselves in domestic avocations and home amusements, the happier they are in themselves, and the more they contribute to the happiness of those about them. Horticultural and botanical pursuits possess the singular advantage of yielding delight to persons of both sexes, all ages and all classes. A man retains a relish for gardening from his earliest to his latest days; whereas, in the progress of the vital career, other amusements become insipid one after another. The august proprietors of the princely botanical allotment at Frogmore, cannot derive more satisfaction from the curious plants they have collected from all quarters of the world, than the cobler does from the ordinary geraniums in his stall, or the sempstress from the stunted myrtles in her window. There is some consolation in observing, that, amidst all the absurdity and dissipation of the age, botany has insinuated itself into fashion; insomuch, that a conservatory is now considered as a constituent part of a modern dwelling house. Having the conservatory to adjoin the sitting-rooms renders it conveniently accessible in all weathers and at all hours. Rare exotics should be visited in the night-time, as there are some that in the dark have been observed to emit electric sparks, and there are others that only expand their flowers or diffuse their fragrance during the absence of the solar rays. In a resplendent moonshine, a tasteful conservatory exhibits the ideal semblance of a fairy vision indescribably fascinating, especially when contrasted to snow without the windows enveloping the whole indigenous vegetable kingdom. Isaac Walton has taken infinite pains in endeavouring to persuade his readers, that no recreation possesses so much tendency towards harmonizing the mind, and ameliorating the heart, as his favourite one of angling; but, with all due deference to the memory of the venerable old fisherman, I must take the liberty of observing, that I think those recommendations are more properly attributable to gardening, as that pursuit is not disgraced by cruelty; whereas one of the principal essentials in the art of angling is the art of torturing, as is exemplified in Walton's unfeeling directions for deliberately racking and impaling several sorts of harmless beings on hooks to make them serve as live baits. It is true, that we gardeners likewise commit slaughter in the animal kingdom; but we destroy with mercy, by inflicting death instantaneously, and only in self-

ſelf-defence. Though ſmall in ſize, our aggreſſors are formidable from their numeroſity, voraciouſneſs, and perſeverance; and were we not to exert ourſelves againſt them, we ſhould not reap the fruits of our ingenuity and labour. Indeed, it mortifies human pride to reflect on the difficulty man finds in ſupporting virtually the title of lords of the creation, and that beings apparently ſo deſpicable have the power of making famine ſtare him in the face, and of exciting other alarms of the moſt ſerious nature in his breaſt. Thus has the corn-ſtem fly, the hawthorn caterpillar, and the brown-grub, occaſionally cauſed us the greateſt inquietude, and excited the attention of Parliament and the Council. In ſome years our oak-trees are conſiderably injured by cock-chaffers; and at this preſent time our orchards are undergoing annihilating devaſtation from the attack of an inſect of the cochineal kind, that can ſcarcely be ſubdued but by the axe. Annoyant inſects even penetrate into the conſervatories, wherein the ſcarlet ſpiders, and ſeveral ſpecies of flies and lice, are found ſo miſchievouſly troubleſome, that it is neceſſary to make frequent uſe of fumigating machines, feather bruſhes, and foxes tails ſtretched on ſticks, in order to kill and bruſh them away. Self-intereſt impells us to deſtroy our inſectile enemies, but has not influence ſufficient to induce us to cheriſh our inſectile friends. A few paces from every greenhouſe I would eſtabliſh a commodious apiary, containing one glaſs-hive (that the curious might have the opportunity of ſeeing the bees work) and fifty ſtraw-hives. Near theſe apiaries I would ſet ſmall clumps of honey-trees (*budleija capitata*, or *globoſa*), which, though generally treated as green-houſe ſhrubs, are equal in hardineſs and eaſineſs of propagation to lauruſtines. The flowers have the fragrance and colour of honey, are of long duration, and are exceedingly beloved by the bees. Notwithſtanding it does not blow in winter, the honey-tree (or rather *ſhrub*) is an additional ornament to the borders in that ſeaſon, by reaſon of its being non-deciduous, if ſheltered towards the N. E. by buildings or evergreens. It is readily increaſed by placing ſlips or cuttings under hand-glaſſes, and ſheltering them the firſt Chriſtmas with old bee-hives. It is alſo conveniently propagated by layers, which offer themſelves numerouſly and ſpontaneouſly, the form of the ſhrub favouring the operation; but it is to be obſerved, that this charming ſhrub does not like either too much water or too moiſt a ſoil, and that its branches of flowers ſhould be cut off as ſoon as decayed. Mr. Urban's ingenious correſpondent T. C. (p. 100,) is probably already acquainted with the *budleija*; but, if he is not, I recommend it to his attention, becauſe he will find it to his purpoſe. Aſcertaining the new exotics capable of bearing our climate out of the conſervatory (as propoſed by T. C.) will not only be the means of adding a number of ornaments to our open flower-borders, but will alſo be productive of benefit to the tender plants retained under cover, which are frequently obliged in the preſent practice to be expoſed to more air than they can well bear, that the exiſtence of their hardier companions may be preſerved; and it is pity that there is, in general, ſo little judgement ſhewn in chuſing and aſſorting exotics; and it is equally reprehenſible to intermix mignionette, ten-week ſtocks, and other common plants, among the valuable ones, for the ſake of filling the repoſitory, or of having a greater ſhow of bloom. In making the experiments ſuggeſted by T. C. I imagine the inhabitants of Devonſhire and Cornwall will have great advantage over thoſe of other counties, as the expoſed lemon-trees at Powderham caſtle, and the myrtles, ciſtuſes,

tuſes, &c. at Mount Edgecumb, exhibit encouragement to ſuppoſe that any tree or plant indigenous to the South of France will grow abroad there; and I have the more cauſe to think this, by reaſon, that there are a few plants of ſpontaneous growth in our Weſternmoſt counties that are common to France likewiſe, and even to Spain; nay, the Corniſh heath has been found wild in Africa; and Cornwall is the only part of this kingdom wherein that particular heath, denominated from it, grows naturally. The mud-walls, covered with projecting thatched eaves, that we ſee in the Weſt-country, are alſo particularly favourable to the protection of ſemi-tender ſhrubs, eſpecially when they have a coat of white-waſh on them, as that coat makes the walls drier and warmer. Theſe ſort of trees, &c. ſhould not only be kept warm and dry above ground, but beneath alſo; and to this end their roots ſhould be carefully immerſed and ſpread out in beds compoſed of coal-aſhes, bricklayers' rubbiſh, and fine black loam ſifted fine, and well incorporated together; for it is to be remembered, that roots are as ſuſceptible of humidity and froſt as branches, or perhaps more ſo. Wiſhing the beſt ſucceſs poſſible to T. C. and other botanical experimentaliſts, I remain,

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *April* 24.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, in his remarks on the XXXIIId book of his tranſlation of Arioſto's Orlando Furioſo (3d edit. Lond. 1634, fol. p. 278), gives the following character of Nicholas Hilliard*, the painter, which is unnoticed by Lord Orford in his account of that painter:

"Though this realm hath not bred any Michel Angelos, nor men of ſuch rare perfection as may deſerve this title, yet I may ſay thus much without partiality, for the honour of my country, as mine author hath done for the honour of his; that we have with us at this day one that for limning (which I take to be the very perfection of that art) is comparable with any of any other country. And for the praiſe that I told you of Parrhaſius for taking the true lines of the face, I think our countryman (I mean Mr. Hilliard) is inferior to none that lives at this day; as, among other things of his doing, myſelf have ſeen him, in white and black, in four lines only, ſet down the feature of the queen's majeſty's countenance, that it was even thereby to be known; and he is ſo perfect therein (as I have heard others tell), that he can ſet it down by the idea he hath, without any pattern; which (for all Apelles' privilege) was more (I believe) than he could have done for Alexander."

I take this opportunity of correcting a material error of the preſs in the ſhort account of Sir John Harrington in the late edition of Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, where, in the tranſcript from Warton, 1599 appears as the date on which this author's tranſlation firſt appeared. It ſhould be 1590. But in this latter alſo even Warton is not quite correct; the book was not publiſhed till 1591. See the title-page in Herbert's edition of Ames, p. 1254. It was printed by Richard Field, "in the Black-friers by Ludgate," 1591, fol. At the bottom of the title is Sir John Harrington's portrait, round which are the words "Primo Auguſti, anno Domini 15 1, ætatis ſuæ 30." Theſe words fix the time of his birth; of which, as well as of the time of his death, the compilers of the new Biographical Dictionary profeſs their ignorance, though in the next page they tell us he died in 1612, aged 51. Theſe latter dates are correct; for Collinſon, in his "Somerſetſhire," mentions a memorial for him in Kelſton church with the date 1612. The poet married Mary, daughter of Sir George

* Born 1547; died Jan. 6, 1619. See Lord Orford's Works, vol. III. p. 117: and ſee ſome farther particulars of him, and other excellent "limners," unnoticed by that noble author, in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, III. 490.

George Rogers, which lady survived him till 1634. In his Epigrams are several to his mother-in-law, Lady Rogers.

It seems that his father was also a poet and translator; and that he translated from Ariosto the following opening stanza of the 19th book:

"None can deem right, who faithful friends do rest, [degree,
While they bear sway, and rule in great
For then both fast and feigned friends are prest, [be;
Whose faiths seem both of one effect to
But then revolts the faint and feigned guest
When wealth unwinds, and Fortune seems to flee;
But he that loves indeed remaineth fast,
And loves and serves, when life and all is past."

"In the first staff of this canto," says Sir John, "is an excellent moral of the proof of friends, *which my father many years since did translate* almost word for word as I have set it down, applying it to his master the worthy Lord Admiral Seymour; and, because the verse was my father's, I count I may without usurpation claim it by inheritance. He applied it to that noble peer very aptly diverse ways: both for his life and for his death, but specially (which I count worthy the noting) for his servants, who loved him so dearly, that, even in remembrance of his honourable kindness, they loved one another exceedingly; and my father (I remember) but a week before he died, which was in the year 1582, wrote with his own hand the names of those who were then living of the old Admiralty (so he called them that had been my lord's men), and there were then XXXIV of them living, of which many were knights, and men of more revenue than himself, and some were but mean men, as armourers, artificers, keepers, and farmers; and yet the memory of his service was such a band among them all of kindness, as the best of them disdained not the poorest, and the meaner had recourse to the greatest for their countenance and aid in their honest causes; and many of them are even now living, and yet it wants little of forty years since that nobleman was put to death. His picture my father gave after to the queen's majesty that now is, with a pretty verse written on it, and it hangs now in the gallery at Somerset-house."

In the notes to the XXIXth book, the poet applies to his mother, Isabel Harrington, the character in the 31st stanza of that book:

"Wise, continent, and chaste,
Of faultless manners, and of spotless fame."

I must not now take up more of your room, though it would be easy to extend this and other articles of the Theatrum, which, by the kind and copious communications of Mr. Park and other friends, among whom I must distinguish Mr. Gilchrist, I hope hereafter to render a little less imperfect.

The Editor *of* Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.

Mr. Urban, *April 24.*

I SEND you the following anagram, not merely for the gratification of those who delight in conceits of that sort, but of your learned readers in general. It is one of the very few instances of literal transposition which deserves to be preserved*. No one of the publick, who understands the Latin language, will not at once be surprized and amused to find that the words Horatio Nelson are capable, without the loss, change, or addition, of being transformed into the sentence *Est honor a Nilo*. If one could believe in predestination, one might suppose that the victory of Aboukir was cast at the christening of Lord Nelson; and, from the singularity of the coincidence, such would have been the general opinion 250 years ago, when the love of the fantastic and the marvellous was prevalent. The rational observer, however, of human affairs will not, in this age, ascribe to supernatural influence what may be accounted for by natural means; and recent events have demonstrated, that the same triumph will accompany the matchless skill and intrepidity of *Horatio Nelson*, whether it be exerted at the mouth of the Nile, or under the ramparts of Copenhagen. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *April 7.*

HAVING at a leisure moment taken up your valuable Publication, and, with your correspondents W. C. and Mentor, join in a recommendation

* Not less remarkable is the anagram applied to the last act of the First Consul. Take away from REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE the king's VETO; there remains UN CORSE LA FINIRA. Edit.

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mendation to parents of families not to neglect keeping a will by them, and that properly made by a professional man; for many, indeed, are the instances which renders such an instrument absolutely necessary other than those taken notice of by W. C.; and for want of which, or, in some cases, where a will is made, either by reason of omission, ambiguous expressions, defects in the execution or attestation, the intent of the instrument is often defeated, and innocent persons frequently suffer. A remarkable one lately occurred, of a considerable fortune being left to an only daughter; but, in case she did not attain 21 years, it was given over. The daughter married, had children, and died under 21; in consequence of which the testator's own grand-children were left penniless, when a fortune of upwards of 30,000l. became the property of a remote relation. In courts of justice, the words of the testator are conclusive. It is no uncommon occurrence to see men, not of the profession, who are too fond of assisting testators in the disposition of their property, in exclusion of professional men, when by their ignorance questions have arisen on wills, to inform a judge in court giving judgement on the will, that the testator did not mean so; and to their mortification have received for answer, what they have said must govern the law, not what was meant. It is very singular that wills, which professional men conceive the most intricate part of their profession, and that which requires the strictest attention, should in general be attempted without their assistance. It is an erroneous idea, Mr. Urban, that in the end they become gainers by the long and litigious Chancery-suits too often occasioned by reason of their absence; for, of all pursuits in the profession, Chancery-suits are the worst, and really do not afford to the solicitor legal interest for the money therein expended: and this, I very much fear, is one of the causes which occasions the unfortunate state of the widows and orphans of the profession mentioned by your correspondent J. R. The profession calls aloud for the attention of the body at large, not only to the distresses of the widows and orphans of its members, but also to the improper exactions in various official departments; and a variation of their own legal fees is required. At present there is an establishment, of which many honourable men are members; but, in the collective body, there has hitherto been something of a paucity in all their actions. It is very much hoped that a Committee will early take place of some of its best members, and that the distressed widows and orphans of the profession will not, amongst other matters, escape attention. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

I WAS at Crewkerne in 1789, and find the following memorandum relating to an alms-house there, taken from one of the poor people.

Mrs. Davis founded a house for six poor men and six women, who were to have each 1s. 6d. a week and half a hundred of wood. She endowed it with a farm of 80l. a year, which had been raised to 100l.; but a nobleman's steward drove out the tenant, took possession, and for the last four years had refused to give any wood. The house was in great decay, and there was no increase of their allowance.

We will hope this may since have been reformed; but, if it has not, perhaps this mention of it may produce a good effect, as the mention of the school seems to have done. (LXX: 1269.) As to endowed schools, it is too often seen that, when the master has got possession, he totally neglects the boys of the town, for whose benefit it was founded, paying all his attention to boarders; or, if the endowment is very good, receiving the salary and doing no duty whatever. Q. X.

Mr. Urban, *April* 29.

A Constant Reader, who some years ago saw that venerable building, Conisborough castle, is much pleased with the sketch and description given you by Mr. Browne, p. 201. The sketch is very striking indeed, and the description perfectly agrees with the one given me about 10 years ago by my friend at Overley-hall. Mr. Browne, I presume, lives in or near Conisborough: if so, and could favour Mr. Urban with a sketch and description of Roach-abbey, and the subterraneous passage thence to Tickell castle; it will be esteemed a particular favour, and will be acknowledged with gratitude. Roach abbey is a curious piece of architecture, and formerly covered near ten acres of ground, a great part of which is now covered with timber; and part of the remains of one of the towers with ivy, and full of jack-daw nests. Antiquarius.

Mr.

Lord Nelson's Reception at Fonthill. [*See Plate I.*]

(*Continued from p.* 208.)

ON Tuesday the 28d, the festivities were transferred from the Mansion-house to the Abbey.

The company being assembled by five o'clock, a number of carriages waited before the house to receive them. The several parties, as arranged for each, took their places. Lord Nelson was loudly huzzaed by the multitude as he entered the first coach. They all proceeded slowly and in order, as the dusk of the evening was growing into darkness. In about three quarters of an hour, soon after having entered the great wall which incloses the abbey-woods, the procession passed a noble Gothic arch. At this point the company were supposed to enter the Abbot's domain; and hence, upon a road winding through thick woods of pine and fir, brightly illuminated by innumerable lamps hung in the trees, and by flambeaus moving with the carriages, they proceeded betwixt two divisions of the Fonthill volunteers, accompanied by their band playing solemn marches, the effect of which was much heightened by the continued roll of drums placed at different distances on the hills. What impression at this dark hour, the blaze of lights, partly stationary and partly moving, as reflected from the windows of the carriages or gleaming on the military armour, together with music echoing through the woods; what impression, I say, this *ensemble* of light, sound, and motion, must have made on those who could quietly contemplate it all at a distance, may be left to imagination without any attempt to describe it.

The company on their arrival at the Abbey could not fail to be struck with the increasing splendor of lights and their effects, contrasted with the deep shades which fell on the walls, battlements, and turrets, of the different groups of the edifice. Some parts of the light struck on the walls and arches of the great tower, till it vanished by degrees into an awful gloom at its summit; over which, mounted on a staff of 50 feet, the broad sheet * of colours could at some moments be discerned, by catching lights mysteriously waving in the air.

The parties, alighting in orderly succession from their carriages, entered a groined Gothic hall through a double line of soldiers. From thence they were received into the great saloon, called the Cardinal's parlour, furnished with rich tapestries, long curtains of purple damask before the arched windows, ebony tables and chairs studded with ivory, of various but antique fashion; the whole room in the noblest style of monastic ornament, and illuminated by lights on silver sconces. At the moment of entrance they sat down at a long table, occupying nearly the whole length of the room (53 feet), to a superb dinner, served in one long line of enormous silver dishes, in the substantial *costume* of the antient abbeys, unmixed with the refinements of modern cookery. The table and side-boards glittering with piles of plate and aprofusion of candle-lights, not to mention a blazing Christmas fire of cedar and the cones of pine, united to increase the splendour and to improve the *coup-d'oeil* of the room. It is needless to say the highest satisfaction and good-humour prevailed, mingled with sentiment of admiration at the grandeur and originality of the entertainment. It should not be omitted, that many of the artists, whose works have contributed to the embellishment of the abbey, with Mr. Wyatt and the President of the Royal Academy at their head, formed a part of the company. These gentlemen, with the distinguished musical party beforementioned, and some prominent characters of the literary world, formed altogether a combination of talents and genius, not often meeting at the same place.

Dinner being ended, the company removed up stairs to the other finished apartments of the abbey. The staircase was lighted by certain mysterious living figures at different intervals, dressed in hooded gowns, and standing with large wax-torches in their hands. A magnificent room hung with yellow damask, and decorated with cabinets of the most precious japan, received the assembly. It was impossible not to be struck, among other objects, with its credences, (or antique buffets) exhibiting much treasure of wrought plate, cups, vases, and ewers of solid gold. It was from this room

* The Vice-Admiral's flag, in compliment to Lord Nelson.

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room they passed into the Library, fitted up with the same appropriate taste. The Library opens by a large Gothic screen into the gallery, which I described to you in a former letter. This room, which when finished will be more than 270 feet long, is to half that length completely fitted up, and furnished in the most impressively monastyc stile. A superb shrine, with a beautiful statue of St. Anthony in marble and alabaster, the work of Rossi, placed upon it, with reliquaries studded with brilliants of immense value, the whole illuminated by a grand display of wax-lights on candlesticks and candelabras of massive silver gilt, exhibited a scene at once strikingly splendid and awfully magnificent. The long series of lights on either side of the room, resting on stands of ebony enriched with gold, and those on the shrine all multiplied and reflected in the great oriel opposite, from its spacious squares of plate-glass, while the whole reflection narrowed into an endless prospective as it receeded from the eye, produced a singular and magic effect.

As the company entered the gallery a solemn music struck the ear from some invisible quarter, as if from behind the screen of scarlet curtains which backed the shrine, or from its canopy above, and suggested ideas of a religious service; ideas which, associated as they were with so many appropriate objects addressed to the eye, recalled the grand chapel scenes and ceremonies of our antient Catholic times. After the scenic representation a collation was presented in the library, consisting of various sorts of confectionary served in gold baskets, with spiced wines, &c. whilst rows of chairs were placed in the great room beyond, which had first received the company above stairs. A large vacant space was left in the front of the seats. The assembly no sooner occupied them than Lady Hamilton appeared in the character of Agrippina, bearing the ashes of Germanicus in a golden urn, and as presenting herself before the Roman people with the design of exciting them to revenge the death of her husband; who, after having been declared joint emperor by Tiberius, fell a victim to his envy, and is supposed to have been poisoned by his order at the head of the forces which he was leading against the rebellious Armenians. Lady Hamilton displayed, with truth and energy, every gesture, attitude, and expression of countenance, which could be conceived in Agrippina herself, best calculated to have moved the passions of the Romans in behalf of their favourite general. The action of her head, of her hands and arms in the various position of the urn, in her manner of presenting it before the Romans, or of holding it up to the gods in the act of supplication, was most classically graceful. Every change of dress, principally of the head, to suit the different situations in which she successively presented herself, was performed instantaneously with the most perfect ease, and without retiring or scarcely turning aside a moment from the spectators. In the last scene of this beautiful piece of pantomime, she appeared with a young lady of the company, who was to personate a daughter. Her action in this part was so perfectly just and natural, and so pathetically addressed to the spectators, as to draw tears from several of the company. It may be questioned whether this scene, without theatrical assistance of other characters and appropriate circumstances, could possibly be represented with more effect. The company delighted and charmed broke up, and departed at 11 o'clock, to sup at the Mansion-house. On leaving this strange nocturnal scene of vast buildings and extensive forest, now rendered dimly and partially visible by the declining light of lamps and torches, and the twinkling of a few scattered stars in a clouded sky, the company seemed, as soon as they had passed the sacred boundary of the great wall, as if waking from a dream, or just freed from the influence of some magic spell. And at this moment that I am recapitulating in my mind the particulars of the description I have been writing you, I can scarcely help doubting whether the whole of the last evening's entertainment were a reality, or only the visionary coinage of fancy.

Mr. URBAN, *Thames-side, March* 6.

THE mind loves to recur to, and dwell on scenes that have given pleasure in past time. Many years since, I visited the seat of Mr. Ross at Richmond, once dignified, though in far humbler style, by the residence of the poet Thomson. His history and writings are too well known and celebrated to need a recapitulation. They will live coeval with our language and

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our

our land. My object in giving you this letter (which may help some future biographer) is, principally, to introduce some lines of a brother bard, whom genius and public taste have long adopted as their own, and which I shall presently subjoin. The house in which Thomson passed his richest hours of retreat and meditation, was purchased after his decease by the wealthy George Ross, esq. an army agent in great repute; who, venerating the memory of his predecessor and countryman, made very considerable alterations; and, retaining only the little parlour where Thomson used to sit, rebuilt the other parts of the humble mansion, in the spacious elegant manner in which it now strikes the eye of every beholder.

It is asserted, that Mr. Ross laid out not less than 9000l. in the improvement of this charming spot and premises. "They are now," says Mr. Lysons *, "the property of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen." This lady's taste is very happily congenial with the scene. She has, in a retired part of the gardens, which are much enlarged, replaced that little *rural seat* so much the favourite of Thomson. It is now hung round with votive tablets or inscriptions in honour of her admired poet; whose bust, on a pediment of the seat on entering it, has the following sentence:

"Here Thomson sung
The Seasons, and their change."

Within the alcove Mrs. Boscawen has placed the *little antique table*, on which it is said the poet penned many of his magic lines. The inside is further adorned with well-adapted citations from other writers, who have paid their tribute of eulogium to his unequalled talents; and in the centre, appears the following inscription:

Within this pleasing retirement,
allured by the musick of the nightingale,
which warbled in soft unison
to the melody of his soul,
in unaffected cheerfulness,
and genial, though simple elegance,
lived
JAMES THOMSON!
Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature,
he painted their images as they rose in
[review;
and poured the whole profusion of them
into his inimitable
SEASONS!
Warmed with intense devotion,
to the Sovereign of the Universe,
its flame glowed through all his compo-
[sitions.
Animated with unbounded benevolence,
with the tenderest social sympathy,
he never gave one moment's pain
to any of his fellow creatures;
save, only, by his death,
which happened at this place,
on the
27th day of August 1748."

Mr. Lysons informs us, that Thomson was buried at the West end of the North aile in Richmond church," which, I doubt not, like Virgil's tomb, is often visited. His remains lay for a long time under a plain slab, without any inscription. Nor was there any thing even to indicate the spot for nearly half a century; till at length the earl of Buchan, his honoured countryman, caused a brass tablet to be put up, with the following record:

"In the earth, below this tablet,
are the remains of
JAMES THOMSON,
author of the beautiful poems, intituled,
"The Seasons," the "Castle of Indolence," &c.
who died at Richmond
on the 27th of August,
and was buried
on the 29th O. S. 1748.
The Earl of Buchan,
unwilling that
so good a man, and sweet a poet,
should be without a memorial,
has denoted the place of his interment,
for the satisfaction of his admirers,
in the year of our Lord,
M.DCC XCII.

Beneath this inscription, his Lordship has added that beautiful passage from Thomson's Winter, line 216—222.

"Father of Light and Life! thou Good Supreme!
O teach me what is good! teach me thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!"

From this digression, I now return with pleasure to my leading object; and could wish that what is here added may immediately follow the above narrative, in your excellent Magazine.

SONNET

* Environs of London, vol. I. p. 463.

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SONNET on the Villa of the Hon. Mrs. F. Boscawen, at Rosedale, Richmond, in Surrey; which formerly belonged to James Thomson, Author of "The Seasons." By the Laureat.

YE seats, where oft, in pensive rapture laid,
The Bard of Nature wak'd the rural reed;
And, as the months in circling lapse succeed, [tray'd;
Her vat'ying form in glowing tints pour-
Or to Britannia's listening ear convey'd
Th' exulting praise of Freedom's sacred meed; [bleed,
Or taught the sympathizing breast to
As Tragedy her shadowy woes display'd;
Still Fancy's train your verdant paths shall trace, [lay;
Tho' clos'd her fav'rite votary's dulcet
Each wonted haunt their footsteps still shall grace, [shall stray;
Still Genius through your green retreats
For, from the scene Boscawen loves to grace,
Th' attendant Muse shall ne'er be long away. H. J. Pye.

To attempt an apology for thus adding to your very useful work, would be absurd. I have often wished, that loose matters of this kind were more frequently so brought together, and deposited in the stores of a faithful memorial. It would have precluded much regret for the want of valuable materials, lost or destroyed by negligence or apathy, or some worse motive than I would soil my pen by imagining. B***.

Instance of Christian Heroism, extracted from a juvenile Letter of Anna Seward's, *written in* 1765, *and returned to her after the Death of her Correspondent.* (*See p.* 196.)

MY native Eyam, a village in the high Peak of Derbyshire, is near a mile in length, and considerably populous *. It sweeps in a waving line amongst the mountains, on a kind of natural terrace about 303 yards broad; above which, yet higher mountains arise.

From that dale of savage sublimity, which on the Buxton road *from* Matlock commences at the end of Middleton, we ascend a quarter of a mile up a narrow and steep lane on the right-hand, which conducts us into Eyam. About the centre of the village the continuance of the houses is broken by a small field on the left. From its edge a deep and grassy dingle descends, not less picturesque, and much more beautiful from its softer features, than the craggy dale and its walls of barren rocks from which we had ascended to Eyam, and in which, by a winding course, this dingle terminates. Its ascent from the middle of Eyam is a steep, smooth, and verdant turf, with scattered nut trees, alders, and the mountain ash. The bottom is scarcely five yards wide, so immediately ascend the noble rocks on the opposite side, curtained with shrubs, and crowned with pines that wave over their brows; only that a few bare parts appear in fantastic points, and perforated arches. *Always* in Winter and Summer after recent showers a small clear rill ripples along the bottom of this dell, but after long drought the channel is dry, and its pebbles are left to bleach in the sun. Cliffs and fields stretch along the tops of the rocks, and from their heights we descend gradually to the upper part of Eyam; which, though high, is less elevated

"Than are the summits of those hilly crofts,
That brow the bottom glade."

Eyam was one of the last places in England visited by the plague. The Summer after its ravages in London, it was conveyed to that village in patterns of taylor's cloth. Raging with great violence, it swept away four fifths of the inhabitants. Mr. Mompesson was at that time rector of Eyam, and in the vigour of his youth. He had married a beautiful young lady, by whom he had a girl and boy, of three and four years old.

On the commencement of the contagion, Mrs. Mompesson threw herself with her babes at the feet of her husband, to supplicate his flight from that devoted place; but not even the intreaties and tears of a beloved wife could induce him to desert his flock, in those hours of danger and dismay. Equally fruitless were his solicitations that she would retire with her infants. The result of this pathetic contest was a resolve to send their children away, and to abide together the fury of the pestilence.

My father is in possession of three * letters

* This village is now much more thinly peopled, owing to the exhausted state of the lead mines. Their wealth, during the 17th and half the 18th century, occasioned all that part of the country, its little towns, and thick-sown villages and hamlets, to swarm with inhabitants.

* The late Wm Seward, esq. author of "Anecdotes of distinguished persons," obtained

letters from Mr. Mompesson, copied, as appear by the dates, at the time the originals were written. One of them is to his infants, designed for their perusal in riper years; the other to his patron Sir George Savile, afterwards Lord Hallifax; and the third to his uncle, Mr Boilby, of York. The two first were written during the rage of the distemper; the last after it had subsided. It broke out early in April, and ceased the latter end of October. These three remarkable letters are pious, mournful, affectionate, and pathetic; though without the grace of elegant language, from the frequency of their stiff and quaint phraseology. English prose had not, at that time, attained the easy flow which adorns it without diminishing its strength; and which, from the habit of writing well, clothes the rising ideas in *spontaneous* eloquence.

Mr. Mompesson, constantly visiting and praying by the sick,

"Drew, like Marseilles' good bishop, purer breath, [death,
When Nature sicken'd and each gale was

From a rational belief, that assembling in the crowded church for public worship during the Summer heats, must spread and increase the contagion, he agreed with his afflicted parishioners, that he should read prayers twice a week, and deliver his two customary sermons on the Sabbath from one of the perforated arches in the rocks of the dingle, which I have already described. By his advice they ranged themselves on the grassy steep in a level direction to the rocky pulpit; and the dell being so narrow, a speaker, as my father has often proved to us, might be distinctly heard from that arch.

Do you not see this dauntless minister of God, stretching forth his hands from the rock, instructing and consoling his distressed flock in that little wilderness? How solemn, how affecting, must have been the pious exhortations of those terrible hours!

The church-yard soon ceased to afford room for the dead. They were afterwards buried in an heathy hill above the village *. Curious travellers take pleasure in visiting, to this day, the mountain tumulus, and in examining its yet distinct remains; also, in ascending, from the upper part of Eyam, those cliffs and fields which brow the dingle, and from whence the descent into the Consecrated rock is easy. It is called Cucklet church by the villagers.

We find, from united medical testimony, that the effects of the plague are extremely various; sometimes producing a parched, raging, and delirious fever; sometimes profuse and caustic perspiration, in which life dissolves. In other instances, the tokens as they are called, formed by a livid spot about the breadth of half a crown, and of impenetrable hardness, appear when the patient is in apparent health, and mark the grave's inevitable victim; since, when the tokens emerge in that state, the infected never survive longer than a very few hours, and often remain without perceptible disorder till the moment of expiration. If they are only discoloured without being *hard*, if they separate the patient recovers.

Mr. Mompesson remained in health during the whole ravage of the pestilence; but Providence saw fit to call his fortitude to severer trial than if he had seen the plague-spot indurated upon his own body.

Amongst other precautions against the disease, Mrs. Mompesson prevailed upon her husband to suffer an incision to be made in his leg, and kept open. One day she observed appearances in the wound, which induced her belief that the contagion had found a vent that way; and, therefore, that its danger was over as to him. Instead of being shocked, that the pestilence had entered her house, and that her weakness, for she was not in health, must next endure its fury, she expressed the most rapturous joy for the apprehended deliverence of her beloved husband. His letters, though he seems to think her conviction concerning his having taken the distemper groundless, make

obtained copies of those letters from a gentleman of Eyam, in the year 1793. and afterwards published them in that work; which appeared in 1795. They will be found in the second volume; but they are introduced in a cold uninteresting manner. Though he had examined the scene, he is extremely indistinct in its description, and calls the perforated rock in the Dingle, which Mr. Mompesson made his pulpit, a *cavern*.

* The great and good Howard visited *Eyam*, the year before he last left England, to examine in that village the records of the pestilential calamity which it had endured, and of those virtues which resembled his own.

pathetic

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pathetic and grateful mention of that disinterested joy.

But Mrs. Mompesson soon after sickened of the plague, and expired in her husband's arms, in the 27th year of her age. Her monument is now in Eyam church-yard protected by iron rails, its inscription distinct, and mentioning her having died of the plague. A pious visit to this the tomb of her ancestrets, was made by Miss Mompesson, when I was at Eyam with my father, in my 16th year; and it proved the commencement of a friendship between her and myself, though she is 15 years my senior, which I think will cease only with the life* of one of us.

When first the plague broke out in Eyam, Mr. Mompesson wrote to the then Earl of Devonshire, residing at Chatsworth, some five miles from Eyam; stating, that he thought he could prevail upon his parishioners to confine themselves within the limits of the village, if the surrounding country would supply them with necessaries, leaving such provisions as should be requested in appointed places, and at appointed hours, upon the encircling hills. The proposal was punctually complied with; and it is most remarkable, that when the pestilence became, beyond all conception, *terrible*, not a single inhabitant attempted to pass the deathful boundaries of the village, though a regiment of soldiers could not, in that rocky and open country, have detained them against their will; much less could any watch, which might have been set by the neighbourhood, have effected that infinitely important purpose.

By the influence of this exemplary man, obtained by his pious and affectionate virtues, the rest of the county of Derby escaped the plague; not one of the very nearly neighbouring hamlets, or even a single house, being infected beyond the limits of Eyam village, though the distemper remained there near seven months.

Dr. Mead, in the last edition of his book on poisons, has recorded the prudence of Mr. Mompesson's conduct in the care he took to prevent, as much as possible, the contagion from spreading, and by his exertions to procure the most approved remedies from the London physicians, for the use of his infected parishioners.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Mompesson obtained the prebend of Southwell, and rectory of Eakring in Nottinghamshire. He married his second wife in 1679; Mrs. Nuby, widow of Charles Nuby, esq. by whom he had two daughters. She was a remarkably ingenious woman. The deanery of Lincoln was offered to him; but he declined it in favour of his friend Dr. Fuller, to whom he had promised his interest, and by which interest the Doctor obtained that deanery. Thus were piety, fortitude, honor, and generosity, blended in his character. He died in the year 1708. His memory ought *never* to die; it should be immortal as the spirit which made it worthy to live.

In the Summer 1757, five cottagers were digging on the heathy mountain above Eyam, which was the place of graves after the church-yard became a too narrow repository. Those men came to something which had the appearance of having once been linen. Conscious of their situation, they instantly buried it again. In a few days they all sickened of a putrid fever, and three of the five died. The disorder was contagious, and proved mortal to numbers of the inhabitants. My father, who was then canon of Lichfield, resided in that city with his family, at the period when the subtle, unextinguished, though much abated power of the most dreadful of all diseases awakened from the dust, in which it had slumbered ninety-one years.

Yours, &c. A. S.

* That friendship did continue uninterrupted to the time of Miss Mompesson's death, in the Autumn of 1798. She died unmarried, and regretted by all who knew her, for she was worthy to bear the name of Mompesson.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

IN a note in p. 65, you say; "We wish some of Mr. Urban's correspondents would favour him with a list of the Cambridge *Seaton* prize poems, and their authors." I have the pleasure of being able to accommodate you, sir: and I do it immediately with unfeigned satisfaction, well aware of that excellent adage, *bis dat, qui cito.*

Mr. Seaton gives his Kingslingbury estate to the University of Cambridge for ever; the rents of which shall be disposed of yearly by the vice-chancellor for the time being; as he the vice-chancellor,

chancellor, the master of Clare-hall, and the Greek professor for the time being, or two of them, shall agree: which three persons, aforesaid, shall give out a subject; which subject shall, for the first year, be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being; and so the succeeding years, till that subject is exhausted. And afterwards, the subject shall be either death, judgement, Heaven, Hell, purity of Heart, &c. or whatsoever else may be judged by the vice-chancellor, master of Clare-hall, and Greek professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue. And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that master of arts, whose poem on the subject given shall be best approved by them; which poem he ordains to be always in English, and to be printed; the expence of which shall be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, or ode, or copy of verses. *Copy of a copy in the possession of the Vice-chancellor.*

The subject of the poem, the time when it is to be sent in, and the manner of sending it, is made known by a printed advertisement. A subject for this prize was given out in 1748, viz. the Eternity of the Supreme Being; and again in 1749. *See the printed programmas, registry, M.*—26.

1750. The Eternity of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1751. The Immensity of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1752. The Omniscience of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1753. The Power of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pembroke*

1754. The Justice of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1755. The Goodness of the Supreme Being; Christopher Smart, M. A. *Pemb.*

1756. The Wisdom of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1757*. The Day of Judgement; R. Glynn, M. D. *King's.* [N. B. This poem has been attributed by several members of the University, *of late*, to the pen of another poet.]

1758. The Providence of the Supreme Being; George Bally, M. A. *King's.*

1759. Death; Beilby Porteus, M. A. *Christ's.*

1760. Heaven; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1761. Purity of Heart; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1762. Repentance; James Scott, M. A. *Trinity.*

1763†. The Redemption; John Hey, M. A. *Sidney.* [The late celebrated Norrisian professor; whose printed lectures are in such high estimation. Long may he live to reap the earthly rewards of his labours, which Heaven alone can adequately recompense!]

1764. The Conversion of St. Paul; John Lettice, M. A. *Sidney.* [Translator of I. H. Browne's poem *on the Immortality of the Soul.*]

1765. The Crucifixion; Thomas Zouch, M. A. *Trinity.* [A gentleman of this name published, in 1800, *An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament.*]

1766. The Gift of Tongues; no poet.

1767. The Gift of Tongues; Charles Jenner, M. A. *Sidney.*

1768. The Destruction of Nineveh; Charles Jenner, M. A. *Sidney.*

1769. I find no name of poem or poet.

1770. The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon; William Hodson, M. A. *Trinity.*

1771. Conscience, no poet.

1772‡. Conscience, a Poetical Essay; William Gibson, M. A. *Pembroke.*

1773. Charity; Charles Peter Layard, M. A. *Joh.* [Vicar of Wotton Basset, Wilts; of Kewstoke and Worle, Somersetshire; and prebend of Worcester; F. R. S. and F. A. S. chaplain to the king.]

1774. Duelling; no poet.

1775. Duelling; [N. B. As there was no determination of the prize last year, two were given this year.] Charles Peter Layard, M. A. *Joh.* Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1776. Prophecy; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

1777. Prayer; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity.*

* 1757. The Day of Judgement; Geo. Bally, M. A.; rejected, but published

† 1763. The Redemption; a Monod J. Scott, M. A.; rejected, but printed.

‡ 1772. Conscience, an Ethical essa J. Brand, M. A. *Cantab.*

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1778. The Nativity; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity*.

1779. The Ascension; no poet.

1780*. The Ascension: Thomas Hughes, M A. *Joh.*

1781. The Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; William Gibson, M. A. *Pembroke*.

1782. The Call of the Gentiles; Spencer Madan, M. A. *Trinity*. [Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of Ibstock, co. Leicester; chaplain to the king.]

1783. Hope; Samuel Hayes, M.A. *Trinity*.

1784. The Creation; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity*.

1785. The Exodus; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity*.

1786, 1787, 1788. The Resurrection of Christ; no poet.—The advertisement, April 6, 1789, has the following note, viz. "There are three years of this prize undetermined; therefore, this year four prizes will be given, should four poems appear deserving."

1789. The Deluge; John Roberts, M. A *King's*.

1790. Faith; Charles Philpot, M. A. *Emanuel*. [Chaplain to the late Sir John Danvers.]

1791. Humility: Charles Philpot, M. A. *Emanuel*.

1792, 1793. The Restoration of the Jews; no poet.

1794. The Restoration of the Jews, Francis Wrangham, M. A. *Trinity hall*. [N. B. This gentleman has repeatedly declared, in conversation and in print, that he is *not* the author of "The Pursuits of Literature."]

1795. The Destruction of Babylon; Arthur William Trollope, M. A. *Pembroke*. [Principal Grammar Master of Christ's Hospital.]

1796. The Mercy of God; A. W. Trollope. *Pembroke*.

1797. Miracles; W. Bolland, M. A. *Trinity*.

1798. The Epiphany. The same.

1799. St. Paul at Athens. The same.

1800†. The Holy Land; F. Wrangham, M. A. *Trinity*.

1801. St. Peter's Denial of Christ

I doubt not, Mr Urban, but that you will also be enabled, by your numerous and very intelligent correspondents, to give farther particulars relative to the authors of these poems.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *April 7.*

ONE of the most frequent causes of depravation in antient manuscripts, and in those editions which are copied from them, is the juxtaposition of two words or syllables which resemble each other either in the form or the sound of the character of which they are composed. In such cases, a hasty and negligent transcriber is always involuntarily disposed to write only once what he ought to write twice; and, in an author or a language familiar to the understanding, the eye of a reader is not always able to discover and supply the omission of the writer. In modern times, since the principal employment of some learned men, and amusement of others, has been to purify the classical works of antiquity from the stains of ignorance and barbarism, by which they are defaced, many thousand passages have been restored to their original state, the corruption of which arose solely from the cause which I have just stated. That it still remains to apply in many places the same medicine to the same disease, must be sufficiently obvious to any scholar who is at all versed in those writers who have suffered most from the carelessness of transcribers, or of whose works only one manuscript has been preserved.

A very obvious instance of this fault occurs in the Trachinians of Sophocles, where vv. 1293, 1294, in the common editions stands as follows:

Πολλα δε πημαλα καινοπαθη
Κουδεν τουτων ὁτι μη Ζευς.

It is here observable, that the former verse wants a syllable. To supply this want, Brunk has separated και from ουδεν. I shall not attempt to refute this aukward emendation, instead of which I shall propose another of my own:

Πολλα δε πημαλα ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙνοπαθη.

Very similar to this passage is a line in the Ajax, v. 1433.

Και ουδεν πω λωοντι θνητων.

The hiatus may be easily avoided by reading, κουδενι ΠΩ ΠΟΤΕ. Ποτε is frequently omitted by mistake after που and πω.

In the first Œdipus we find the following lines, v. 257 seq.

Επονχομαι

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* 1780 The Ascension; Samuel Hayes, M. A. *Trinity*

† The prize for the present year is 28l.; in future it will be 40l.

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Ετευχομαι δ', οικοιτιν τι συνισθιος
Εν τοις εμοις γενοιτ' εμου συνιδδιος;
Παιδιν κ. τ. λ.

The words εμου συνιδδιος are directly contradictory to the sense which the poet intends to convey. Markland proposes to read, φιλιδιος, μου συνιδδιος, in which he is followed by Brunck. Perhaps, however, the true reading is μΟΥ ΟΥ συνιδδιος. I do not, indeed, recollect an authority for inserting ου after εμου, yet I conceive the propriety of it may be deduced from the analogy of ἐγω ου, which occurs frequently in Sophocles, and which was lost in v. 340 of this same play, until it was restored by Brunck out of Athenæus and two manuscripts.

In the Birds of Aristophanes we find the following passage, vv. 1077, 1078.

Η κατοικιστις τις υμων Φιλοκρατη του Στρυθιου,
Αψυλλας ταλαντου· ην δε ζωντ' αγαγῃ, τετταρα.

As I am not in possession of Brunck's edition of this author; I am ignorant of the mode in which he has corrected the second verse. No notice is taken of the defective quantity by Beck and Invernizius, the flower of modern critics. Perhaps we ought to read,

Αψυλλας ταλαντου· ην δε ζωντ' αγΑΓΑΙ ΤΕτταρα.

Αγομαι signifies *I bring with me*, which meaning agrees very well with the context of this passage. AI and E are pronounced in the same manner by the modern Greeks, and are confounded by them in writing as well as in discourse.

The epitomizer of Athenæus, p. 68, has preserved the following fragment of the Οδυσσης of Cratinus the elder.

Πω ποτ' ανδρ' ειδες μου τον ανδρα, πωι Λαερτα φιλον.
Εν Παρῳ σικυον μεγιστον φυτευσαντα μουνικιν.

These verses are question and answer, and ought to be corrected in this manner:

Α. ΠΟΥ ποτ' ειδες μου τον ανδρα, ποιΔΑ ΑΑρτιου φιλον;
Β. Εν Παρῳ κ. τ. λ.

I have substituted Λαρτιου for Λαερτου, because I believe it to be more Attic.

There is a fragment of Eubulus the comic poet, preserved by Clement of Alexandria, Stromat. lib. VII. cap. 6. which begins as follows:

Πρωτον μεν ὁταν εμοι τι θυωσιν τινες,
Θυουσιν αἱμα, κυστιν, μη καρδιαν.

The second line is manifestly depraved. I conceive the true reading to be:

Θυουσιν αἱμα, κυστιν, ΗΠΑΡ, ΚΑΡδιαν.

In another fragment of the same author, preserved in Athenæus, p. 108, the common reading is:

——— Θυκ ψου με
Χολην ἐχειν κ. τ. λ.

Correct, Ουκ ψον συ με. Ου and συ when written in small characters are frequently confounded.

The following verse of Pherecrates is cited by Athenæus, p. 157.

Φερε δη καλαυλιν, συ δε τραπιζαν φερε,

which may be thus corrected.

Φερε δη καλαυλιΝΩΓΩ, συ δε τραπιζαν φερε.

This is not a very harmonious verse; but there are many such in the scenic poets.

In another fragment of the same author, Athenæus, p. 483, we find these words:

Γλιοχρον δε μοι το σιαλον, νη τω Θεω.

I am not certain as to the quantity of the first syllable of σιαλον. If it be short, as I suppose it to be, we may read.

Γλιοχρον δε μΟΥΣΤΙ ΤΟ Σιαλον, νη τω Θεω.

Μουσι is the usual Attic crasis for μοι σοι. If it be written μοισι, which, although improperly, is sometimes the practice of transcribers, the cause of the omission will be more evident.

I shall conclude with a passage of Alexis, quoted by Athenæus, p. 244.

Εμοι παραστησαι κρεττον ἡ τῳ Πυγασῳ,
Η τοις Βορεαδαις, ἡ τι θατερον τουτων τριχει,
Η Δημια Λαχητος Ετεοβουταδη.

I believe that the second line ought to stand thus:

Η τοις Βορεαδαις, ἡ ει τι θατερον τῶν τριχει.

Ει was lost between η and τι; and τῶν, which is rather unusual, was translated into the common word τουτων. This kind of translation is another great source of corruption, on which I shall take some other opportunity of enlarging.

E. L.

Gent. Mag. *April*, 1801.

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Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Sept.* 10.

THE inclosed is a kind of bird's eye view of the famous almshouse at Froxfield, in Wiltshire, taken from the top of the opposite hill on the South, whereby the whole quadrangle may be distinguished at one view. It contains dwellings and maintenance for fifty widows, which is equally divided between the clergy and laity; the latter must be of the county of Wilts only, but those of the former are elected from any part of the kingdom. Here are also appointments for a steward, chaplain, apothecary, and porter; and the government of the whole is vested in twelve trustees, who are chosen from the nobility and gentry of the county. The gatehouse is a neat piece of architecture; over it is a good clock for the use of the court; and on the front, under the arms of the foundress, is the following inscription:

"Somerset almshouse
for thirty poor widows;
founded and enlarged by the right
noble Sarah, Dutchess dowager
of Somerset, deceased;
Built and settled according to the
will of the said dutchess, by Sir William
Gregory, knt. one of the justices of
their M jesty's court of Kings Bench, the
surviving executor of the said duchess,
Anno Dom. 1691;
And afterwards enlarged
for twenty more poor widows,
Anno Domini 1:75;
whereby is compleated the will
of the noble foundress."

In the lower seven blank windows of the new part of the building, I observed that the architect had cunningly inserted his own name, by the device of black bricks placed headways among the red ones (T—H—O.—G—A—L—E.)

Froxfield is a pleasant village on the great road from London to Bath, two miles and a half Westward from the town of Hungerford. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2

WHEN the pains taken by infidels to assign to this globe an antiquity beyond which the Scriptures and the writings of Moses admit are so repeatedly obtruded upon us, does it not call upon the sons of true science among us to refute this presumption by well founded and authentic astronomical *data*?

I am led to this observation by the challenge which seems to be held out by the members of the French institute in Egypt, who found these false hypotheses on their discoveries of two zodiacs in the antient temples of that country. When the authority of the *veridique* Volney is set up as infallible, should not that true scholar, that master of sound philosophy, the Bishop of Rochester, step forward and assert the rights of Christianity and astronomy against such impious pretenders?

I am led to these reflexions by the perusal of a letter from Burckhardt, adjunct member of the board of longitude to Grobert, the author of a description of the pyramids of Ghize and of the city of Cairo, just imported, which I shall here translate.

"Citizen,

"If I presume to answer the letter you have addressed to the celebrated patriarch of astronomy, relative to the antiquity of the zodiacs found at Hennè and Dindara, it is only to shew the importance of this discovery to those of your readers who are not astronomers; and I flatter myself this motive will be deemed a sufficient apology.

"The action of the sun and moon on the earthly spheroid produces a very slow motion of its equator, which observation has early discovered, and which theory has explained in our time. It results from thence that the points of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic, or the two equinoxes, as well as the two solstices, which are removed from it a right angle, will answer to different stars, different epochs; and that we may calculate the epoch of the construction of a monument, if we find a zodiac where the position of one of these four points is marked. The motion of the equinoxes being very slow (only a degree in 72 years, or a decimal degree in 69 years), a doubt may arise as to ascertaining whether we know its quantity exactly. It is sufficient to observe, that the new researches of the most celebrated astronomers, Delambre, Dezach, Piazzi, Hornsby, who have compared their observations with those of Flamsted, Lacaille, Bradley, and Mayer, agree within 1-100th as to the quantity of this motion. We may, therefore, find within 1-100th the number of years which must elapse to give the equinoxes and solstices a given position which is certainly sufficiently exact.

"Astronomy, then, will give with great exactness the age of the two zodiacs, provided the position of the solstitial points be exactly enough pointed out, either in the movements themselves or in the letter of citizen

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citizen Corabœuf *. Citizen Denon has brought away a drawing of that at Dindara; which he was ſo obliging as to ſhew me. It reſults from thence, as well as from citizen Corabœuf's letter, that the ſolſtices were then two ſigns, or 60 degrees, farther advanced than at preſent; whence it follows, that the temple of Dindara has been built 4000 years before our century. One cannot miſtake but a few centuries in this immenſe ſpace; it is even probable that we may be able to fix with more exactneſs the epoch of this zodiac, when we have ſtudied and made out all the figures that ſurround it.' The memoir which citizen Fourrier has preſented to the inſtitute of Egypt will probably contain all that we can deſire on this ſubject.

"The ſecond zodiac, that at Hennè, is much more antient; the ſolſtice was in Virgo, which could only have happened 7000 years before our æra. The poſition of the ſolſtice is a little more vaguely indicated than in the preceding zodiac; whence ariſes a rather greater uncertainty as to its age, but it is certain that it is about 6000 years older. A people who cultivated aſtronomy muſt have exiſted many thouſand years. This zodiac, therefore, proves inconteſtably that the common chronology, which gives but 6000 years to our ſolſtice, is erroneous.

"But this is not the only circumſtance which renders this diſcovery valuable; citizen Dupuis has ſhewn, by very ingenious accommodations †, that our zodiac could only ſuit the climate of Egypt, and that, at the time of its invention, Capricorn occupied the ſummer ſolſtice, which happened 14 or 15,000 years before our æra. The zodiac at Hennè appears to me to diſſipate all doubts that could remain on this hypotheſis, which in a ſurprizing manner throws back the limits which prejudice had fixed to the age of the globe. Accept the ſentiments of the moſt perfect conſideration, with which I have the honour to be your devoted fellow-aſtronomer, B."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

I HOPE your regard for the intereſts of real religion will induce you to give a place in your Magazine, for this preſent month, to the following ſhort remarks.

That the non-reſidence of the clergy is generally owing to the ſacrilegious traffick in church livings, I have had many occaſions of obſerving: take the following examples.

In a tract of country I could name, rich, plentiful, healthy, there are five livings; all contiguous to one another, within a ring fence, each having a good parſonage with glebe, and all conjointly worth 1960*l. per ann.* with but *one* reſident clergyman (a curate) among them for many years; in ſome not for ten or twelve years; in others nearly twenty. All theſe have been actually ſold, or offered for ſale, within that period; and moſt of them having had but ſingle duty each Sunday, while ſectaries were increaſing around them. One of theſe was actually ſold under the expreſs condition to the laſt incumbent, who held it about fourteen years, *that he ſhould neither reſide, nor viſit the pariſh, and ſhould take a certain ſtipulated ſum from the patron in lieu of all rights*; and, I believe that neither religious books or alms were ever ſent to the pariſhioners from their non-reſident rectors.

If human authorities will allow ſuch corruptions in the church, there is *one* who will not. "There is a ſin," ſaith the venerable Mede, "of which the Proteſtant churches are notoriouſly guilty (he means ſacrilege); which never yet paſſed unpuniſhed, and which will be viſited before Popery goes down."

I conceive it my duty, Mr. Urban, to give all the notoriety I can to theſe facts; and I charge it on your conſcience to do ſo too.

One of the above-mentioned livings, worth about 300*l. per ann.* was for many years under the care of a curate, who kept a ſchool, and lived at the diſtance of about ten or twelve miles from the pariſh. *A True Son of the Church of England*

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IN a funeral ſermon preached for Lady Page by Mr. Thomas Harriſon, in Devoniſhire-ſquare meeting, March 16, 1728, is this note, p. 26: "She was tapped the firſt time Dec. 24, 1729, and in all 66 times. The quantity of water drawn from her was, according to a regular account which ſhe kept, 240 gallons." See LXX. p. 435.

In the Annual Regiſter, 1786, Chronicle,

* This letter deſcribes the zodiac, carved on the cieling of the periſtyle at Hennè, as repreſenting the ſolſtice in Virgo; the other, more modern, on the cieling of the great temple at Dindara, ſhews that the ſun at the ſolſtice was in Leo, and even takes pains to ſhew that he was approaching to Cancer.

† Origin of all Worſhip, vol. III. p. 374, &c.

nicle, p. 195: "Died lately in the parish of Kirkentilloch, eight miles from Glasgow, Anne Horne, aged 49. She was 44 times tapped for a dropsy, and 256 Scots pints of water taken from her. For half a year before her death, a Scots pint was collected every day."

In the church-yard at Sutton at Hone, Kent, is the family-vault of John Mumford, esq. of Sutton-place; and in the inscription to the memory of Miss Anne M. his second daughter, it is mentioned, that she was tapped for the dropsy 155 times in three years and 10 months, and that she died

in the 23d year of her age, an example of patience, fortitude, and resignation. D.

Mr. Urban, *March* 11.

AMONG the many instances of grammatical inaccuracy which mark the decline of our native language, it may not be amiss to point out one very prevalent error, which has crept into the compositions of some not inconsiderable modern writers; I mean the affected use of the word *contemporary* *, to the exclusion of its predecessor *cotemporary*. There seems to be an idea that these words are synonymous, and that the latter of the two is obsolete. Mr. Wraxall, Madame Piozzi, and even Mr. Murphy (an excellent scholar and amiable man, whom I have known and esteemed for the third of a century), all have fallen into this mistake in their recent publications. To your critical accuracy, Mr. Urban, the observation may be superfluous; but to others it may be of importance to remark, that *both words* are proper in their respective situations, the one being the adjective and the other the substantive; but that they are no more convertible, or capable of being used one for the other than *beautiful* and *beauty*, *proper* and *propriety*, *accurate* and *accuracy*.

"*Contemporary* writers agree that such and such a fact took place under such and such circumstances." There the word contemporary is applied with justice and exactness, and it would be false grammar to say, *cotemporary writers*.

"He suffered much in the opinion of his *contemporaries*." Here the application of the word is wrong, it should have been his *cotemporaries*.

This is a species of minor criticism I admit; the office of one

"Qui nudo verborum in cortice ludit;"

but every effort, however trifling, to check an abuse in language and phraseology, is serviceable as far as it goes. To point out such an error as this is to do it away for ever. And how can it be pointed out so diffusely, as through the medium of your excellent Magazine? R. H.

* If we mistake not, this was a canon of the great Bentley. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *April* 6.

THE MSS. of Lucan's Pharsalia, enumerated by Oudendorp in his splendid edition at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to, 1728, are,

Six formerly belonging to Vossius, now in the library of the university of Leyden: the first, of the 9th century, of great value, on parchment, in capital letters, with a scholiast; the second and third a century later, but of equal value; the fourth and fifth in small letters, good; the sixth modern and very corrupt.

A good folio parchment MS. in the library of John de Witt, at Amsterdam.

Another folio of equal merit collated by Bouhier.

Two in the king's library at Paris; the first of equal value and age with the first of Vossius.

One in the Bodleian library.

Wasse's transcripts from Cambridge MSS. others from a valuable MS. belonging to Hulst of the Hague, and one at Rome 500 years old, were communicated by James Philip D'Orville. Others, from a good one at Marpurg, by Schminke. A modern one at Amsterdam by Pet. D'Orville; and another, in an elegant modern hand, on parchment, supposed to be one of those mentioned by Montfaucon, Diar. Ital. p. 18.

The printed editions are,

Rome, 1469.

Parma, 1473 or 5, (1483).

Venet. 1475, 1477, and 1486.

Brixiæ, 1476; by Omnibonus (1486).

Milan, 1491.

Venice, 1493 and 1498; by Aldus, 1502, (1511), 1512, 1514, 1515.

The Juntæ, 1537.

Strasburg, 1509, by Sulpitius, (and 1520).

Basil, 1514, 1550, 1578.

Paris, Colinæus, 1538, 1543, 1545, 1554; and Grypheus, at Lyons, 1534, 1551, 1569.

Paris,

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Paris, 1506, by Badius; R. Stephens. 1545, (1547).
Cologne, 1537.
Milan, 1508; by Vercellanus (and 1525); .... Micyllus. .... Hortenſius.
Antwerp, Plantin, 1564, 1577, 1592.
Leipſic, 1584, 1589.
By Raphelengius, 1612; with the notes of Grotius, Leyden, 1626.
By Farnaby, Lond. 1618, 1634.
Francf. 1624; and Grotius, Amſt. 1643, 1651, 1665.
By Cortius, Leipſic, 1726.
By Schrevelius, Amſt. 1658, 1669, 1713.

Grotius's notes are in the Amſterdam and Leyden editions of 1614, 1619, 1626, but not in the varior. edit. by Schrevelius, 1668, 1666.

By Burmann, Leyden, 1740.
By Bentley, printed at Strawberry-hill, 1760.

The moſt correct of all theſe before Oudendorp's was that by Grotius (Maittaire's being the moſt incorrect of all); but Burman united the notes of former editors and the unpubliſhed ones of Heinſius, and adopted the text of Cortius.

The Pharſalia was tranſlated into French proſe, by Marolles, Par. 1654, 8vo; verſe, by Brebeuf, Par. 1657, 1667, Rouen. 1665, 12mo; into Engliſh, by Gorges, 1614, 4to, and May, 1679, 8vo; into Italian, by Cardinal Monticelli, Milan, 1492, 4to; Morigi, Raven. 1587, Campana, Ven. 1540, D'Abriani, Ib. 1668, 8vo; into Spaniſh, by Laſſo di Orepeſa, Antv. 1585, 8vo, Burgos, 1588, fol.; into German, by Seckendorp, Lipſ. 1695, 8vo.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XXXIV.

ALTHOUGH to many readers it may appear, by theſe my eſſays, that I have been nurſed in the lap of Architecture, bred up in its ſchools, and foſtered under its ſcientific employ; yet there alſo may be ſome, who, putting on the left-hand that incumbent love and duty which they owe to the arts of their own country, and who only can hear the praiſes, ſee the beauties, and tell the charms, of the "Heathen ſchools;" they, I ſay, loathing their national antiquities, and thoſe artiſts who have had the courage to ſtudy from and defend their merits, may with a jaundiced eye queſtion the credentials whereby I ſtyle myſelf "An Architect." They may, nay I will imagine I hear them, enquire, How dare this "ſelf-made Architect" preſume, with rapid rhapſodical effuſions, to ſtand before the preſence of that all-conquering taſte, which has twice laid low the aſpiring labours of thoſe works which have ſprung up from the boſom of this land? Why is he held by the hand of literary patronage? Rather puſh him back with all his "dreams of paſt glories," his viſionary triumphs, his baſeleſs pride of antique lore, into thoſe ebon ſhades which gave them birth, and inſanited his ductile brain.

Bending before ſuch imperious cenſors, I humbly make known, that my father's care firſt taught me how to uſe the pencil and the rule, he being no unworthy profeſſor either in architecture or ſculpture; and, from my priſtine days to the preſent hour, I have ever purſued the ſame pleaſing taſk; Roman and Grecian ſcience on one ſide, and my country's ſkill on the other. Native conviction drew me to her ſhrine a willing votary; where, opening to my view her endleſs ſtores, I beheld our cathedrals, caſtles, and all thoſe myriads of objects which hang their trains among, and, ever ſince that bliſsful hour, have reſigned all my hopes to dwell by them alone. Some few public works have riſen under my care, ſelections from antient buildings marking my courſe; which, however ſhort the race, were not wholly unheeded. It is true, I cannot boaſt much of my intimacy with "meaſure and value," "threefold eſtimates," "percentage," and all the long *etcetera* which profeſſional men dream on. In ſuch myſteries I am denied a part. A pen like mine might tell of "mighty deeds, and things of price."

Thus, having declared my pretenſions to the appellation of "Architect," I truſt I may purſue thoſe efforts of my profeſſion, which have in view no other end than the preſervation of our antiquities, by inſtilling into the boſoms of my countrymen a due veneration and a fervent regard for their ſuffering honours.

Of profeſſed Touriſts, County Topographers, Geographers, and Hiſtoriographers, too many have united with their deſcriptive pens the club of prejudice; and, while the cap of Folly dimmed their half-applauding ſight, have ſtigmatized and ridiculed ſome of

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our fineſt remains; incenſe to vain power, bigotry to opinion, and an atheiſtical humour, directing all their ſtudies. One while ſome edifices are to be extolled, becauſe Architectural Innovation is to be upheld therein; then others are to be condemned as rude performances, that their mouldings are ungraceful, their embelliſhments taſteleſs, their proportions imperfect, or their arrangements without uſe or beauty; and as many of their decorations preſent the evidences of the Chriſtian belief, every ſcoff and inſult is caſt to diſtract the unſettled thoughts of man at this time of general heſitation between the paths of vice and virtue. They foil the hiſtoric page with a blackening ſtain; dark ages is their warhoop cry, and all their purpoſes lead to innovation, political as well as architectural. And by whom are theſe ſpots inflicted? a ſett of poſting gentlemen, who, while their carriages or repaſts are getting ready, ſnip ſnap me a hint or two from Antiquity's mines, meaſure the height of a column, rub off a braſs, copy an inſcription or an armorial bearing, in ſome church or other, enquire the incumbent's name, in whoſe gift is the living, what ſporting neighbours, trip over the ſolemn aiſles, and then fly to ſome new ſcene of the like ſuperficial gratifications. Are theſe the men who are to hold up to public view the fate of our national works? who have not either profeſſional knowledge or ſkill, devoid of impartial diſcuſſion, unbleſt with delineatory patience, and curſt with foreign *Virtù?* Where is that peaceful reſignation, that day by day tells the ſolitary hours, in tracing line by line the ſepulchral chapel, the vaulted roofs, or ſculptured imagery? Where is that neceſſary determination, which remains impervious to the chilling blaſt or nodding wall, the dim horrors of the lonely vault, or the ſurrounding repoſitories of decaying mortality? Where is that true antiquarian enthuſiaſm, thus to brave the horrors of perſeverance and juſt repreſentation?

No doubt, a few may be pointed out, who thus become the real diſciples to the teſtimony of antient magnificence. Do we want names on whom to beſtow the meed of praiſe, earned by their deep reſearch, painful diſquiſitions, laborious copyings, learned illuſtrations, and expenſive publications? No; a Gough, a Milner, a Nichols, a Shaw, &c. &c. ſtand foremoſt to receive the grateful tribute, while all the herd of antiquity-riflers retire from our view, and throwd their intereſted heads in their own inſignificance.

As neither literary nor profeſſional men have deigned to attend to my interrogatories in p. 33, I ſhall endeavour to explain, in the firſt inſtance, "Imitation," according to an architectural ſenſe, when applying my poſition to our antient edifices. I define imitation to be the copying of any of thoſe objects, ſo as to be enabled to realize their forms in ſome projected pile about to be erected, and we follow the arrangement, imitate the doorways, windows, buttreſſes, and every other peculiarity that diſtinguiſhes the original under our ſurvey; then will our riſing walls meet the comparative eye, the work will become of conſequence from its hiſtoric reference, and continue an example of genuine taſte and true imitation. Thus alone can the word "imitation" be properly underſtood by the real admirers of our antient architecture; but, of thoſe who fervently deſire to reſtore that noble ſcience, I know but few; and I can bring to my recollection only one man, whoſe high birth and ſtate ſtill receive additional luſtre from his noble nature*, that has begun the buſineſs by a real imitation of the characteriſtics of Antiquity's charms. Yet of thoſe patrons who deceive themſelves and the world by their falſe imitations, they are moſt abundant. Their ideas of imitation are to ſubſtitute fancy-deſigns for true copies; their reſtorations of decaying or mutilated ſtructures is deſtroying them in part, and diſguiſing their remaining lines with ſtrange decorations that can in nowiſe ſuit but with theatric boards or convivial domes. This falſe imitation has ſprung out of the ſpawn of Innovation, both having for their end the extirpation or the transformation of all our antient architectural majeſty. A maddening zeal drives their adorers on with unabating fury, as if they knew their uſurped power was ſoon to have an end; and, notwithſtanding they may ſee that retribution is at hand, however ſlow its ſteps, yet ſtill they dare. Sordid intereſt lords this univerſal ſpell

* His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; and, following in his train, I ſhall ſet down the name of Henry Holland, eſq. the celebrated Architect.

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whoſe acts almoſt want a name. Then haſte ſome giant reſolution, with legiſlative force, and rally round the remaining unaltered edifices of our foreſathers glory; cruſh into atoms the ſuggeſtors, the deſigners, and the executors, of this architectural maſſacre. The heroes of Antiquity call you to arms; the pious wave you to the field; and the ſcientific, with trembling expectation, wait your conquering force; their combined labours from your mandates muſt ſtand or fall. Already ſee my countrymen are rouſed; I hear them murmuring diſapprobation, and vow, that Innovation's ſons ſhall ſoon be driven to wander in the wilds of hopeleſs inactivity, and there deſpairing find their "iron arms" are ſhrunk to withered inability and rotten power! Have I then, by my necromantic pen, broke up the architectural charm of falſe "imitation" and "innovation," and ſhewed them as they are; my circumventive art has not been all in vain. Behold then their hideous ſhapes, and end the baleful ſtrife.

On a memorable re-balloting night, it was pronounced that our cathedrals were the ſole property of thoſe who held them in their power; that they at pleaſure might deſpoil or deſtroy them; and that, however the Society were aſſociated for the defence and ſtudy of Antiquity, yet that they had no manner of concern with ſuch Cathedral Tranſactions, or the determinations of their poſſeſſors! How then ſhall I, an individual, with only this Literary Repoſitory and Truth as my protectors, preſume to vent the ſlighteſt breath of reprehenſion againſt, or ſet down the ſmalleſt jot of thoſe innovations, which have been wrought on the fabric now awaiting my approach? But my duty to the publick bids me on, and I obey.]

LICHFIELD.

The changes which the Cathedral has undergone ſince I viſited it in 1782, the following memorandum will in part elucidate. The firſt object that arreſted my attention on the exterior, was the roof in its new appearance. Lead coverings, it muſt be allowed, give an air of dignity; they form a part of the great whole of antient edifices; but are now wanting, having been removed, and common houſe ſlating made to ſupply their place. It might be no unprofitable queſtion to know the nett value of the lead work that belonged to this or any other cathedral, to thoſe who are fond of indulging themſelves in the ſcience of calculation. I miſſed alſo the ſeveral parapets, battlements, and pinnacles; but, in return, I too plainly witneſſed that the roof is now reduced to a dripping eve's finiſhing, like the coverings of a barn, or any other outhouſe repoſitory. The South tranſept has loſt much of its high enrichments by the ſhoreing up buttreſſes at the angles of its front, where we perceive more cube feet of maſonry than correſpondent work, to convince the world that the original parts were thought worth attending to. The North tranſept has been maſoned, but in no ſort to excite praiſe from me who am intent ſolely on the *minutiæ* of our antient architecture. With many of the windows in their mullions ſome liberty has been taken in diſplaying more the art of invention, than the pride of being thought good copyiſts.

The interior. *Imprimis*, the new mode of the South and North tranſept doors. Antient doors always ſhew their foliaging iron work, or their panneled tracery on their outer face, while their inner face remained unadorned. In the preſent inſtance we have the pannels within and a plain face without, not any way ſet forth to rank with the rich ſculptures around them, as the former method ſo eminently contributed. For the ſake of rendering the names of two late characters * conſpicuous, whoſe bones and monuments are remaining elſewhere, the tranſept Eaſt windows have been blocked up; thus the very idea of the arrangement of this part of the church is loſt in the modern mural obtruſions of innovating taſte.

The entrance into the choir, taking in its general ſpace from the pavement line to the point of the groins, is entirely ſhut out from the nave by the new ſcreen and the *glazier's work*. Much of this ſcreen is of freſh manufacture, and the reſt is made up from the remnants of the demoliſhed high altar ſcreen, as a communicative perſon who thought fit to attend my ſteps, informed me. Indeed I but too well remembered the divine beauties of that ſuperb decoration, which I had claſſed with thoſe of Wincheſter and St. Alban's in their affinity of deſign and luxurioufneſs of enrichments. Here

* Johnſon and Garrick.

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It will be no great difficulty to conceive in what ſenſe I commented on this national loſs; yet, as my attendant obſerved, "this altar ſcreen is ſtill in being, as there is no morſel of it but what has been preſerved by being ſtuck up in one place or other. Here is a niche, there a buttreſs; obſerve that cornice, that pinnacle, and thoſe ornaments; but come with me, I will ſhew you all the reſt of them as we look about. Now, ſir, we are under the organ loft; here on each ſide are more of the high altar niches; ah, you need not doubt but your notes ſhall have each particle that you are in queſt of." Willing to liſten to every intelligence in this ſcene of transformation, by way of bringing back my aſtoniſhment to ſome ſort of accountable point, I ſtill remained ſilent; which my attendant, no doubt, conceived was the effect of unutterable delight at beholding ſomething *new*. "Now, ſir," he went on, "we are in the choir, where you ſee all its beauties at once from one end unto the other; not, as when the altar ſcreen was up, to trouble ſtrangers in their enquiries about other ſights, ſtill lengthening out their charms, as they called it, by peeping over the ſcreen, or prying behind it for founders' chapels, chantries, monuments, and I know not what, as they ſaid were to be found in other un-un-*improved* [ah! that was the word] cathedrals. Do not mind thoſe ſtalls; we have not got new ones yet, all in good time: but look at the fine painted Eaſt window, which to give an effect like the exhibition tranſparency, we have darkened all the ſurrounding aiſles. I obſerve your eyes are not very clear, therefore you muſt come quite cloſe to ſee our new pretty little altar-piece; it is rather in obſcurity to be ſure, but this part of our ſhew is not of much conſequence. Now turn round. There you ſhall behold all and every thing in pomp and ſtate; as the organ, its ſcreen, the ſtalls before it, and the glaſs window behind; this is our grand diſplay, which from this ſhadowed ſpot is ſeen to the fineſt advantage of light and ſhade." Recovering at laſt my ſpeech, I begged to know what could poſſibly be the cauſe why the arches above the ſtalls, and thoſe in continuation opening into the ſide aile, had been ſtopped up, whereby thoſe diverſity of lines given by intervening windows, columns, and groins were hid from the enquiring ſight, ever moſt pleaſed at ſuch diverſifying objects. "Ah! ſir," my attendant anſwered, "did you but conſider the ſtrict ſervice of this choir twice a day, and how deſirable a thing it is to be ſnug and warm, although little more than half an hour does the buſineſs, you would not be ſurprized at this ſtopping-up, as you are pleaſed to call it, to keep out the cold; whereby we are rendered as comfortable as any public room in the kingdom could make us."—"Very good," I rejoined; "now ſhew me into the ſide ailes." "This way, ſir; and pray how do you like this cloſet doorway opening into the ailes? Quite handy. Take care; we are ſomewhat at a loſs for want of light in theſe ailes, but they are of no uſe now; ſo give me your hand, and I will lead you to the Chapter-houſe. Here again we are made comfortable; good wainſcotting keeping the chills and damps from the walls and the columns which are hid behind it. All is *improvement* in this cathedral; every thing is ſo ſmart, with *whitewaſhing*, *painting*, and *glazing*. Ladies and gentlemen can now attend without the fear of taking cold, or the dread of ſeeing any thing to make them think about dying and all that." Thus was I entertained by this kind friend as we were returning along the ailes into the choir, when certain deplorable children in dirty ragged ſtuff gowns flitted by me. At firſt I was rather ſtartled at appearances, which I took, in theſe dim ailes, from a momentary error of the mind (common with me in ſuch ſituations), as ſupernatural beings; but their ſtations in the choir ſoon diſpelled all doubt, but what hung on the cauſe why ſome little ſavings from the late expenditure on all theſe *improvements* might not have robed them in decent ſurplices, as is the cuſtom in other cathedrals.

Compreſſing my opinions from all that I had noted of the preſent ſtate of this cathedral, I found that Architectural Innovation had here taken its full ſwing, by diſarrangement, demolition, and modernization, with ſome tolerable attempts at the *minutiæ* of antient workmanſhip, but crippled and chained to profeſſional ideas of *improvement* after the "Heathen ſchool" taſte. I diſcovered, alſo, that more partiality had been ſhewn for modern accommodation,

accommodation, than for antient grandeur; and whether earthly sweets or heavenly joys were here meant to be the order of the day, [previous to the commencement of the service] I, or a greater stranger, would find it difficult to determine. On leaving this once-favourite scene of antiquarian delight, I bore away this impression, that if I hoped to continue on my practice of Christian duties, Innovation should never lead the way!

The Reproof answered.

T. R. B. (p. 221) is pleased to suppose that I, as a corrector of Architectural Innovation, have been guilty of an innovation myself, in no less a crime than wounding that very antient and evangelical construction, Charity. However this may be, I see no cause to retract my sentiments about "apathy," or "contempt;" and I have this consolation, that I did not in this business innovate on the no less "fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion," Truth. T. R. B. must be sensible, that the end of these essays is the illustration and protection of our antiquities. My purposes, therefore, are not in vain, when they are the means to make known the restoration of any curious or beautiful work of art, or of those characters who have an interest to bring them to public notice, as he informs us has been the case with the reverend clergyman of Dunchurch. Of the anonymous letter, not knowing its contents, I can say nothing. But in answer to my calling on the clergyman, hinting the nature of my employ (which by the bye I did, that being the first interrogatory put to me), communicating my name, &c. I profess that my sole aim, when I am in the country, is to make the most of my time in the professional labour of my pencil. That I come not forth to seek acquaintance, pay compliments, or beg dinners, I come forth to seek antiquities, pay my bills at inns, and beg leave of the keepers of the keys of churches for admittance; which intents have always guided my antiquarian peregrinations. As I am now busy in bringing into some form my Dunchurch sketches for publication, I beg of T. R. B. to inform me, whether the whole or part of the "delicate masonry of the East window of the chancel" in its compartments is filled in with brick-work, as my memorandum on this head has been in part obliterated (being set down by a pencil), so as to leave me in doubt about so essential a decoration, no less worthy to be "restored" (if that should be the case) than the curious West door of entrance? An Architect.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *March 2.*

I now send you copies of three of the original letters I formerly mentioned. They are part of a collection found in the repositories of my family, and most of them addressed to ancestors of mine. In order to make them be easier understood, it is, perhaps, proper to remark that the names of *Vans*, *Vaus*, or *De Vaux*, are the same, and have always been latinized *De Vallibus*; and that the word *Laird* was the designation of the lesser barons in Scotland, who, though not peers of parliament, had a seat there, and often signed by no other name than that of their estate.

Letter I. From Francis the Second of France, and Mary Queen of Scotland.

"Reverendo in Christo Patri Domino Nicolao a Sermoneta, Cardinali, Rerum Regnique n'ri Scotie promotori.

"Franciscus et Maria, Dei gratia Francorum et Scotorum rex et regina, r'mo in Christo patri et d'no Nicalao a Sermoneta Cardinali rerum regni n'ri Scotie promotori dignissimo S. R me pater in g'ram familiaris n'ri Thome Hay p'bri scribimus ad sanctissimum d'num n'rum Papam accurate postulamusq. non modo ut hunc monasterio de Glenluce al's Vallis Lucis Cistercien' ordin's Candide Case diocesis per obitum venerabilis q'ndam p'ris Jacobi illius ultimi abbatis nunc vacan. preficiat abbatem; verum etiam ut ex ejusd. mon'rii fructibus centum librarum usual smonetæ regni n'ri Scotie annuam pensionem Patricio de Vallibus cl'rico liberaliter conferat. Nos hanc causam R. P. T. fidei quam n'ris rebus semper presto fuisse sensimus diligenter commendamus petimusq. ut ejus opera atq aut'e hoc negotium quam fiere potest celerrime conficiatur. Quo quidem rem nobis fecerit gratissimam. Cetera que hec spectant ex Jacobo Thornton n'ro istic procuratore intelliget R. T. P. cui frusta o'ra felici q. precamus. Datum Ambasie 23 mensis Martii 1559 Franciscus. Maria.

The signature of Mary is in a very good hand; but that of Francis seems as if it had been done with many strokes of the pen, and is wrote in a most schoolboy like manner.

Gent. Mag. *April*, 1801. Letter

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Letter II. From Mary of Scotland and Henry Darnly.

"To our traist friend the Lard Barnbarrauch.

"Traist friend, We greit you weill. Not onelie has oure rebellis and dissobedient subjectis yair assistaries taken on armour ridden wt convocatioun to and fra in the cuntre, and fortifeit and withalden divers houses and strenches agains us; bot also, as weill apperis be yair procedings myndis to draw in strangearis in our realme and sa far as in yame lyis to pervert ye haill stait of our com'oun weill quhilk to us is unsufferable; and we traist nane of our faytfull subjectis (of quhilk nowmer we speciallie esteme you) wil be contentit of yr unnatural defection, bot with yair lysses and geir will set furthwart our guid and just qwerrell praying you yairfore effectuuslie that accumpaneit wt ye haill force ye may mak wt 20 days victuales efter your cu'ming wt palyeonis to ly on ye fieldis ye faill not to addres you to meit ws at Striveling ye last day of September instant and frathyne to pas furthwart wt us to sic places as ye occasioun of oure service sall require as ye will yr by do us maist thankfull plesour; and gar us confirme ye same guid opinioun quhilk we ever consavit and pre'tlie hes of you. Subscrivit wt oure handis at Dunde ye 13 Septe'ber 1565. MARIE R. HENRY R.

Letter III From James Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland.

"To or traist friend the Lard of Barbarrauch.

"Traist freind. After maist hertlie commendatioun we understand that certane futemen and horsemen ar pre'tlie cum in Galloway .. be the Lord Fleming qlks intends or ar already assegeing the hous of Crugiltown pertaining to our brother the commendator of Quhithorne and sen the attemptat is sa manifest and committet under the time of . . . . . we pray you maist effectuuslie as ye will ever shaw us plesour and guidwill, that with all possibel diligence ye convene your kin, freinds and servands and all that will do for you and releve our said brother of ye said assege and persew the authors thereof with all hostilitie. For the qlk ye sal have sic warrand as ye will think reasonable. And this we assuritlie lippen for at your hands as ever ye will deserve our guidwill and kindness. Thus we commit you to God; at Edinburgh the 23 of Aprile 1569. In haist, your assurit freind, JAMES REGENT.

The Laird of Barnbarrauch at the time was of the name of Vaus, or Vans, as will appear from subsequent letters. In a work called "Delectus Scriptorum rerum Neapolitanarum," p. 521, after speaking of Philippus, prince of Tarentum, and titular Emperor of Constantinople, I find the following passage: *Margarita prima ejus soror, quæ vivo patre fuerat regina Scotiæ.* I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me, to what king of Scotland this *Margarita* was wife. R. V. A.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XIV.

PRIOR to the opening of the next session of parliament, a coolness had taken place between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales; who, on April 27, 1736, had married Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha; and on July 31, 1737, the princess was delivered of a daughter at St. James's. It is probable, that the origin of this disagreement had its rise in the difference of opinion between his Majesty and the most intimate friends of the Prince, respecting the settlement voted by parliament, for the maintainance of his Royal Highness's household; the king recommended 50,000l. *per ann.* whilst the friends of the Prince argued strongly for double that sum; being what his Majesty himself had enjoyed while he was Prince of Wales. But the minister over-ruled their objections; and observed, that the recommendation of his Majesty was as extensive as the circumstances of the times, and the many other branches of the Royal family yet to be provided for, would possibly allow. This first breach was certainly much enlarged by the conduct of his Royal Highness respecting his consort, as even her pregnancy had not been made known to their Majesties; and when the time of her delivery drew near, she was hurried from Hampton Court to St. James's, without the privity of his royal parents, and at such an unreasonable time, that she barely arrived at the latter place before the princess was born. In consequence of this want of respect, his Majesty was much offended; and speedily communicated his orders, that his Royal Highness should not be permitted to reside in the palace: but was desired to remove with his family, as soon as his consort might without danger quit her situation. Soon after this open rupture between his Majesty and the Prince, which even extended so far as for the king to declare, in the message which he forwarded to his Royal

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Royal Highness, "that the whole of his conduct for a considerable time had been entirely void of real duty; that he had long had reason to be highly offended with him," &c. the distress of the royal family was heightened by the sudden death of the queen, who expired on the 20th of November, of a mortification in her bowels, in the 55th year of her age; having universally the character of a faithful wife, a woman of a solid judgement, a sound understanding, and of the most consummate sagacity.

On the 24th of Jan. 1737-8, his Majesty opened the session of parliament, recommending unanimity and dispatch. Addresses of condolence were presented, and the business began by a motion to bring in a bill for continuing the same number of land forces which were voted the preceding year. Though this motion was most vigorously combatted by the opposition, yet the minister, by mere dint of numbers, carried his point with a considerable majority. After all the treaties which had been concluded between England and Spain, the latter power continued to make such depredations on the commerce of England, and many of the principal merchants were thereby so seriously injured, that such a number of petitions and memorials were presented to government on the subject, that ministers were compelled, at the instigation of some of the principal members of the opposition, to lay the matter before parliament; and after some considerable debate, in which the pusillanimity of the minister was sufficiently manifest in rejecting the patriotic resolutions offered by Mr. Pulteney, the whole affair ended, at that time, in an address to his Majesty, praying him to use his endeavours to obtain effectual relief for his injured subjects, &c.

Though on the 4th of June, 1738, the nation was blessed with a son to the Prince of Wales, (on whose august head the crown of these realms still remains, and there *long may it rest!*) and the greatest rejoicing was manifested throughout the nation; yet it did not in any degree prove a mean of reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince; but, indeed, shewed the unhappy extent to which the contention had arisen, by the king absolutely forbidding any person who visited the prince, even on this joyous occurrence, to be admitted to the court of St. James's.

The next session of parliament commenced on the first day of February, 1738-9; when his Majesty informed the houses, that he had concluded a convention with Spain; whereby its monarch had obliged himself to make reparation to the British subjects for their losses, by certain stipulated payments. Though Sir Robert Walpole extolled the merits of the convention to the highest pitch, declaring, "that future ages would consider this as the most glorious period of our history, yet the opposition considered it as the sacrifice of the honour of the nation, but deferred to advance their proofs till the convention came regularly before the house. And, indeed, the suggestions of the opposition were not without foundation; for when it was published, it immediately roused the attention of the nation at large; for, instead of procuring justice to our much-injured commerce, and secure protection for it in future, even the very right of a free navigation of the Western ocean was to be submitted to the consideration of the plenipotentiaries as a matter for arbitration; and the Spaniards were left at liberty still to molest and scrutinize our ships, until the subject of right should be settled between the commissioners of the contending powers! But, when the subject was fully before the Commons, both sides of the house mustered all their strength; and one of the most arduous debates commenced, which perhaps ever occupied the attention of that, or any other assembly. On the part of the opposition, its most eminent speakers exerted all the powers of eloquence, argument, declamation, and satire, of which they were possessed; and most clearly shewed, that in concluding this convention the ministry had bartered the honour and the welfare of the nation, rather than expose their country to the hazard of a war; which, on its worst probable issue, must have been preferable to an inglorious peace, purchased at the expence of every thing which they, as Britons, ought to have held sacred. As observed by one of the members, it appeared, that, instead of the Spaniards making reparation, they had obliged us to give them a general release. And though the losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy amounted to 340,000l.

yet

yet it was shewn, that, by the chicanery of the plenipotentiaries of Spain, it was absolutely reduced to the paltry sum of 27,000*l*. But the minister, with the greatest effrontery, hesitated not to declare, that the satisfaction granted by Spain was adequate to the injury received; and that the treaty which would follow the convention would remove all cause of complaint. According to his usual experience, on the division of the House, which was one of the fullest perhaps on the Journals, the resolution for approving the convention was carried by a majority of 28 voices; there being for it 254, against it 226. After the division, one of the greatest patriots of the day, Sir William Wyndham, as the head of the opposition, made a pathetic remonstrance, and avowed their determination of seceding from the House; and concluded his speech with these words: "For my own part, I will trouble you no more; but with these my last words, I sincerely pray to Almighty God, who hath so wonderfully protected these kingdoms, that he will graciously continue his protection over them, by preserving us from that impending danger which threatens the nation from without, and likewise from that impending danger which threatens our constitution from within." By the pointed remarks of Sir William, the minister was for once thrown off his guard, and violated that equanimity of temper for which he was so much renowned, and even descended to the most personal and grossest abuse; branding the heads of the opposition with the opprobrious epithet of traitors, and declaring that their design was, sometime or other, to overthrow all law, and to hasten the destruction of their country. Agreeably to the determination of the minority, many of its principal members withdrew from parliament; and their conduct was highly extolled by the people at large.

In the upper house also, the convention had to undergo the strictest ordeal; and the suspicions of Lord Carteret, which he would not abandon, nor be satisfied with the evasion with which the ministers endeavoured to avoid it, at last produced the acknowledgement, that there was a prior declaration of the king of Spain, reserving to himself the right of suspending the assiento of negroes, unless the company should immediately pay the sum of 68,000*l*. pretended to be due to him, though they at the very time had a balance against him of upwards of a million sterling; though, upon the prompt payment of the before-mentioned sum, it depended whether he would proceed on the treaty or not. A most vigorous and pointed debate ensued, but an address of approbation was carried; though, on the division there appeared the names of the Prince of Wales, and upwards of fifty more of the most noble and honourable members of that House.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *March* 11.

I GIVE your respectable correspondent, F. S. all credit for his letter, and for his worthy and benevolent intentions; but must be permitted to dissent from him in that part of it, where he represents the late Dr. Stevens as having been "shy and awkward" in his manners and address. This is, I am sensible, a very subordinate trait in character after death, and in some degree a matter of opinion. But it will, I conceive, be generally admitted by those who knew the subject of our remarks, that no person of rather retired habits could well have less of an ungraceful shyness about him, and that his behaviour (to say the least of it) was in no inconsiderable degree polite and impressive.

There is too another particular (your correspondent will pardon me) in which I cannot but acknowledge, that F. S. appears to me (undesignedly, I am well aware,) to bear somewhat hard on the respected subject of his letter; but which I shall refer to no farther than by suggesting, that, if from circumstances he had known Dr. S. more fully, he would, I believe, in the instance alluded to, have varied from his statement. It may not be improper, with a view to accuracy, just to mention, that Dr. S. was born in 1756, elected into Magdalen college in 1772, and became fellow of that society in 1794. He was appointed to the mastership of Repton in July 1779, almost immediately on taking his degree of A. M.

I should not, Mr. Urban, have ventured to trouble you with the foregoing little-important particulars, but that they led me to bear my testimony with that of your correspondent to the memory

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memory of one, who, though evidently circumſcribed by ſituation, ſeemed (it is not, I believe, too much to ſay) in a particular manner gifted by Nature, and qualified by his attainments, to ſupport the character of the gentleman, the man of learning and of genius, and aſſuredly that of a moſt intereſting companion and friend. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Threckingham, Mar.* 10.

THROUGH the favour of a friend I am enabled to tranſmit to you the following copy of a curious brief, or letter of requeſt, the original being now in the hands of a gentleman reſiding at the village where the ſad diſaſter which forms the ſubject of the paper took place. C.

"Linc. Keſt.—Whereas, upon the thirteenth day of October laſt, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, it pleaſed the Lord to viſit the town of Welborn[1] with a ſad and dreadful judgement; there was thunder and hailſtones as big as pigeons eggs, congealed like ice, and ſharp-pointed; and, after ſome ſmart cracks, there was a continued thunder for above a quarter of an hour together; and a tedious diſmal ſtorm enſued, that in leſs then four minits blew down four-and-forty dwelling-houſes, as alſo their barns, ſtables, hovils, and ſtacks, and that which remained was ſpoiled with rain that fell upon it before it could poſſibly be gathered togather. The whirlewind carried the breadth of eleaven or twelve ſcore[2]; it had the appearance of fire, and a ſulpherias ſmell; the day wonderful dark, and threw houſes and trees into all quarters, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South. It pleaſed God to ſpare their lives, but only one youth who were ſlaine. The loſſes aforee mentioned, as appeares unto us by certificate ſubſcribed by the hands of Tho. Lamb, John Baker, and Will. Glaſſiour, who were appointed to view the ſame, amounting to the value of ſix hundred and four pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and two pence, beſides the building, amounting to eight hundred pounds more; by reaſon whereof above forty familys are not only become harbourleſs, but alſo caſt into great poverty, that whereas formerly they lived very plentyfully, and were helpful unto others, they are not now able to ſubſiſt themſelves without the aſſiſtance of well-diſpoſed people; and whereas the inhabitants of Welborn hath petitioned us to commiſerate their ſad callamitye, and the conſiderations of their intolerable loſſes, we his maieſtie's juſtices of the peace for the parts and county aforeſ'd, doe hereby recommend their diſtreſſed conditions to all well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, whoſe compaſſions will certainly be moved to extend their charitable contributions towards the reliefe and ſupport of their Chriſtian neighbours, whom thereby they may preſerve from periſhing. And if you ſhall have occaſion to uſe them in the like requeſt, they will be ready to requite you to their utmoſt power. Dated at Dodinton[3], under our hands and ſeales, the five-and-twentieth day of Jan'ry, in the eighteenth year of his maieſtie's reign that now is, King Charles the Second, over England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

"THO. HUSSEY[4],
"MOLYN DISSNEY[5],
"THO. ELLIS[6],
"ANTH. THOROLD[7],
"GEORGE SHERARDS[8].

"The ſeverall churchwardens are deſired to endorſe the money collected with their names thereunto.

On the back part of the paper.

"Collected in our pariſh-church of Frampton[9], the ſixteenth day of June, 1667, upon the publiſhing of this letter of requeſt, the ſum of twelve ſhillings.

"Witneſs our hands,
"ANTHONY GRAVES, Miniſter,
"JOHN MATSON, } Churchwardens."
"JAMES MELTON, }

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

HAVE the goodneſs to ſpare a corner in your entertaining Magazine for the inveſtigation of a ſubject which may intereſt ſome of your readers, and which does not appear to have been yet conſidered with ſufficient attention.

Having had occaſion to examine the regiſter books of my pariſh (a moderately populous village in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire,) in order to anſwer the queſtions propoſed in the late

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[1] Welbourn is a conſiderable village near the Cliff, 12 miles South of Lincoln; had once a caſtle, the moats and mounds of which ſtill remain, called Caſtle Garth, and contains about three acres, near which is a remarkable fine ſpring of water. The lordſhip contains 3214 acres, and comprizes a very valuable incloſed property, chiefly be longing to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire. The church hath a ſpire ſteeple, and the onl one throughout the county whereon the rooks build their neſts. In the manor and pariſ of Welbourn is an hamlet called Sapperton, where the family of Welby have long reſide in a handſome manſion built of ſtone. [2] Yards, qu. [3] Doddington Pigot.
[4] Of Doddington Pigot. [5] Of Norton Diſſney. [6] Qu. Leadenham.
[7] Of Blankney. [8] Of Lobthorp hall, now demoliſhed. [9] Near Boſton.

act of parliament, it occurred to me to aſcertain from the ſame record the relative proportion of burials at different periods of the year. The reſult of this enquiry I have drawn up in the annexed table, the accuracy of which you may depend on, and which contains all the deaths recorded in the laſt century, referred to their reſpective months, and ſubdivided into ſeparate periods of ten years.

From the year	To the year	Have been buried in the month of											
		Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
1701	1711	17	13	6	15	12	8	7	9	2	6	6	4
1711	1721	8	11	9	8	7	12	7	4	6	8	1	11
1721	1731	14	13	14	23	23	8	11	12	14	22	12	14
1731	1741	10	9	8	13	9	2	11	6	10	5	9	10
1741	1751	13	6	15	9	8	5	9	5	8	13	5	10
1751	1761	7	6	7	10	10	5	6	11	7	10	9	13
1761	1771	8	8	12	14	11	5	14	13	11	13	10	7
1771	1781	15	12	17	11	16	15	10	-	10	14	15	12
1781	1791	23	21	23	16	23	8	13	21	11	19	15	23
1791	1801	30	31	27	32	31	19	28	32	17	26	14	24
	Total	150	130	138	151	150	87	115	118	96	136	99	128

From the above calculation it appears, as well from the aggregate ſums as from the ſeparate decads of years, that the funerals in the Winter and Spring months, viz. December, January, February, March, April, and May, have exceeded thoſe in the months of Summer and Autumn in the proportion of about 84 to 65; that ſpring has been the moſt fatal ſeaſon and ſummer the leaſt ſo; that the feweſt deaths have generally been in the month of June; and that the path from Time to Eternity has been moſt crowded with travellers in the months of May and April.

Will you allow me, Mr. Urban, to requeſt that ſuch of your clerical readers as have leiſure, will be at the trouble of a ſimilar enquiry? The compariſon of the different reſults will go far towards ſettling a queſtion, ſurely not an unimportant one, of the relative healthfulneſs of the different ſeaſons of the year. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

THERE is, perhaps, no diſcovery in this age more curious or important than that of the Cow-pox, ſecuring from the future attack of the Small-pox without being itſelf attended with danger. The facts relating to it have been eſtabliſhed on ſuch unqueſtionable * evidence and authority, that it behoves every good man, whether of the medical profeſſion or not, whoſe mind is convinced of their truth, to promote by his utmoſt endeavours a practice of ſuch incalculable benefit to mankind. It is demonſtrably evident to every perſon of common underſtanding, who will reflect on the ſubject for a moment, that it may be made inſtrumental not only in immediately ſnatching thouſands of victims from the ſmall-pox, but of annihilating this diſeaſe, and that in an incredibly ſhort ſpace of time, and without ſubſtituting any other diſeaſe in its ſtead, for as the Cow-pox cannot be communicated except by inoculation, it cannot be propagated caſually, nor can it ſpread irreſiſtibly like the ſmall-pox.

From the great progreſs it has already made in the opinion of mankind, in conſequence of the enlightened liberality of all deſcriptions of people in this country, who after due heſitation have yielded to the evidence produced in its favour, it is not too extravagant a hope, for the friends of humanity to indulge, that they may live to ſee the ſmall-pox extirpated. And as a farther encouragement to this hope, and as a proof of the general perſuaſion now prevailing of the beneficial tendency of this practice, thoſe who are at the head of the Army and Navy have lent their ſanction to it, and given their directions for the general introduction of it into theſe branches of the public ſervice; ſo that it is now actually practiſed with ſucceſs in the naval and military hoſpitals, and in the regiments and ſhips of war upon ſervice; when it has this farther advantage over the ſmall-pox, that it does not prevent thoſe who are under it from doing their duty.

Like meaſures on the part of the Legiſlature,

* See the various publications on this ſubject, particularly thoſe of Dr. Jenner, to whom the world is indebted for the introduction of this practice.

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giſlature, ſeconded by the clergy and medical profeſſion, would ſoon carry the fruits of this diſcovery to the higheſt pitch of which it is capable, that is, to the utter extinction of the ſmall-pox, which, for the laſt 700 years, has been the moſt afflicting ſcourge of Chriſtendom, and has deſtroyed many more of the human ſpecies, particularly of the young and hopeful, than peſtilence and famine united.

To thoſe who may urge that we have already an antidote to the ſmall-pox in its own inoculation, let it be remembered, that, however ſalutary this practice may be to thoſe who actually undergo it, it is not ſo to the community at large; for it appears from the Bills of Mortality, that as many die of the ſmall-pox in our time as before the introduction of inoculation; owing, no doubt, to its being partially practiſed; and to its extending the caſual infection among thoſe who would not otherwiſe be expoſed to it, and who might have eſcaped for life, as was frequently the caſe before the introduction of inoculation.

The inſertion of this in your diffuſive Miſcellany, while it will propagate uſeful truth, will at the ſame time oblige your reader, BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Croydon, March* 4.

IF your readers, particularly thoſe whoſe taſte and ſtudies lead them to the inveſtigation of botanical curioſities, recollect the letter which I ſent you, in the ſpring of laſt year, on the ſubject of what you well intituled a Vegetable Phænomenon, they may, perhaps, wiſh to know the fate of the plant which had ſo ſingularly deviated from the common laws of vegetation. To ſave them the trouble of a reference to my former letter, I ſhall here recapitulate the leading facts; *viz.* that the ſhrub, an American double-bloſſomed thorn, was planted in my pleaſure-ground in October 1798; that through the whole of the year 1799, it remained in a ſtate of torpor and inaction, apparently dead; and that, at the end of fifteen months, *viz.* in January 1800, it broke out into the luxuriance of vegetation, in which ſtate it actually was at the time of my addreſſing you on the ſubject, (February 23, 1800. See vol. LXX. p. 316.) I then aſked of your more learned correſpondents, whether in their opinion I was to expect a ſecond foliage in 1800, that which then adorned the plant being an arrear of 1799, or whether I had been ſo fortunate as to procure a ſlip of the celebrated Glaſtenbury thorn?

Well, Mr. Urban, the leaf, in defiance of much ſevere weather and a Northern aſpect, not only flouriſhed through the remainder of the Winter, but exhibited early in March a few imperfect flowers, which with their leaves died away early in May.

During the ſummer the tree again appeared, as before, to be perfectly dead. The withered leaves which had ſprouted in winter remained on the tree, dry and ſapleſs; and no attempt at vegetation took place at the ordinary period when plants of this ſpecies are accuſtomed to exhibit leaves and flowers. My gardener would have thrown it away in autumn as dead; but I would not conſent to ſo deciſive a meaſure. The event has juſtified my caution. After remaining lifeleſs two ſummers, and flouriſhing one winter, my capricious ſhrub is preparing to fall into the regular courſe of annual vegetation, being already in bud, with the appearance of an abundant diſplay of flowers.

I have been led into more length than I expected; but the ſingularity of the ſubject will, I hope, plead in my excuſe. W. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

FROM a wiſh to ſee every new attempt at a deſcription of our native country as complete as may be, I ſend you the following ſtrictures on "The Beauties of England and Wales."

P. 9. Some curious particulars relative to St. John's, hoſpital, Bedford, founded by Robert de Paris, deſtroyed by the fire at the Cotton library, was a "particular" of it, Tib. E. VIII. 71.

"The eſtabliſhment [of Grey friars] furniſhes a ſignal proof of the *mutations* to which all temporary poſſeſſions are ſubjected." We do not want *general obſervations* as make-weights in a work of this kind, nor words borrowed from Latin when Engliſh will do as well—*changes* for mutations. The ſame applies to the reflections on Harpur's charity, pp. 11, 12. Facts, narrative, and deſcription, are all that are required.

Bunyan commenced preacher, and continued that *avocation*, p. 15.

"The croſs and memorials (or rather *inſtruments*) of the paſſion could not be the arms of any religious houſe. On a ſeal of Eliz. Boyville, abbeſs of *Elnſtow* abbey,

abbey, were the Virgin and child, and St. Helen, each under a canopy, and under them a perſon praying:" but what ſhield of arms is not ſaid.

Is not a road "iſſuing from Dunſtaple, on the North ſide of the church," the preſent turnpike high road that paſſes through the town? The oldeſt houſes in the town do not exceed the time of Elizabeth. (p. 17.)

In what part of England is *cowbaſhen* provincial language? (p. 18.) Mr. Groſe makes it South country, equivalent to *barton*. And to what purpoſe of Engliſh topography lines from M. P. Andrews, eſq. on ſtraw bonnets?

"A church roof of oak, finely carved with knots of flowers, &c. the beams ſupported by angels horizontal and perpendicular" (p. 19), is not uncommon, or peculiar to Dunſtable.

Bp. Gibſon was not the laſt who did not "exert a little common ſenſe" to underſtand the Dunſtable epitaph. (p. 21.) Mr. Pennant, from the Digby pedigree, expoſed his own ignorance more completely. (See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. 193, 194.) I remember that traveller making a cobler in Dunſtable ſtare by aſking for the ſite of the friars preachers.

P. 22, r. Society of Antiquaries. The Eaſt part of the chancel cannot have been *formerly* the choir of the church, as Mr. Steele remarks, unleſs he means ſince the diſſolution; for it was obſerved the old choir was then pulled down.

We ſhould be glad to ſee the authority for ſaying, "ſo diſtinguiſhed was the favour of Henry I. that even *murder*, that blackeſt deepeſt crime of which man can be guilty, might be committed by the profeſſed [the monks of Dunſtable] with impunity." (p. 24.) This privilege we never met with granted to any religious houſes, though they could protect murderers who ſought refuge. Such errors are too groſs to be propagated in compilations that pretend to the merit of the neweſt and moſt correct information; and it is from a wiſh to preſerve this as pure as may be, that the preſent ſtrictures are thus early offered to the editors, who ſhould not conſider affectation of wit and of ſuperficial acquaintance with their ſubject as new and genuine information, and concealing the authorities whence they derive it, as in the appearance of a croſs in the air, 1189, from Hemingford's Chronicle, p. 519.

The religious ſpirit with which this compilation is made one is ſorry to eſtimate from the following paſſage; "One execution at Dunſtable, rendered ſingular by the moſt horrid diſplay of cruelty, will ever remain an indelible brand on the reign of the *ſeventh* Henry, in whoſe days it was *tranſacted*. Dr. Smyth, the *infamous* biſhop of Lincoln, ordered the unfortunate William Tilleſworth to be burnt for denying the pope's ſupremacy. But the infliction of corporeal pain was inſufficient to gratify the *malignant* and *fiend-like* feelings of *eccleſiaſtical vengeance*. The greateſt poſſible degree of mental anguiſh muſt alſo be ſuperadded to the agonized ſenſations produced by the *action* of *conſuming* flames. The *infernals* in human ſhape could only be ſatisfied by obliging the *fear-ſtruck* daughter of their miſerable victim to ſet fire to the pile deſtined to end the life of the *beloved author of her being! Curſes pierce not: but if the tooth of the never-dying worm be employed by eternal juſtice in the puniſhment of guilty deeds, the perpetrators of ſuch an atrocious act, we may be aſſured, will have their reward*" (p. 28.) Not to inſiſt that not *Dunſtable*, but *Amerſham*, was the ſcene of this execution, Fox himſelf, who relates it and a few more inſtances of ſimilar perſecution under Bp. Smyth, and whoſe zeal againſt Popery would not ſuffer him to be more tender than the truth compelled him to be, even to the founder of the college where he received his education, ſays, however, of Smyth, ed. 1596, p. 750, that, "although he was ſomewhat eger and ſharpe againſt the poore ſimple flocke of Chriſte's ſervants, yet he was nothing ſo bloudy and cruell as Longland, which afterward ſucceeded in that dioces. For ſo I finde of him, that, in the time of the great abjuration, divers he ſent quietly, without puniſhment and pennance, bidding them go home, and live as good Chriſtian men ſhould do." The ſentence of the court was executed by the ſheriff; and if he exceeded that ſentence in ſeverity, or any other mode, the guilt muſt attach to him. Churton's Life of Smyth, p. 137—140. The ſtrong terms, therefore, applied by our compilers here, like the "*delving* ſpirit of Calviniſm" (p. 16), muſt be conſidered as ſo many affectations of faſhionable characteriſtic writing, to ſay nothing of the *ſpirit* which may inſpire them.

The

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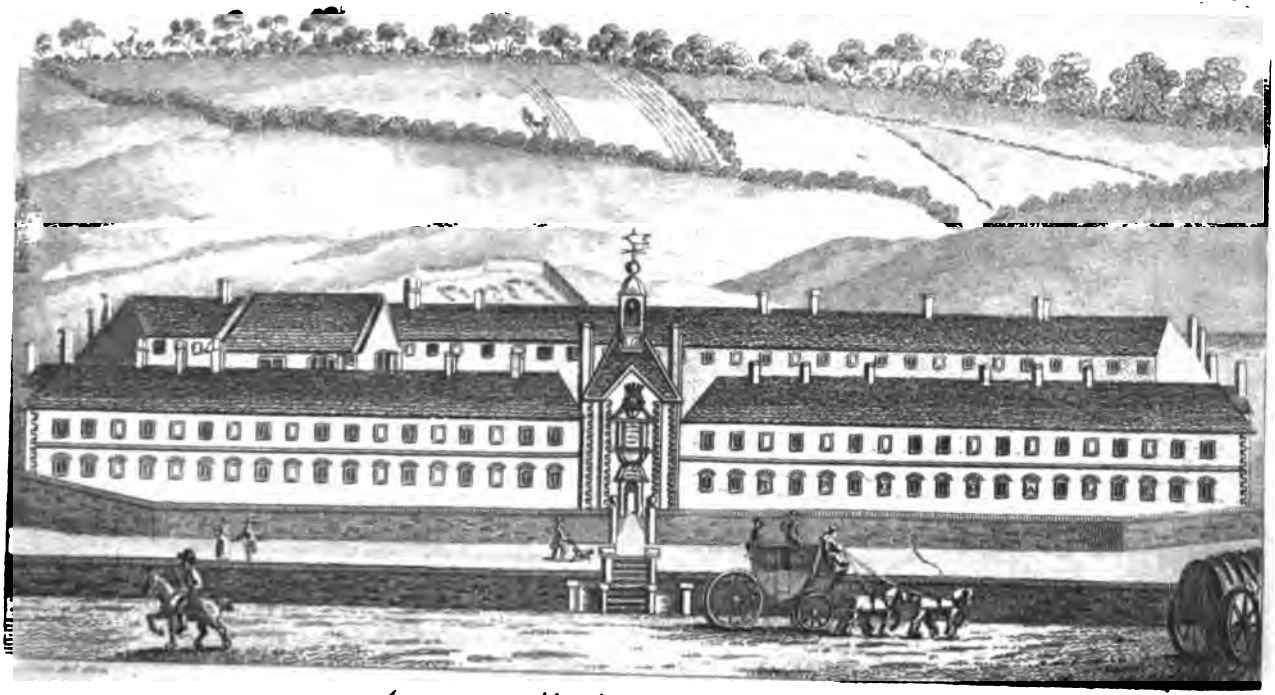

Somerset. Almshouse at Crewkerne, Wilts.

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The lines copied (p. 81) from a MS. in the British Museum, not pointed out, seem to put it out of doubt, that the monument in Luton church did not belong to *lord* Wenlock, but to John le Wenlock, *knt.*

How the portico of the mansion at Luton Hoo can be called "a very beautiful specimen of that kind of architecture called the *florid Gothic* *;" let those judge who can consult Mr. Sandby's view of it in the Virtuosi's Museum, pl. IV. who refers it to some abbot of St. Alban's before the dissolution.

The cross at Leighton Buzzard (p. 86) was erected, like many others, in the centre of the market; but whether the conformity of its grotesque *ornaments* with those in the parish-church is any proof that the two structures are coeval, must be left to better judges.

P. 37, r. Lyzearsbury.

Preceding topographers have been misled to place the fullers-earth pits at *Wandon*, near Woburn, in *Bedfordshire*, though really in *Buckinghamshire*, from the old, and now worn-out pit at *Aspley* being in the former county. (p. 39.)

Under Woburn abbey is a good account of the portraits and other paintings; the account of those of the Russel family lately published in the European Magazine, being the only list we recollect to have seen. It will interest you, Mr. Urban, to be told that the Canti vase, which you engraved vol. LXX. p. 817, is placed in the green-house.

For *Maudlin*, p. 66, r. *Malden*; and for *Hotley* (p. 71) r. *Hatley*. It would have been more to the purpose to have given Dr. Castell's *epitaph* than this quaint remark: "Thus perish the sons of science. Even the acquirement of knowledge, when pursued beyond the bounds of prudence, is as detrimental to human existence as the irrational conduct of the drunkard and the profligate." Was 79† then too short a term for the accomplishment of his great designs, on which he lavished so much time and money?

Infamous is so familiar an epithet with the compiler for any object of his dislike, that he bestows it on the ministry that caused Admiral Byng to be made a public example of. (p. 72.)

In *Northill* church some specimens of John Oliver's painting on glass, 1664. (p. 71—73).

I always understood the late Mr. Whitbread demolished *Warden* abbey (p. 74); which, when I saw it 30 years ago, was a good large farm-house; nor did I ever hear Mr. W. was partial to Antiquities.

P. 79, l. 11, r. the cartulary of Canons Ashby.

The account of this county concludes with "miscellaneous;" from which we learn that the *Isatis tinctoria*, or *Woad*, is no longer to be found in this county, where it was formerly universally cultivated, on the authority of the Rev. Tho. Orlebar Marsh, vicar of Stevington, near Bedford, and F.L.S. "who has been long employed in making collections for a natural history of the county, and is daily adding to his stock of information. Where diligent search is united with accurate investigation, a work *as nearly perfect as human wisdom will admit is the assured result.*"

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, April* 10.

THE quotation from Hearne, p. 204, agrees with the Town-book; and, as the mayoralty commences in November, "William Smallwood, draper," called by Dr. Thomas "mayor in 1566," is the same person noted by Hearne in 1567; but the circumstance of the Queen of Scots being confined "in the mayoresses parlour" is probably placed one year too early. It appears by concurring histories, that she first landed at Wokington, in Cumberland, May 17, 1568; was thence removed to Carlisle, then to Bolton castle, and again to Tutbury, in which latter route she passed through Coventry.

It may be new to your readers that the queen was a second time a prisoner in this city; as the following unpublished extract from the Town-book will demonstrate;

"1569, Richard Hawden, mayor.—In his year was a great rebellion in the North, on which account Mary Queen of Scots was removed from Tutbury to Coventry, and there kept prisoner in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Huntingdon, from St. Andrew's tide until Candlemas, during which time the citizens

* This is borrowed from the account of Luton in the Bibl. Top. Brit. No. VII. p. 54*, and the words "*in brick*" omitted.

† 68 on his tomb is the year of his life *when he put it up*, not of his death. It is extraordinary no transcriber has given a version of the Arabic line on it.

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citizens kept watch and ward day and night at every gate, that none passed by without examination."

COVENTRIENSIS.

Sutton, Staffordsh. near Newport, Salop, Apr. 10

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me to thank Mr. Shaw for his polite and respectful letter. It gives me great pleasure and happiness to find that my first attempts to please the publick have met with the approbation of so learned a correspondent. I also feel much indebted to the Southern Faunist for his *obliging intention*. With respect to the error which Mr. Shaw has pointed out, it certainly did not arise from my being ignorant that Forton is in the county of Stafford, but was an *omission* of "Staffordshire" after the word "Forton." Whenever I am guilty of stating an error, or of adopting any erroneous opinion, I shall consider it an act of kindness to be corrected by the liberal and the candid. The same sentiments, I trust, Mr. Shaw will indulge, when I point out two mistakes into which he himself has accidentally fallen. In p. 230, col. 2, l. 51, if by "Norbury manor, &c. in the same parish," Mr. Shaw means to say, that Norbury manor is in the parish of Forton, I think, upon enquiry, he will find himself under a mistake, Norbury manor being in the parish of Norbury. Again, in p. 231, col. 1, l. 53—56, Mr. Shaw says, "in which place of Sutton, or South-town, in this parish, though *in the county of Salop*"—Sutton is my native place, is at present, and has been my place of residence the greater part of my life, and I always understood that it is in the county of *Stafford*; nor, upon recent enquiry, have I been informed the contrary. Any information which may be of the least service to Mr. Shaw, if it lays in my power, I shall be happy to communicate. With respect to the memorial which Mr. Shaw requests, I am afraid he overrates my talents; however, if he thinks the following worthy his notice, which I have made equally applicable to all pious benefactors of parish-churches, or to public charities, it is at his service.

Let Posterity read with reverence
the names of men who in their lives possess'd
charitable minds, and were active to promote
the sacred cause of Virtue and Religion.
He who shuns and retires from
Folly and Dissipation's noisy scenes;
and, with pious heart and willing mind,
employs his wealth to enrich
his Parish Church with charitable gifts,
to feed the hungry and the naked cloath,
to be the orphan's father
and the widow's friend;
He who gives his purse
to repair some sacred mouldering fane,
to adorn or build a new temple to
Almighty God,
where the village might assemble and hear
those Holy Oracles,
which dissipate the clouds that long,
in former ages,
darkened the mind of wretched man,
wandering in ignorance;
which teach 'Peace on earth,
good-will towards man;'
pointing to a bleeding Saviour's wounds,
pointing to another and a better world:
he is God's faithful steward.
Such characters deserve the greatest praise,
and are a bright example to
succeeding ages.
Let every Parish Church
record the deeds and names
of all her pious benefactors;
let Forton place conspicuous the name of
THOMAS BOTETOURT, esq.
one of the antient lords
of the manor of Mereton;
who at his own expence covered anew
the roof of this church,
and added a few ornaments,
which were spoiled
at a second reparation
by the parish about 1733;
and let them acknowledge his liberality
with gratitude and esteem.

WILLIAM SNAPE.

P. 126, col. 1, l. 30, r. "searchers into." Ibid. l. 40, read "Mrs. Honor Darwall," not "Mrs. Honor Danwell;" and also in the epitaph.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

THE following inscription on the wig-box of an independant preacher at Cambridge is at your service. C. C. C. C.

כלב שבלי - [Caleb Sibly] - δουλος Ιησυ Χριστυ αφωρισμενος
εις ευαγγελιον Θευ — a Deo excipimus — in Deo claudimus.
At each end, KAINH Peruca Βοηδρομιων 2d 1755.
C. Sibly.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

HAVING been, among others, to view the collection of Antiques at Lord Besborough's house, Roehampton, I send you a brief account of some of them, which I have not seen noticed by others.

In the passage at the back of the house is the following inscription, which Gruter CCCXVIII. 2, describes as at Rome in the house of Urso de la Valle, *in cippo oblongo duplici.* Under two busts, the one of a lean old man with a beard close-shaved, and his head shaved and bare, and of a middle-aged bare-headed woman, her hair tied behind in a knot,

L . ANTISTIVS . CN . F . [1]HOR . SARCVLO . ANTISTIA SALIVS . ALBANVS . IDEM . [2]MAC . SALIORVM . L . L . PLVTIA RVFVS . [3]L . ANTHVS . L . IMAGINES . DE . SVO . FECERVNT . PATRONO . ET . PATRONAE . PROMERITIS . [4]EORVM

Boissard, III. 137, has these variations: [1] HOR SAECVLO: [2] MAG, Holstenius, and so I copied it March 31, 1801; [3] IANTHVS, B.; [4] omitted in B.

In the same collection at Rome Boissard and Gruter give the following, copied by Smetius and Mazzochi;

[1]L . ANTESTIVS . CN . F . HOR SARCVLO . SALIVS . ALBANVS ANTESTIA . L . L . PLVTIA

[2]FVFIA . P . F . TERTIA . SOROR L . ANTESTIVS . L . L . QVINCTIO L . [3]ANTESTIVS . L . L . [4]RVFVS . L . [ANTESTIVS . L . OL . THAMYRIS L . ANTISTIVS . L . O . L . ANTHVS . L . [ANTISITIVS . L . L . [5]EROS . CAPPADOXS

[2 3] L . ANTISTIVS. Fabretti emend. II. and Mazzochi in erratis.

[2] FVFFIA. B.

[4] RVFFVS. B.

[5] PROS. B.—Reinesius thought this was *Heros* the Cappadocean, commended by Galen, II. de comp. med. c. 3, and Aetius; but Gudius was of a different opinion.

Another sepulchral monument of the altar form, engraved by Boissard III. p. 81, in the collection of Cardinal Chigi, and by Gruter, DCCCXLIII. was also at Roehampton, and offered to sale April 6, 1801. It exhibits in relief a man and woman sitting on a couch, and having before them a table with round cakes on it. Under this relief these lines;

INGRATAE VENAERI
SPONDEBAM MVNERA
SVPPLEX EREPTA CONIVX
VIRGINITATE TIBI; PERSEPHONE VOTIS INVIDIT PALLIDA NOSTRIS, ET PRAEMATURO FUNERE TE RAPVIT SVPPREMVM
VERSVS MVNVS DONAMVS
ET ARAM ET GRATAM CARPSIT DOCTA PEDANA
CHELYN ME NUNC TORQVIT
AMOR, TIBI TRISTIS CURA
RECESSIT LETHAEOQUE
IACES CONDITA SARCOPHAGO

A pedestal formed of various fragments bore this inscription.

ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ
ΑΣΕ ΜΕΛΙΤΙ ΙΑ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΕΞ
ΚΗΖΩΣΑ ΕΑΥΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ
ΙΔΙΩ ΣΥΝΒΙΩ ΓΑΑΥΚΙΑ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΙΔΙΟΙΣ ΕΑΥΤΗΣ
ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ Ο ΑΥΤΗΣ
ΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ, &c. &c.
ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ, &c. &c.——

Sold for ten guineas.

On another cinerary urn:

"Epaphrodito
Phenicis M.
B. M. F."

Another from the Chigi collection. Boissard, III. 71; Gruter, 841, 8.

"Dis Manibus
C. Vinbricius
Veientanus
sibi et
Umbriciæ Delphini
conjugi suæ, et
Veientoni, filio
suo, vixit ann. XII,
et Umbriciæ Didoni
vixit an. XX."

At the sides laurel branches and birds picking the berries. Under them, on each side, a heron; on the right side catching a lizard, on the left a butterfly.

A small upright cinerary urn, emblematically sculptured, with a doorway, and the sides ornamented with the lotus in a bold style, inscribed,

"D. M.
Titus Clodius.
Pulcher conjugi
B. M. fecit."

Other cinerary urns, inscribed,

"Offa Q. J. Licini
filius."

"D. M.
Quinto Terentio.
Aurelia Terentia,
filia piissima, fecit."

"D. M.
Q. Licinio, pr
icol Iasonis
conjux.

Licinius

Licinius Crispus
filius B. M. F."

The principal antique ſtatues were, four of Minerva and Eſculapius, ſmall, Hygeia and Flora, life; from the collection of Cardinal Polignac.

Another of a fawn.

A ſitting conſular figure.

Pan inſtructing Apollo. A capital groupe, ſize of life, the character full of expreſſion, and the whole finely executed.—Purchaſed by the Earl of Egremont, for 126l.

A beautiful and very curious cumbent figure of a ſleeping hermaphrodite, a groupe of three children, one at the breaſt. The head is elegantly thrown back with an appearance of laſſitude; and the fleſhineſs of the body ingeniouſly contraſted with the maſculine dryneſs of the lower limb.—Purchaſed for 96l. 11s. by Mr. Townley.

A highly-finiſhed groupe of a lion devouring a horſe, a fine ſpecimen of the later ſtyle of antique ſculpture, found in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. It ſeems to have furniſhed Mr. Stubbe with his idea, the attitudes being the ſame.

A ſtatue of Ganymede, ſmall life, dug up in the Campus Martius, 1767, and purchaſed from the villa Albani.—Sold for 68l. 10s.

A capital and very curious ſtatue of Diana of Epheſus (the dea *Multinamma)*, the extremities of black marble. See Montfaucon, I. p. 158, plate XCV. —Purchaſed by Mr. Soane for 64l. There is another at Wilton, among Carey Creed's ſtatues, pl. 45.

The lower part of a torſo of a Venus of white marble, found near the Pantheon. This exquiſite fragment, undoubtedly of the fineſt times of the art, is ſingularly fleſhy; and, although of a different caſt from the Medicean Venus, it may be preſumed to have been, when entire, ſcarely inferior to that celebrated ſtatue that was formerly in the collection of Baron Stoſch. Mr. Lyſons, Environs of London, I. 433, conſiders this as the moſt remarkable among the valuable Antiques preſerved here.——Mr. Hope purchaſed it for 199l. 10s.

A votive coloſſal foot in porphyry, at leaſt three feet long in the baſe, mounted on a yellow antique plinth: the part above the inſtep covered with a circle of yellow antique.—This alſo was bought by Mr. Hope for 99l. 15s.

A porphyry vaſe and cover of the beautiful Greek ſtyle, from the Arundel collection.

A capital oval one and cover, charged with rams' heads.

A large oval vaſe with exquiſite basreliefs of infant genii on ſea-horſes.

A moſt elegant vaſe of the beautiful oriental alabaſter.

An exceeding fine large porphyry vaſe, brought from Egypt by Biſhop Pococke.

A beautiful head of a female ſaint, in moſaic, done at the Vatican in the ſame manner as the pictures in St. Peter's, ſold for 37l. 16s.

Beſides other antique ſtatues, buſts, &c. in the temples and gardens.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

N. N. p. 128, may find abundant information about Major-general Overton in Noble's Lives of the Engliſh Regicides.

P. 160. St. John's college, Cambridge, I apprehend, is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, of whom thoſe pious Romaniſts, the fathers of the church, ſay, that, "being intended to be made a ſacrifice to the rage of the Emperor Domitian, he was put into a caldron of burning oil before the *Porta Latina* at Rome (ſo called becauſe it led to *Latium)*, but was miraculouſly delivered from the ſame." And the ſame perſons who coined the ſtory having probably fixed on May 6 for the time when the glorious miracle was wrought, the church of Rome celebrate that day in honour of it, which in our calendars is ſtill called St. John *Port Latin.* Is it not alſo a gala, or feaſt-day, to the abovenamed college? E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

SINCE you inſerted my enquiry after the Hiſtory of *Howden*, p. 256, I have met with "An hiſtorical Account of the Pariſh of *Wreſile*, in the Eaſt Riding of the County of York." 12mo. Though undated, it appears, by the account of the deſtruction of the caſtle by fire, 1796, to have been publiſhed 1797, as promiſed in your vol. LXVI. p. 647. There is a South-eaſt view of the caſtle prefixed. But ſtill we hear nothing of the Hiſtory of *Howden* and *Hemingborough*, unleſs, like many other local deſcriptions of towns or buildings, they never reach the capital, or find no purchaſers there, for want of being properly announced.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT.

GRECIAN

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, April* 13.

ARCHITECTURE being deservedly esteemed one of many accomplishments that belong to a liberal education; it is presumed, dissertations on that noble science may properly enter into your valuable Repository, the Gentleman's Magazine. The rightly understanding the documents of Vitruvius will bring to light some discoveries not uninteresting to the curious, and at the same time conducive to the correcting many abuses introduced into the Grecian architecture by modern authors and modern builders, altogether disgraceful to the genius and character of our country, and destructive of the purity, elegance, and majesty, of the truly *antique*. And although some few of our master's documents are rather of a questionable nature, such as his precepts founded on his notions of the effect of the optics, and a few others, yet in general his precepts are well founded on the *authority of the Antique*, and still better on his *own*; since he acquired his knowledge from masters at the very fountain head of the arts and sciences at Athens. We should be cautious, therefore, in rejecting any, and rather studious in applying his rules to the correcting abuses and restoring the art to its pristine dignity. This is to be attempted, Mr. Urban, in a series of letters, should you judge them worthy of insertion in your Miscellany.

It is an opinion rather prevalent, that a competent knowledge of both theory and practice is requisite in order to write to advantage on any art or science. But it falls out unluckily for the scientific art of Architecture, that the very best practitioners are seldom possessed with a competency in the theory, for want of a literary education. The men who have served an apprenticeship to Masonry, bricklaying, or carpentry, and happen afterwards by industry to secure to themselves just time to improve a good natural genius for lineal knowledge, generally promote themselves to the higher stations of the profession, and commence architects; but too often, for want of a more extensive reading and acquaintance with the theory and principles of the science, disdain information; from a prejudice complained of by Mr. Evelyn in his days, that, having served their time to their business, they want not to be taught the art of building. Hence come the numberless absurdities and abuses in executing what they call Grecian architecture; to combat which is the principal design of these letters: and how far the writer may be entitled to any reputation for knowledge both of theory and practice, shall rest with the publick to decide. The writer, however, is already convinced that his abilities, either from genius or study, are by no means matchless; and as truth, rather than triumph, is his search, it will even give him pleasure to be refuted in his attempt to shew that neither Philander, nor Barbaro, nor the ingenious Perrault, no more than other commentators of Vitruvius, have given the true meaning of the text in many of the controverted points wherein certainty would not merely gratify curiosity, but prove really useful. The text of Vitruvius, handed down to us with the loss of all his promised explanatory figures, and his verbal descriptions left to answer for themselves, requires a very close attention to discover sometimes the grammatical construction of the language, and often the purport of the documents. Perrault, indeed, in a way as little satisfactory as that of Alexander with the Gordian knot, makes easy work of both the one and the other, by supplying words to the text, or changing those he dislikes, and thus presently finds a meaning, but not that intended by Vitruvius, as will be proved occasionally.

To begin then, Mr. Urban: The first absurd error, though not the most material universally adopted, is the incongruous term, *an order of Architecture*. How it came to be so universally used by modern writers, is equally unaccountable as it is immaterial; certainly there is no authority for such an appellation from Vitruvius. Without hesitation, therefore, it shall be exploded, as the parent of much confusion; and, indeed, the variety of opinions amongst authors what constitutes *an order*, when they treat of the *five orders* as they call them, should long since have suggested a doubt as to the propriety of the term. Vitruvius teaches that the characteristic of a structure is discernible in its kind of column: hence he distinguishes them by the terms, the Ionic manner, the Doric or Corinthian manner; the character of the capitals of these several columns

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lumns being altogether different one from another, and are properly the only variations of columns belonging to the Grecian Architecture: and when in his fourth book Vitruvius treats of the Tuſcan temples, he deſcribes the capital of the column ſo as to make it only a more ſimple form of the Doric capital, making it by this means appropriate to the Tuſcan, in diſtinction from the Grecian columns. Nor is there any warrant from Vitruvius for any more than theſe four kinds of columns; for he expreſſly ſays, concerning innovations introduced into the Corinthian capital partly from the Ionic and partly from the Doric capitals, and the various names attributed to ſuch innovated capitals, we can call by no other name than Corinthian, the alterations being only diſcernible in the ornamental proportions and delicacies in the carving. See laſt few lines, ch. i. book IV. Theſe columns with varied capitals, it is preſumed, are what the moderns call the Compoſite order; and had they termed them compoſite columns or capitals, the name had been ſupportable; but the character of the ſtructure Vitruvius teaches muſt ſtill be called the Corinthian manner. The erroneous and blundering term of the *five orders* probably aroſe from a miſapprehenſion of the deſcription our maſter gives in ch. ii. book I. of the ſix things that Architecture comprizes, viz. order or ordination, called by the Greeks τάξις, diſpoſition, called διάθεσις, eurithony, ſymmetry, decorum, and diſtribution, called οἰκονομία. The true meaning of theſe in my next.

PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Portſea, Hants, Mar.* 21.

PERMIT me to requeſt your giving a place to the following remarks and ſtrictures on Viator's ichnographic plan of the celebrated temple of Diana, at Epheſus, with which we are gratified in your Magazine p. 121. The ſubject, it is humbly conceived, though not of univerſal entertainment, may prove acceptable to ſuch of your readers that have a taſte for Grecian architecture, ſuch as it exiſted in and immediately before the Auguſtan age, uſually diſtinguiſhed by the term *the Antique*.

Viator, depending on the aſſertions and dimenſion given by Pliny, concludes, with a perſuaſion of certainty, that the Temple of Diana at Epheſus had twelve columns in front; but in reaſoning from the documents of Vitruvius, in ſupport of this opinion, he muſt permit me to ſay he is not quite accurate; on a ſecond peruſal and cloſe attention to our antient Maſter, Viator will diſcover from chap. ii. and iii. of book III. and of chap. iv. book IV. that Vitruvius lays down the rules of ſymmetry by which temples were planned and proportioned, and expreſſly ſays, the temple called Dipteros had eight columns in front and eight at the poſticum, and double rows of columns along the ſides forming the double wings: of this kind, ſays our Maſter, is the temple of Quirinus in the Doric ſtyle, and that at Epheſus of Diana, in the Ionic, built by Cteſiphon. See ch. 1. book III. towards the end. This temple Vitruvius repeatedly mentions, as in chap. ii. book III. where, treating of the various kinds of intercolumniation, when he comes to that called *Dyaſtylos*, which he ſays admitted three diameters of the column for the ſpace between the columns, as in that of Apollo and that of Diana; again in chap. 1. book IV, accounting for the reaſon why columns had the determinate height ſuitable to the height of the body of a man; he goes on and ſays, that in after-times they determined to build a temple to *Diana*, and ſeeking a new and more delicate appearance concluded to give eight diameters to the height of the column. And their ſucceſſors, goes on our Maſter, improving in their taſte for elegance and lightneſs, and affecting a ſtill more ſlender proportion, gave the Doric eight diameters for the height, and the Ionic eight and a half. Hence it is equal to demonſtration, that, according to the clear documents and explicit aſſertions of Vitruvius, the temple of Diana at Epheſus was an Octaſtyle Diptere, and its intercolumniation Diaſtyle, that is, the ſpaces between the columns about three diameters. But it muſt be obſerved that Vitruvius, in deſcribing the five kinds of intercolumniation, ſays of the pycnoſtyle that it has one diameter and a half, and by his rule for the monotrighyphon work, it muſt be juſt the one and half. Again, he ſays the ſyſtyle hath two diameters, and orders the plinths of the baſes to be ſo placed that there may be the ſpace of one plinth between two plinths, and

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as he directs the bases to project 1-4th of a diameter, this confines the Systyle to just two diameters between the shafts of the columns. But when he comes to speak of the diastyle, he then says, *possumus interponere*, we may place three diameters between the columns, and immediately subjoins that this is attended with inconvenience in causing so great a length in the epistyle as to endanger its breaking; to avoid this inconvenience, he tells us, they invented a reform of the diastyle, by preserving the middle intercolumniate in front and posticum as before of three diameters, and contracted all the other intercolumniates, yet not so much as to render them systyle, but by giving 1-4th of a diameter more than systyle, and thus appropriate these spaces still to the diastyle; and our Master, who highly improves of this invention, says, from the beauty of its appearance it was called *eustyle*. And that the temple of Diana was probably *eustylos*, we may gather both from Pliny, who says the *middle epistyle* was of so enormous a size that it induced a persuasion amongst the people, that the goddess must have placed it on the columns herself: also from chap. vi. book X. where Vitruvius informs us of an invention of Ctesiphon's to convey the immense weight of the columns to Ephesus, and that his son Metagenes improved on it for the carriage of the epistyles; since the two epistyles for the front and posticum exceeded the others in length. Hence, it is probable, Ctesiphon planned this temple in the eustyle intercolumniation. There are other documents in Vitruvius's work, to prove that Ionic columns were never placed so close as the pycnostyle as Viator has done, nor even systyle. Whether, therefore, we take the eustyle or the unreformed diastyle (the areostyle being quite out of the question), the dimensions given by Pliny are at variance with themselves. For the front line, which Pliny makes 220 feet divided by 24½, as Vitruvius orders for an Ionic octastyle in the eustyles in order that one such part be taken for the diameter of the column, allowing he orders first for the ecphora of the bases of the extreme columns and the sallies of the upper step. Let us then suppose a column of 12 inches diameter, then 8 columns=8 feet+3 middle space=11+6 spaces of 2½ each, which is 15½=24+Ecphora's ½ each, which is ½=25 feet for the ground line: then deducting from Pliny's 220 three inches for the sallies of upper step, there remains 219 feet 9 inches. The proportion will then be as 25 feet: 12 inches : : 219 feet 9 inches : 105, 48=8 feet 9 inches 7-10ths for the diameter of column, which×3½=74 feet 8½ inches for the height of a column, instead of the 60 that Pliny gives it, and which produces a diameter of 7 feet and and 11-10ths of an inch, rejecting the fraction and calculating with 7 feet diameter, the work falls very short of Pliny's 220. I suspect he took his dimensions at the bottom of the steps of the temple, but even then, after laying out the temple by Vitruvius's rules, with 7 feet diameter, the surplus of Pliny's dimension will not well accord with the arrangement of the steps. His dimensions are, therefore, inaccurate as well as his number of columns; and Viator's intercolumniation and idea of his dodecastyle altogether inadmissible.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

IN p. 197 is a strange mistake in the exordium of the account of Downing college, saying that it is the only college that has been founded in the two last centuries in *either* of the Universities; Wadham being founded 1612, Pembroke 1620, Worcester 1713, Hertford 1740, all in the University of *Oxford*. The account also speaks of Gamlingham, instead of Gamlingay; and of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, instead of Garrard. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

AS the quarter sessions will take place in most parts of England in the course of the present month, I wish, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Magazine, to submit to the serious consideration of the country magistrates the absolute necessity of adopting some vigorous measures, in order to check the career of those infamous swindlers, who are in the constant habit of attending our fairs and races with E. O. tables, &c. It is an alarming fact, that there is scarcely a fair or a race of the least celebrity which is not infested with these villains, many of whom clear 500l. annually by plundering the unsuspecting rustics, who attend such places, of their property.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *St. George's Day.*

IMPELLED by the solemn engagement which I have entered into with the publick, as literary defender of the Antiquities of this kingdom, I make the following communication, tending to shew that they have recently been deprived of a privilege passed to them for generations, of that free access to pursue those studies so immediately connected with the future welfare of such historic records, and in a situation the most dear; and the most likely to promote so important an end.

Before the general subversion of all ecclesiastical establishments in the horrid French revolution, it was the boast of our travelled countrymen, that ready admission was always had into the Churches of that nation; their Libraries and Museums at the same time being open to every visitant, unfettered by pecuniary offerings; and that one of their most learned members attended as an explanatory guide. How then are we in this dread hour, when the "new order of things" is making its desolating way through the world's trembling space, to approve of the "ORDER" for the limitation of the usual liberty of entrance (during the suspension of divine service) into the ABBEY-CHURCH AT WESTMINSTER, to gaze at its wonders, ponder on its past events, and to reflect on its monumental decorations? Must the addition of dirty "three-pences" be the excuse to shut the doors against the Historian, the Moralist, the Artist, or any other description of persons who behave with that due decorum which so holy a place requires? Is it not enough that the publick pay for leave to view the Eastern part of the pile, but that this new demand must stop their walk round the Western part also? What other choral institutions in this country, I should be glad to be informed, are maintained in any other sort than by the revenues of the church to which they belong?

Should we ever have known the heavenly effusions of a Milton*, the moral lesson of an Addison†, or the Sepulchral Antiquities of a Gough‡, caught from the native enthusiasm of these solemn aisles, had they been interrupted in their anticipating labours at the doors by pecuniary requisitions? No; it is that generous encouragement, that religious invitation, heretofore distinguishing this church, that has on so many occasions expanded the mind to conceive ideas, which have in various publications charmed and improved mankind. St. Peter, thy open portals have often drawn insensibly within thy walls the sinful man, who, from commenting on surrounding objects, has owned the frailty of all earthly joys, has repented, and has been forgiven!

The narrow-minded practice of shutting out visitants from St. Paul's cathedral (when service-hours are over) might plead a bare excuse, as in that edifice historic evidence is not to be found. But in this sublime repository of departed greatness, to bar the door of entrance to a public structure, the Christian birthright of every Englishman, who till now never met denial, is a circumstance, I trust, that will be universally disapproved; and, upon mature reflection, it is hoped, will so appear to that Power which has been prevailed on to listen to the petition of a few for the shutting-up of this church, by an "ORDER" as ill-timed as it is impolitic.

I may be answered, this business is set on foot to keep out improper characters, who either behave indecently, or who break and despoil the monuments, architectural parts, &c. To this I incline; but in no other way than by the assistance of a legal officer, at a certain salary, to be borne out by the disbursement of the Chapter, preventing, at the same time, the "unreproved" youths of an adjoining seminary from their usual perambulations, who, in groups, disfigure the enrichments of the cloisters, or the tombs and embellishments in the church itself.

I may be told also, that these modest students are not the only destroyers of St. Peter's honours. This I farther subscribe to; and own that they neither dig up the foundations of the transepts for making lucrative graves therein, to the imminent danger of the whole pile, or mutilate the basement lines of its interior, from the like inducement, in the indiscriminate sticking-up of beaux* and broken-necked admirals†, Roman-dressed secretaries of state‡, heathen gods and goddesses, poets and stage-players!

AN ARCHITECT.

‡ L'Allegro il Penseroso.

† Spectator, No. 26. 329.

‡ Gough's Sepulchral Monuments; referring to those described in this church.

* Sir Cloudesly Shovel.

† Rear-admiral Tyrrel.

‡ Secretary Craggs.

88. *Deſcription des Pyramides de* Ghize, *de la Ville du* Kaire, *& de ſes Environs. Par* J. Grobert, *Chef de Brigade d'Artillerie, Membre de l'Inſtitut de* Bologne. [Deſcription of the Pyramids of *Ghize*, of the City of *Cairo*, and its Environs. By *J. Grobert*, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, and Member of the Inſtitute of *Bologna*.]

THIS work has not yet been tranſlated into Engliſh.

The pyramids of Sakhara, more antient than thoſe of Ghize, with which they are often confounded, have not been ſufficiently attended to, on account of their diſtance from Cairo. They are of various forms *(difformes)*, ſome of them built of brick; they are in number 9, beſides 8 little ones diſcernible only on the ſpot. They are on a level, 50 feet above the plain; the moſt conſiderable is 800 feet, meaſured on an apparent baſe; its form is that of a ſquare coatole reverſed; it is built of large bricks; a ſlight ſection is obſervable on its ſummit, and it is much *degradée*. The apparent baſe of the ſecond ſhews it to be not much leſs than that of the ſecond pyramid at Ghize, called the *Chephren*, and its height nearly the ſame as that of the great pyramid of Ghize. This, as well as the former, has been opened and entered. The pyramids of *Sakhara* reach to Meheddoun; that which is called by this name is the Southernmoſt; it conſiſts of 4 ſtories [*aſſiſes*], each 20 feet high. It ſtands on a hill, cut like a truncated pyramid; on the ſection is placed this pile in ſtages, which the hill equals in height, whence it is called the *falſe pyramid*. Cheops, having exhauſted the immenſe treaſures collected by his predeceſſor in making the lake Moris, projected an immenſe tomb, in which he was afraid of being depoſited, having haraſſed his ſubjects ſo much in completing it. He removed from the burial-place at Memphis, that his monument might not be confounded with the reſt, and choſe a ſpot South-weſt of Ghize. South of it are three leſſer pyramids, for his wives or concubines, and two on the Weſt, the leaſt of which is that raiſed by his daughter, which Shaw has confounded with the ſecond large one, which is that of *Chephren*. On the North and Weſt ſides of this is a kind of foſſe, with galleries, in which are carved hieroglyphicks. The remains of walls on the Eaſt ſide, higher in 1738, when Norden was there, imply a temple. At the bottoms of theſe and other pyramids are heaps of ſand and ſtones, which have fallen from their ſurface. Proceeding South-eaſt from the Chephren, we meet with ruins of an incloſure of a temple, like that before-mentioned. Some of its ſtones are 20 feet long. Before this temple was an avenue, entire in Norden's time, but now gone. Behind the temple is the third of the large pyramids, that of Mycerinus, ſon of Cheops, faced with red granite. South-weſt of this are three leſſer, not viſible till you come to them, and only one of them mentioned by Norden. Paſſing before the South face of Chephren, and keeping at a little diſtance to the right, you deſcend, by a gentle ſlope, to the head of the Sphinx, a coloſſal head of one ſtone, of Ethiopian character, and painted of a yellow colour well preſerved. On the top is a hole, ſloping downward, and partly filled up. In the aſcent of the rock to the North-eaſt are grottos, with hieroglyphicks carved on the wall. On the plain, in front of the Cheops, are rude traces of pillars which ſupported a cauſeway, inclining from Eaſt to Weſt, to draw the ſtones on. The 50 years reign of Cheops is placed 1178 years before Chriſt; that of Chephren 1128; that of Mycerinus 1072. The height of the largeſt pyramid, ſeen at a diſtance, is confounded with that of the ſurface on which it ſtands. A man on its top is eaſily ſeen, and his voice reflected by the ſenſible echo from the faces is diſtinctly heard at the foot. Who then, at firſt ſight of Cheops, could doubt that its baſe did not very perceivably exceed its height? Yet Maillet has made the height almoſt double the baſe; and Pococke and Norden have adopted the miſtake. Grobert, counting and meaſuring the 205 ſteps, makes the whole height 437 feet 2 inches, and, adding 11 feet for 3 more at bottom which he cleared, 448 feet 2 inches. The aſcent is dangerous, and the ſteps ſometimes looſe. The proſpect from the top extends over the wide deſarts of Libya. On the lower ſteps are inſcriptions, ſome in Gothic letters, by viſitors of all nations of Europe. The entrance into Cheops, on the North-weſt ſide, leads into a ſmall chamber, ſome inches ſquare, in an angle of which is a hole or well. No traveller has mentioned this room. This well ſeems

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ſeems very deep, but leads to nothing; for, the hope of viſiting the pyramids by this entrance has been given up; perhaps it was made to deceive thoſe who ſhould attempt to enter; perhaps, during the firſt work, they diſcovered the great entrance at the bottom of the North face, and deſerted the other *. At about 18 ſteps from the baſe one muſt quit the *arrete* (ſtep, degrees, Pococke), which is here conſiderably *(abrechée)* broken. This height varies at every *arrete*; but the accident is the ſame in all the pyramids, and ſeems to make a rapid progreſs, and threaten the deſtruction of the monument. The meaſures of the galleries, chamber, and well, agree nearly with thoſe of Maillet; but the lower chamber is not, as he places it, in the centre of the pyramid. It is 32 feet long, 16 wide, 18 feet 10 inches high; the cieling, which is horizontal, is formed of 9 ſtones, 7 larger than thoſe at the two extremities. The ſepulchral vaſe is 7 feet long, 4 broad, and 3 feet 2 inches high, of one ſtone, and founds; the cover is broken. Neither is the upper chamber in the centre of the building, perhaps the better to conceal the body of the king from his angry ſubjects; or more bodies than one may have been depoſited in it for deception. The benches and grooves in the galleries may have ſerved to put in the ſtones to fill up. In the opinion of our engineer, the expence of time, labour, and money beſtowed on the pyramids, and the cauſeways, prove the imperfect knowledge of mechanicks among the Egyptians. He makes the different heights of the ſteps on their faces proof of their bad taſte; and the roof of their galleries, which are ∧ inſtead of arched, a proof of their want of ſkill.

The baſe of Chephren is 655 feet, and its height 398; the ſurface ſmooth, covered with plaſter.

The baſe of Mycerinus is 280 feet, the height 162. It was covered with more beautiful Æthiopic marble.

This account is followed by an analyſis of the different facings, ſtones, and others, found in the neighbourhood.

The pyramid built of *brick* by Aſychis is ſuppoſed to be the great pyramid of Sakhara.

In diſcuſſing the different meaſurements of theſe pyramids by the antients and moderns, it appears that Herodotus came very near the moſt correct and lateſt.

Coraboeuf, another engineer employed in Egypt, gives an account of his reſearches and diſcoveries; a new map on aſtronomical principles, with a table of geographical poſitions, plans of cities and monuments, drawings of ſculptures, *complete rolls of papyrus*, taken out of mummies; theſe MSS. the oldeſt in the world, contain, beſides hieroglyphical characters, *a literal writing (une ecriture literale)*, two zodiacks, carved on the cielings of temples, one expreſſing the ſolſtice in Virgo, the other, more modern, in Leo. From this deſcription, *if correct, or the ſolſtitial points correctly marked*, another member of the Egyptian Inſtitute takes upon himſelf to infer that, as "a people who cultivated aſtronomy, they muſt have exiſted for many thouſand years;" and, as Dupuis * has obſerved that our zodiack can only ſuit the climate of England, and, at the time of its invention, Capricorn muſt have occupied the Summer ſolſtice, which muſt have happened 14 or 15000 years before our æra †."

We come now to the deſcription of Cairo. Babylon was exiſting when Amrou took it from Heraclius and enlarged it, and called it *Fortal*. It became the capital of Egypt, under the name of *Maſſr el latikha*, old *Maſſr*, or the old capital. The principal monument in Old Cairo is *Deir el Naſſara*, or the Chriſtian Convent, which ſeems to have been a caſtle, and in which they ſhew a place like an oven, in which it is pretended Joſeph concealed the Virgin and Child ‡. Through the city runs a canal, ſided by houſes, many of them ruined. South of the convent before-mentioned is a handſome arch or gate, adorned with Roman architecture, and on each ſide of it two ſquare windows ſtopped up. In the North of the ſuburb is the aqueduct of Old Cairo, running from Eaſt to Weſt, ſupplied from an octagon tower §, where a chain of pots, raiſed by oxen, but now deſtroyed, furniſhed the town and gardens with water. The French have raiſed on the top of this

* Macriſi mentions two entrances.

* "Origin de tous les Cultes," tom. III. p. 324.

† See this more at large p. 306.

‡ Pococke, p. 27, ſays this of the church of St. Sergius.

§ Engraved by Pococke, Pl. X. p. 27.

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tower a battery againſt the Arabs who took ſhelter in the ruins. The city is ſupplied by two branches of the canal *El Maſſr*, a work of one of the antient kings, reſtored by Adrian, and afterwards by Amrou, but, after the death of Omar, in part filled up. Within the garden of the country houſe of Ibrahim Bey the French have made a fort and an hoſpital; and in one of the demi-baſtions is buried Gen. Kleber. The caſtle, which is the reſidence of the Pacha, ſtands on a rock; the principal monuments in it are, Joſeph's well, hollowed in the rock with ſteps *, and an antient temple, with lofty pillars of red granite, each of a ſingle ſtone †. The walls are covered with *Saracen* characters, which approach the *Cuphic*, if we may believe the Copts, whoſe knowledge is limited and uncertain. But what moſt ſurpriſed our author were "four great fleurs de lis ‡, carved in bas-relief, over the little pillars in the inner walls. They are above 12 feet high, and in their outline exactly reſemble the lilies on the Florentine ſequins. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the edges of the moſt modern incloſures of gardens, courts, and moſques, are ſurmounted by indifferent imitations of fleurs de lis, branched out and formed like thoſe in Europe. The frequency of this repreſentation ſeems to intimate that it was a traditionary mark of power. Is it improbable that the French borrowed it from this country?"

"The ſhops of Cairo are only ſquare openings, 5 or 6 feet wide, long, and high, in which the merchant leaves as few goods as he can. He ſits on the outſide, ſmoking, on his mat ſpread on the ſtone curb, 3½ feet high and 2 wide. At day-cloſe he ſhuts up his poor dirty ſhop with a wooden key or rod *(tringle)*, armed with ſome iron points, put into an anvil *(taffeau)*, hollowed to receive it, and having holes and moveable points correſponding to thoſe of the key, which lifts them up as it goes on, and lets them drop as it comes out. This lock is faſtened on by four wretched nails. But iron is ſo ſcarce, and the art of working it when hot *(corroyer)* ſo little known, that there are no other locks in Egypt. Some iron ones are ſold at a high price by the Europeans. They ſay theſe wooden locks are very antient. In the day-time the *Motaſſeb* runs about the ſtreets with balances to correct the weight of goods and puniſh offenders. At night the *Oiali* go about with a company of Janiſſaries. Every ſhop, as well as every houſe, ought to have a lamp burning. The *Okholas* are very large warehouſes, where are depoſited the more valuable goods, which are brought out daily, by parcels, to ſell in the little ſhops. Every thing ſhews minute precaution to conceal their property, and keep it out of the ſight of a greedy oppreſſive government."

"In the *Khamkalili*, or frippery, the Italian recolleets have a regular-built monaſtery, to which the commander in chief preſented an organ, found in the houſe of Murat Bey at Ghize. The French cannot ſpeak of theſe reſpectful monks without gratitude. They received them, took care of them in their infirmities, and often gave them advice. They have eſtabliſhed a kind of ſpiritual police in the crowd of 80,000 Chriſtians in the country, who may be compared to the antient Hebrews. The exerciſe of the Chriſtian religion among theſe venerable fathers is only the practice of ſimple benevolent morality, ſuch as it was in the origin of this worſhip. In time of plague theſe monks are the only Chriſtians who impoſed on themſelves the duty of going out and facing all dangers. They attended the ſick, and relieved the poor. The French ſoldiery loved them, and gave them alms. Gratitude, or ſome other motive, drew numbers of them to the church, where they aſſiſted at ceremonies free from the pomp of our church, but ſet off by the ſilence, reſpect, and ſincere piety of theſe troops, whom ſo many declaimers have repreſented in other colours in Europe. The good conduct of their religion has procured them the veneration of the country people." The palace of Ibrahim Bey occupies a large part of the centre of the city; that of Murat Bey was burnt by the populace when the French entered Cairo. Elfy Bey built in the Elbekier ſquare a large houſe adjoining to a garden, where Gen. Kleber was aſſaſſinated. In the ſame ſquare are the houſes of the two wives of Murat Bey; that of Sitty Nephiza was built by Aly Bey el Kebir with more taſte and magnificence than the reſt, the ſtair-

* Pococke, *14*, Pl. XV.

† This is called Joſeph's hall in Pococke, 33, Pl. XIV.

‡ Nothing like this occurred to Pococke.

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ſes acceſſible, whereas thoſe of ngeſt houſes are frequently nar- dark, and have ſteps 14 inches

On the North ſide of Ebekier quay, inhabited only by the , on account of the exceſſive

The French have built round ity ſeveral forts, all named after ficers who loſt their lives in the at Cairo. The extent of Cairo, South to North, is 2445 toiſes, Eaſt to Weſt 1590; but though reets are very numerou-, they do mount to *twenty-two thouſand*, as lla Valle believed. The iſland of uda is approached by a bridge of oppoſite the baſtion of Ibrahim over a branch of the Nile, which es is dry. It is a fertile ſpot, ca- of improvement. At the South is the *Mikias*, or *Nilometer*, on te of a temple of *Serapis**, ſuc- d by a moſque. The pillar is one of yellow marble, octagon, with Corinthian capital†. The ruins that one-fifth of the iſland has covered with buildings, more par- rly at the South point. On the bank are to be ſeen enormous s of brick and ſtone foundations, e ſtaircaſe, and ſkirts of ſtrong . The manufactory of ſal ammo- mentioned by Savary, no longer . The palace of Ibrahim Bey is the remarkable building. One muſt one's hat off to go in at the garden nor is another gate, leading to , narrow veſtibule, much larger. inſide contains a few habitable nents; the largeſt is a ſaloon, like thoſe of the Turks, in form truncated croſs. Near two large lors, joining to the palace, are the ments of his Mamelucs. Thoſe e Cachefs are diſtinguiſhed by ings on the walls.

The general of artillery having d in Ghize a park of artillery, manufactures of arms in a country h has neither iron nor coal, nor wood, and the climate diſagree- with European workmen, are s that the warlike genius of the h is a part of their national cha- . Impetuoſity and unbounded ge have frequently diſtinguiſhed troops. But the activity which create every thing where every thing was wanting ſhews a faculty of ſurmounting obſtacles almoſt invinci- ble in the moſt difficult enterprizes. Why are not all nations friends to that nation, which unites to the moſt deter- mined bravery perſeverance, intelli- gence, and vivacity, indiſpenſably ne- ceſſary to ſucceſs of every kind? Let the people of Europe reflect on theſe ideas. The military talents and cou- rage of many nations find in France the homage due to Truth; but the conqueſt of Egypt, the prodigious ra- pidity of our marches, and our ſettle- ments, muſt inſpire all the powers of the earth with an affectionate venera- tion for the wonderful army which has performed all theſe prodigies."

To this ill-timed queſtion we aſk, Why do not all nations acknowledge theſe exertions? But becauſe they have no better foundation than thoſe of a Genſeric, an Attila, a Kuli Khan, or a Tippoo, with all their murderous, unprincipled hoſts; and, in addition to this, becauſe the arms of France ſpread not only ſpoil, and havock of property and perſons, but eradicate from the human mind its beſt and moſt deeply- rooted principles of Religion, Morality, Honour, Probity, and Juſtice. In de- throning Sovereigns, they debauch their ſubjects. Ambition and univerſal do- minion are their object; Chicane, In- ſincerity, and Fraud, their miniſters.

89. *Letters on the* Iriſh *Nation; written on a Viſit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of* 1799. *By* George Cooper, *Eſq. of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn. *The Second Edition.*

THESE Letters have been already reviewed in our vol. LXX. pp. 767, 834, 1048. But, ſince the firſt publi- cation, one of the moſt leading cir- cumſtances on which it is profeſſed to treat, the nature of the connexion be- tween Great Britain and Ireland, has undergone a moſt important change. The firſt trait in the national character of Ireland is the diſtinction of ranks— the Engliſh coloniſts with their de- ſcendants, and the native Iriſh original inhabitants of the country. "The principle of paſſion ſeems to bear more than equal ſway over that of reaſon with this people. They are endued with warm hearts, ſtrong feelings, and that peculiar force of natural ſenti- ment which is capable of being exalt- ed, by the wiſdom of legiſlation, into a moſt amiable national character. But

* *Serapis* is here derived from *Sar-api*, of meaſure.

See Pococke, Pl. XII. XXIX.

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that

that which ought only to enliven and impaſſion the underſtanding is left to vegetate, unpruned, in all the wanton exuberance of Nature. It is not ſufficiently under the controul and diſcipline of Reaſon and Moral Habit. The conſequence is, that it leads to many faults, at the ſame time that it conſtitutes many virtues in their character. The firſt is a great national pride, and high conceit of the political rank of their country in the liſt of nations, and of each individual of it as an important member of ſociety. It cannot be diſſembled that they are a vain-glorious and a boaſting nation. The popular vanity of the whole can only be equalled by the family pride of each individual. Their heroic courage proceeds from that pride, that love of diſtinction, and warmth of temper, which ſo much diſtinguiſhes them; but they are haſty, impetuous, raſh, and choleric, and ſubject to the moſt violent attacks of anger and paſſion, particularly when heated with wine, of which they are immoderately fond, and which, inſtead of promoting harmony and conviviality, too frequently leads to broils and encounters. Even the merry-making of the peaſant generally ends in bloodſhed. In liberality and generoſity I have ſeldom ſeen them equaled, at leaſt not exceeded, in any European country. Reſerve to ſtrangers is unknown in Ireland. Connected with this hoſpitality, and often ſerving as a foil to it, is their immoderate love of gaming. The profeſſion of a gameſter is more confined to the natives of Ireland than of any other portion of his Majeſty's dominions. The laſt character is an exceſſive credulity. All the higher ranks, having emigrated from England or Scotland, are diſtinguiſhed by a degree of civilization and refinement in their manners unknown to the majority of the people. In this Engliſh ſchool are formed the individuals who compoſe the Iriſh legiſlative and judicial bodies; one-third of the Houſe of Commons has generally been practiſing lawyers; for, in Ireland as well as in England, the profeſſion of the law now takes place of the church, and is at preſent the ſame road to fame and dignity that the latter was a few centuries ago. Mr. C. gives a decided preference to the Iriſh over the Engliſh lawyers for enlarged education, which tends to form orators, philoſophers, and ſtateſmen. The warmth of their tempers inſpires the Iriſh with that romantic gallantry and chivalrous ſpirit which has always ſo highly diſtinguiſhed and marked their nation. Religion has done little or nothing towards the civilization of the Iriſh. Yet inſtances of conjugal infidelity are much leſs frequent among them than in England. But the evil of chivalry, which has not extended to the corruption of women, has made full amends for that deficiency by the ravages it has made, in this particular, in the characters of the men. Although their debaucheries may not be ſo evident in their own country, yet in England and in foreign nations they have always been highly diſtinguiſhed for them. Refinement of manners has never crept into the great maſs of the people. Other nations have advanced in all the arts of poliſhed life by inſenſible degrees; but the bulk of the Iriſh nation is ſtill almoſt at a ſtand. The natives of that country, the deſcendants, as it ſeems probable, of its aborigines, ſtill remain the ſame rude barbarians that our earlieſt accounts deſcribe them. The peaſantry live in miſerable, clay, ſmoky huts, which contain their cattle alſo; and, if they have a ſmall piece of ground, it yields them their vegetable food, for animal food they never taſte; and they are miſerably deſtitute of fear, reaſon, and often of humanity. Poverty and oppreſſion neceſſarily make them a prey to the mean and ſavage vices; ſlaves of Ignorance and Superſtition. The Roman Catholic prieſt is the petty tyrant of each village; but his authority does not create that religious, orderly, decent, and dignified conduct, which Chriſtianity produces in England. There is no where ſeen that orderly obſervance of the ſabbath which, to a traveller in Great Britain, beſpeaks the mild influence of Religion. On the contrary, the lower claſſes of people are a prey to that groſs irrational ſort of ſuperſtition, which has little tendency to enlighten the mind, curb the paſſions, or regulate the conduct. It ſupports the empire of the prieſt. The laſt feature to be added to this degraded character, and which invariably is found to characteriſe the manners of a people in a ſtate of ignorance and poverty, is Indolence. To Agriculture, Trade, and Civilization, we can alone look for a removal of this defect. The poliſhed minority of the nation is 100 years behind England in refinement; and

and the majority at leaſt 500. With many noble qualities of the heart there is ſtill much remaining for the ſlow operation of laws and civilization to effect. In Ireland there is no intermediate claſs of people. "The traveller who lands in Dublin finds the ſtreets crowded with craving wretches, whoſe diſtreſſes are ſhocking to Humanity, and whoſe nakedneſs is hurtful to the eye of Decency. With this miſery of the lower claſs (for, in a greater or leſs degree, it pervades three-fourths of the whole people of Ireland) is contraſted the condition of the wealthy. Their public edifices, palaces, ſquares, and ſtreets, and their equipages, are magnificent beyond meaſure. In the capital of the kingdom there is to be ſeen nothing of thoſe groupes of modeſtly-dimenſioned houſes inhabited by the middling claſſes of people, and ſuited to a mediocrity of fortune which compoſe the far greater part of the city of London." (pp. 107, 108.) While viewing the ſplendid Parliament-houſe, the author was aſſailed with the ſtench from the Liffy, the great ſewer of the city, the clamourous importunities of a crowd of beggars, and every diſguſting building and object within the horizon. (p. 112.)

The accommodation which the Dublin hotels (for they have no inns) offer to ſtrangers is moſt execrable and intolerable. An Engliſhman, who has never travelled out of his own country, can form no adequate idea of their dirt and inconveniences. The roads are good, and the inns in the country infinitely ſuperior to thoſe of the capital. But the contraſt between the lord and the peaſant is as ſtrongly marked as in Dublin. The bondſmen and villeins of the antient feudal ſyſtem were not ſo miſerable as the Iriſh peaſantry; the condition of the Weſt India negro is a paradiſe to theirs. There is neither balanced power nor a middling claſs of people. The country is divided between the diſproportionably rich and the miſerably poor, and ruled by an Ariſtocracy with a rod of iron. A miſerable government, which cannot exiſt long. Religious diſtinctions are next lamented; the coloniſts being Proteſtants of the Churches of England and Scotland, and the natives Catholicks. Our author pleads for univerſal toleration. He ſays, the Catholicks object only to the abjuring the *eccleſiaſtical* or *ſpiritual* power of the Pope within this realm (p. 148); for which he propoſes to ſubſtitute *civil* or *temporal* in the oath. The object of Government being to provide for the neceſſities of the people, this can only be done by encouraging agriculture; and long leaſes, at a fixed rent, ſome ſubſtitute for tithes, which are paid to Proteſtant clergy beſides what is paid to the prieſts. The ſoil and climate of Ireland have great advantages; but there is a general want of employment and bounties on exportation to encourage the growing of corn. No manufactures but the linen trade; and coals are not worked. The high rate of intereſt and want of capital are againſt manufacture and trade, both inland and foreign. Nor is there any parochial proviſion for the poor in Ireland.

We come now to a very intereſting part of this work,—the cauſes of the late rebellion; of which ſo many affecting memorials every where preſented themſelves to the writer. The Proteſtants aſcribed the war to the Catholicks; the Diſſenters to the oppreſſion of the Peaſantry; and the Catholicks to the Partiſans of French Principles. Mr. C. diſcovered that the whole nation was convulſed with jarring intereſts. Since the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, many attempts have been made, by ſucceſſive vicerovs, to diminiſh the overgrowing Ariſtocracy of the country; all which failed of effect, becauſe they wanted the cordial co-operation of the Britiſh Cabinet. Great Britain hoped and truſted that Ireland would ſee the neceſſity of an Union. Under Lord Weſtmoreland's adminiſtration the Orange Faction and the Conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen took their riſe; and, in the principles upon which theſe two cabals were formed, may be diſtinctly traced the immediate cauſes of the Iriſh rebellion. The Orange party was formed to perpetuate the abuſes and oppreſſions of the Government, by diſcountenancing every innovation. The United Iriſhmen marſhaled themſelves, not merely to reform all abuſes (for, had they proceeded no farther, they would have merited the higheſt applauſe), but alſo to carry innovation to the extent of ſeparating the country from Great Britain, and making it a free and independent republick. (p. 239—241.)

"The narrative of the colliſion of theſe two parties, till an exploſion took place, may be compriſed in a few words.

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words. Lord Weſtmoreland, in a ſpeech from the throne, recommended the claim of the Catholicks to be taken into immediate conſideration; and the expectation of their complete emancipation (as it was figuratively called) ran very high. The impulſe of all diſintereſted men was greatly in favour of the meaſure. The beſt ſhare of the talents on both ſides the water was exerted in its behalf. Burke wrote and ſpoke for the Catholicks, and ſent his only ſon over to Ireland; and the whole eloquence of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons was raiſed in their behalf. To oppoſe this, the Ariſtocracy of Ireland proceeded to array an army of their own. They openly avowed themſelves determined to ſhed the laſt drop of their blood before any conceſſions ſhould be made to the Catholic body. In this oppoſition may be ſeen the origin of the Orange party. During the whole of theſe proceedings in favour of the Catholicks it is obvious that the Conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen was gradually ripening. The abuſes of the Government were the theme both of public and private diſcuſſion. The United Iriſhmen artfully fomented the diſcontents of the people, as an engine to effect their own views; they had imbibed their political opinions from the French Revolution, and were cloſely connected with the partizans of it (by an accredited repreſentative at Paris), whoſe views of diſorganization completely correſponded with their own. This threatened to prove the ſource of the utmoſt diſorder to the State. The tide of Republicaniſm in Ireland ebbed and flowed, according to the ſucceſs of its friends on the Continent. When the allied armies retired from the French territories, in 1792, it was at its higheſt pitch. Eternal war was declared againſt all kings by the friends of liberty. The United Iriſhmen marſhaled their corps, and diſplayed the emblems of Sedition in the ſtreets and ſquares of Dublin, and in the full face of day. A national guard was formed upon the plan, and even with the uniform, of that of Paris. The nation was attempted to be roufed by ſeditious publications and addreſſes; and Dungannon, where the volunteers of Ireland had, a few years before, aſſerted the independence of the country, was re-appointed the ſpot where the voice of Liberty was once more to be heard. During the whole of theſe proceedings the arm of Government ſeemed palſied, and the nation looked on appalled ſpectators of the ſcene. The ſteadineſs of the phyſician ſeemed overpaid by the aſpect of the diſeaſe. It appeared as if little more than the caſt of a die whether Revolution or Treaſon was to be the watchword of Ireland. At length the Government took courage; proclamations were iſſued, forbidding armed aſſemblies of the people, and ſome of the conſpirators were ſeized. Hamilton Rowan was brought to trial; others fled to France; and the proceedings of the conſpiracy, though not leſs vigourous, became leſs open. They had coupled their cauſe with that of the Catholicks, and every exertion which was made for that oppreſſed body was paving the way to the deſigns of the conſpirators. They therefore endeavoured to rouſe the Catholicks, as the inſtruments by which the Conſtitution, both in church and ſtate, was to be completely overturned. But, to the honour of that great body be it recorded, the loyalty of the far greater part of them was proof againſt theſe artful machinations. The Catholicks felt themſelves attached to a Conſtitution of King, Lords, and Commons. They therefore renounced all coalition with the conſpirators, and preferred their humble claims to Parliament to be admitted within the pale of a Conſtitution which they were ready to defend with their lives and fortunes. This was during the adminiſtration of the Earl of Weſtmoreland. The petition of the Catholicks was preſented to his Majeſty, and by him graciouſly received, and referred to the Parliament of Ireland; the juſtice of their claims being ſupported by able friends on both ſides of the water, made this the period in which thoſe conceſſions they have obtained were made to them, and thoſe harſh diſqualifications which formerly attended them were in a great degree repealed. Such was the ſtate of parties when Lord Weſtmoreland was recalled, and the adminiſtration of Earl Fitzwilliam commenced. The ſudden recall of that amiable nobleman, at the moment when the expectations of Catholic emancipation were at their full height, and made the avowed object of his adminiſtration, contributed not a little to bring the affairs of Ireland to a ſpeedy criſis. Nothing could have happened more opportune to the United

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United Iriſhmen. If we are only to conſider this recall as the precurſor of that deſolating civil war which ravaged Ireland, it is undoubtedly much to be lamented. But if, on the contrary, we contemplate it as one of thoſe meaſures which was to prepare the kingdom for a full and final ſettlement of its political and religious intereſts (although the object was not at the time ſufficiently ripe for avowal), it ſeems to me that the wiſdom and neceſſity of it cannot but be acquieſced in. The conſpiracy of the United Iriſhmen, notwithſtanding the obſtacles it had met with, was now ripe for exploſion, and the virtuous Lord Camden's adminiſtration was to be the unhappy epoch of it. At the head of this plot was an "Executive Directory," under the controul and ſuperintendance of which were "Provincial and Baronial Committees" ſcattered over the greater part of the country. They had their "Affiliated Societies" in different parts of the three kingdoms, with which, and with the Government of France, they kept up a regular and frequent correſpondence. The train was laid throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; but fortunately the exploſion only took place in the latter country. Unfortunately for Ireland, the Catholicks of ſome few counties liſtened to artful invitations; but the Preſbyterian intereſt ſtood aloof, and refuſed its concurrence. Neither would any of the Catholic body have joined the aſſociation if the eloquent exertions of the Earl of Moira had been liſtened to in the Parliament of his native country. The critical and dangerous ſtate of affairs at this time was ſeen into and predicted by that virtuous nobleman. With the moſt patriotic enthuſiaſm he hurried from Great Britain to his native country, and, in his place in the legiſlature of the kingdom, propoſed conciliatory meaſures to allay the threatening diſcontents. But the infatuation of the Iriſh Parliament prevented his advice from being attended to. Nothing then could prevent the burſting of the impending ſtorm; the rebellion broke out May 23, 1798. The Catholicks would never have been brought into the field if it had not been induſtriouſly circulated, by the United Iriſhmen, that the Orange party was inſtituted in order to exterminate them; and that the Proteſtants had entered into a ſolemn league and covenant to deſtroy them. Orange lodges were ſpread over the counties in which the rebellion broke out more numerouſly than through the other parts of the kingdom. Neither is there a doubt but that ſuch a wiſh has been profeſſed by many of the Orange party. Nor have ſuch aſſertions been contradicted. Peace was at length purchaſed, with little leſs than the loſs of 100,000 lives; of theſe about nine-tenths were of the inſurgents, the loſs of the royaliſts being about 10,000 men. *The Catholicks became the tools, and the Society of United Iriſhmen were the buſy workmen, of that rebellion.* It is well known that the Catholicks would have ſoon ſhaken off their connexion with the apoſtles of French freedom; but the fortune of the kingdom prevented our witneſſing the horrid ſcenes which muſt have followed their ſucceſs." (pp. 235—267.)

In Letter VI. Mr. C. inveſtigates the cauſes which led to the acknowledgement of the Iriſh Conſtitution of 1782. "A reſort to the original ſources (of juriſprudence) in the form of a Britiſh appellative juriſdiction, was wiſe and commendable But, independent of its propriety, it was highly neceſſary, for the preſervation of that ſovereign power and intereſt which Great Britain claimed over Ireland. Supreme judicial and legiſlative powers are inſeparably connected. Such was the ſtate of the kingdom; but all exiſting proviſions for the government of the country were ſwept away by the Act of Independence. A falſe remedy was too haſtily adopted, totally inadequate to the extent of the evil, adopting only half-meaſures for the relief of the nation. An Ariſtocracy was ſeated on the kingdom, whoſe commands were averſe, and whoſe intereſts were oppoſite, to thoſe of the bulk of the people. With all the little conceſſions made to the Catholicks, while they are precluded from enjoying the eſſence of a free government, a repreſentation in parliament, by members of their own choice and approbation, and are obliged to chooſe the tools of the Ariſtocracy, and the declared enemies of their intereſts, they are little better than in a ſtate of ſervitude; the aſcendancy of one party is maintained by the degradation of the other; and thoſe antient animoſities, feuds, and rival intereſts perpetuated, which have ſo often turned the kingdom into anarchy and confuſion. Neither

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ther has much more been done to improve the industry and commerce of the kingdom. Every thing was offered which was thought at that time at all consistent with the interests of the mother country; but because Great Britain would not assign over to this independent kingdom all its own commercial advantages, the Parliament of Ireland rejected the proposals altogether. The first effect of the new Constitution was, to fix firmly the *old state of things*, with all the abuses and oppression which accompanied it. Its other effect was to occasion the most enormous increase of bribery and corruption, in order to maintain its just station. (p. 278—298.)

"The advantages of the Legislative Union appear to me so manifest and obvious, that I cannot for a moment conceive that any thing but the most absurd national pride, which distinguishes this people, or the perhaps still most irreconcileable sense of private interest influencing the Aristocracy of the country, in opposition to the public good, should induce a moment's hesitation in accepting such an offer. I have always thought the advantages which even America gained by her independence were of a doubtful complexion. But the Irish Constitution of 1782 has not, to my judgement, the least evidence to bring forward in support of its character and merits. The emigration of its own landholders into England, where they knew that both their lives and property are secure, and draw after them one-third of its annual rent, is the greatest proof of the inefficacy of this independence towards insuring the prosperity of Ireland. The influence of the Union on religion will be, that Civilization and Education will banish Superstition. That influx of Catholic power which, under the Constitution of 1782, would be subversive of the Protestant interest, will, by an Union, be attended with no danger of that sort. It will add to our balance of civil power a *balance of religious interests*, and our government of check and controul will be thereby perfected and completed. Agriculture will be much benefited by the Union, and Commerce aided by British capital. The more labour is employed beyond the mere necessaries of life, the more powerful is the state, since the persons engaged in that labour may be easily converted to the public service. By imposing a tax, the people are obliged to retrench in some of those superfluities which they can best dispense with. Those whose labour has been employed about those luxuries must either enlist in the troops, or, by hiring themselves to agriculture, oblige some labourers to enlist for want of employment. Thus does a sovereign raise an army, or man a fleet. *An alliance of the richest and most commercial country in Europe with one that is, perhaps without exception, the poorest, must raise its prosperity to a level with the height of the superior state with which it unites.* (p. 326.) An Union, while it promises to Ireland the solid benefits of law and policy, trade and manufactures, arts and sciences, will, by the accession of strength, render Great Britain equal to the weight of a powerful empire, and of the contests in which she may be engaged." (p. 328.)

"In travelling through the South-east of the country, the spot where the rebellion most raged, I had frequent opportunities of hearing the sentiments of the peasantry of Wicklow and Wexford on the state of affairs; they all profess as much hatred now against those men who instigated them to take up arms, as they formerly did against the Protestant Aristocracy of the country. It seems also to be their unanimous opinion, that an Union holds out the prospect of effectual relief to them." (p. 346.) Dublin itself will, like Edinburgh, not be injured by the seat of legislation being removed to London.

"This measure, which shall unite the hitherto discordant members of our political greatness, and unite all ranks of men, and rally them round the throne, this master-piece of politicks, which was the darling project of the illustrious Lord Chatham, will be carried into execution by his still greater son and successor. He is an active and penetrating minister, whose motives I sincerely believe to be patriotic and disinterested. If his love for his country, and his exertions in its behalf, are not shewn in the manner in which some individuals would desire, and according to their fashion of thinking and acting, it remains for posterity to determine which is in the right. They will have before them that experience of the effects of his measures which is at pre-

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but

ſent hid in the womb of Futurity. As for ourſelves, we are incapable of penetrating into it. Our ſhort-ſighted impatience may indeed complain, but it cannot properly judge of his conduct. If Providence, in its wiſdom, ſhould ordain that the exertions of this miniſter are to be crowned with ſucceſs; if to the political ſalvation of Europe, which he promiſed to effect (and in which, if he fails, it will only be from the want of proper ſupport, and not from any deficiency in his own natural energies); if to this any freſh glory can be added, or any freſh laurels be gained, it will reſult from this meaſure of Union. The alliance of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, will then be ſure, when their purſuits and averſions are invariably directed towards the ſame object. We ſhall then be all equally ſheltered under the canopy of a common cauſe. Our connexion will be cloſe and indiſſoluble; a conſolidation of force which ſhall combine us, with a degree of coheſion and firmneſs before unknown, into one mighty body, informed by one ſoul. Our reciprocal intereſts will reſt on the firm pillars of Juſtice, Religion, Council, and Treaſure. National and local diſtinctions, prejudices, and grievances, will be removed; no ſtings of reſentment will be left to rankle in the hearts of a ſuffering party; all will be melted and blended into one great people; and then at length we ſhall be able to exclaim, with joy and triumph, on both ſides of the Iriſh ſea, "*Cuncti gens fumus una.*" (p. 351—354.)

Mr. C. appears to give a fair and faithful picture of the ſtate of Ireland; but in this ſecond edition he has interwoven rather too much abſtract political diſquiſition, and ſwelled it with diſcuſſions not abſolutely connected with his ſubject. He is a complete convert from the *blaze* of the French Revolution. (p. xxiv.)

Mr. C. informs us; that Ireland is a country of paſturage, but uncommonly deficient in timber.

90. *A concife Account of the material Events and Atrocities which occurred in the late Rebellion; with the Cauſes which produced them, and an Anſwer to* Veritas's "*Vindication of the* Roman *Catholic Clergy of the Town of* Wexford." *By* Veridicus.

"THE following paragraph appeared in the Hibernian Journal, July 10, 1798, extracted from Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle, 'that Dr. James Caulfield, the Catholic biſhop, and his Clergy, were priſoners at large in Wexford; that they were terrified, but not perſonally inſulted; that the Biſhop and his Clergy, on their knees, and with uplifted hands, ſaved ſome of the cloſe priſoners who were brought out for execution the day before the arrival of the King's troops, and that about 20 Proteſtants, or moſtly Proteſtants, were ſaved by them.' An anonymous writer, under the ſignature of Verax, publiſhed, in the Dublin Journal, Auguſt 16, 1798, ſome animadverſions on the above falſe and groundleſs paragraph; and Veritas, in anſwer to Verax, wrote a pamphlet in defence of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the town of Wexford, fraught with the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations; in reply to which, Veridicus publiſhed the following anſwer in the month of March, 1799, and he appeals to the loyal ſubjects in the different counties where the facts which he ſtates occurred for the truth of them." (Notice to the Reader.) It is too much to be feared the facts at which Humanity ſhudders are but too well ſubſtantiated. "Should the Roman Catholicks regard Veridicus as ſevere, they ſhould be reminded that their prieſts never fail, both orally and by publications conſtantly in circulation, to denounce the eſtabliſhed religion as a peſtilent hereſy, which brings the frowns of the Almighty on its ſectaries in this life, and dooms them to eternal damnation hereafter. One of theſe publications, intituled, "Fifty Reaſons why the Holy Roman Catholic Religion ought to be preferred to all the ſects in Chriſtendom," is printed by Wogan and Croſs, in Bridge-ſtreet, and annually diſſeminated among the lower claſs of people by the prieſts." (p. 76.) Extracts are given from this and other ſuch publications; and the author calls on the Roman Catholicks in Ireland to "imitate the wiſdom, the liberality, and independence of thoſe of England, who, much to their honour alſo, in 1787, ſpurned at the inordinate and unreaſonable authority which their biſhops attempted to uſurp over them, and vindicated the purity of their moral and political principles." (p. 79.)

The total amount of claims by the Loyaliſts for loſſes ſuſtained in the rebellion in the ſeveral counties, as preſented

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fented to the commiſſioners appointed to enquire into them, appears to be 756,375l. 4s. 0d. ½, excluſive of others ſince April 10, 1799.

91. *Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Honourable Lord* Sheffield, *April 22, 1799, on the Subject of the Union with* Ireland.

HIS Lordſhip has long made the political and commercial welfare of the ſiſter kingdom the object of his enquiries; and he argues with becoming temper, candour, and well-grounded information for the Iriſh Union, on the ground of its abſolute neceſſity.

92. *Obſervations on the Speech of the Right Honourable* John Foſter, *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of* Ireland, *delivered there* April 11, 1799. *By a Gentleman at the Bar.*

THE writer treats with contempt the Speaker's motives and arguments. But, as the meaſure which is the ſubject of both has ſince been carried into complete effect, it is ſufficient to notice this among other publications on the ſubject.

93. *The Speech of Lord* Minto, *in the Houſe of Peers,* April 11, 1799, *on a Motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, to communicate the Reſolutions of the Two Houſes of Parliament reſpecting an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

A FRESH inſtance of the attention paid by our ſtateſmen to the grand queſtion, which, after having undergone a full diſcuſſion in both kingdoms, has terminated in a happy iſſue. Lord M. wiſhes the ſtate of the Catholicks to be taken into immediate conſideration.

94. *Letter, addreſſed to a Member of the* Iriſh *Parliament, on the Subject of the propoſed Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THIS writer compares the "Government of Ireland to an anarchy formed from the moſt pernicious of Oligarchies contending againſt the moſt unruly of Ochlocracies;" and that the people of Ireland are not completely repreſented by their Parliament.

95. *An Eſſay on the Nature and Treatment of a putrid malignant Fever, which prevailed at* Warwick, *and in the neighbouring Villages, in the Year* 1798. *By* George Lipſcomb, *Surgeon at* Warwick.

A PLAIN account of this epidemick, the only uncommon circumſtance attending which was, the frequent occurrence of apthæ in the mouth and throat; and it was treated in the uſual way.

96. *Cautions to Women reſpecting the State of Pregnancy, the Progreſs of Labour, and of Delivery, &c. By* Seguin Henry Jackſon, *M. D.*

DR. J. drew up theſe cautions to the ſex from an idea he had taken up, that the illneſs which terminated the life of the celebrated Mrs. W. Godwin originated in the neglect of ſome of the attentions neceſſary in the puerperal ſtate, all habits and ſituations of body being equal, as well as minds and bodies.

97. *Who'll change old Lamps for new; or, a Word or Two concerning the Clergy and their Proviſion.*

THE lively author, adopting the ſtory, in the Arabian Nights Entertainment, of Aladdin's fatal exchange of an old lamp for a new one, which ended in his ruin, argues againſt the new compenſation for tithes, propoſed to be by converting it into ſtock, and prefers a *corn-rent.*

98. *Obſervations on the preſent State and Influence of the Poor Laws, founded on Experience; and a Plan propoſed for the Conſideration of Parliament, by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated.*

MR. S. objects to the extenſive power of *overſeers,* as the ſource of all the evils attending the management of the poor. He wiſhes to ſeparate the drudgery of collecting the rates from that of managing the poor; and he exemplifies, in his own pariſh of Lewiſham, the ill conſequences of increaſing the rates, inſtead of preventing debts.

99. *A Letter to the Pope, on the probable Cauſe of the War, and that it waits on his Holineſs to invite the Bleſſings of Peace. An humble Attempt (as far as Fallibility can go) from the cool Reflection of religious Reaſon, not dictated by ardent Paſſion, nor warped by the plauſible Inſinuations of Prejudice. By* Chriſtophilus.

ADMITTING that it were likely that the head of the Roman Catholic Church could be convinced by arguments which it is more than probable will never reach him, what aſſurance is there, from any thing that has yet occurred, that his partizans would follow his example and converſion? No advances to this appear to have been made by any emigrant of the Roman

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Catholic

Catholic perſuaſion; nor have the Catholic countries or churches, which have eſcaped the ſcourge, ſhewn ſigns of conviction that their cauſe is a bad one. On the contrary, ſuch is the blindneſs of their hearts, and their infatuation, that they not only profeſs their religious principles with impunity in our Proteſtant country, but ſeek to make converts, and write in its defence; and their conduct to Proteſtants in the ſiſter kingdom is too notorious, and written in characters of blood. If the loud accents in which Providence ſpeaks to the Pope and his followers are not impreſſive enough, how ſhall the ſtill, ſmall voice of Reaſon, in the moſt cool and candid expreſſions, be heard?

100. *A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh-church of* Wimbledon, *in the County of* Surrey, *before the* Wimbledon *Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, on* Sunday, September 28, 1800. *To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Nature of the Engagements which the Members of Volunteer Corps pledge themſelves to at the Time of their Aſſociation. By* S. Hoſ'on, *M. B. Rector of* Thrapſton, *in* Northamptonſhire.

FROM Pſ. cxliv. 15. Mr. H. very properly juſtifies the principles of aſſociation; and in an appendix inculcates the duty of the aſſociators.

101. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Lincoln, *at the Triennial Viſitation of that Dioceſe, in* June *and* July, 1800. *By* George Pretyman, *D.D. F.R.S. Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.

IN a preliminary addreſs to the clergy of his dioceſe his Lordſhip handſomely and gratefully expreſſes their concurrence with his "humble efforts to promote the Sacred Cauſe in which they are equally intereſted;" and "the genuine ſatisfaction he has experienced in the five viſitations of his extenſive dioceſe" in 13 years. He repreſents the characteriſticks of the preſent times as confeſſedly Infidelity and an unprecedented Indifference to the Religion of Chriſt among profeſſed Believers; and he recommends to ſerious conſideration a cloſe attention to the ſcriptural prophecies, and to the evidence of Chriſtian truth; to preach the word of God with ſimplicity, energy, and judgement. He paſſes the following commendation on the Report reviewed in our vol. LXX. p. 973*: "I rejoice to avail myſelf of this opportunity of publicly teſtifying my warmeſt approbation of the report of a committee in this diſtrict appointed to examine into the real ſtate of religion, the cauſes of its decay, and the means of its revival. It diſplays at once a genuine ſpirit of Chriſtian humility, of Chriſtian zeal, and Chriſtian charity; and I will venture to affirm, that, if the principles and regulations of this report, which refer to the ſtrict and conſcientious diſcharge of every duty annexed to their ſacred office, were punctually adhered to by all the parochial clergy of the kingdom, we might ſet at defiance all our enemies, both foreign and domeſtic, both open and concealed. Satisfied I am that you, my brethren, who have voluntarily taken upon yourſelves theſe ſolemn obligations, will ſteadily fulfill them, and, in ſo doing, you will abundantly contribute your ſhare towards the reſtoration of genuine piety, ſound morality, and Chriſtian loyalty; and thus, we may humbly truſt, you will be the glorious inſtruments towards ſecuring the continuance of the Divine bleſſing upon our country and our church." (p. 17, n.) The Biſhop properly expoſes the "miſcalled *Evangelical preaching*, the effect of which too often appears in the deſpondence of religious melancholy, or in the licentiouſneſs of ſhameleſs profligacy, and in that principle and conduct which the precepts of the Goſpel and the whole hiſtory of mankind declare to be abſolutely inconſiſtent with true religion and the well-being of ſociety. A firm union of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church, a fixed determination to be uniformly correct in every part of their conduct, both public and private, an unremitting attention to the various duties of their ſtation, a zealous regard to the ſpiritual wants and intereſts of their pariſhioners, and a conſtant endeavour to alleviate their diſtreſſes, muſt then be found the moſt effectual means to check the growth of ſchiſm, to counteract the open or inſidious attacks of infidels and ſectaries, and to avert thoſe evils which threaten the ſubverſion of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, and the deſtruction of all religion. If you aſpire to the reward of faithful ſtewards, you muſt not, in times like theſe, confine yourſelves to general decency of character, to the ordinary diſcharge of the ſtated duties of public worſhip. The enemy is at our gate, nay, he is in the midſt of us. We

* Omitted in our Index.

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We must oppose energy to violence, zeal to enthusiasm, vigilance to cunning, piety to infidelity, and Christian firmness, forbearance, and charity, to the shafts of envy and malice, ridicule and ignorance. We must urge the important enquiry of the excellent Hooker, whether, "as we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of discipline we are not in like sort bound for ever to observe?" We must redouble our care to train the rising generation in those principles and habits which will best enable them to engage in this mighty struggle as the followers of Christ, and guard, with redoubled caution, against the admission of any persons into holy orders who are not properly qualified, by their life and conversation, as well as by their religious principles and knowledge, to fight the good fight of faith, as leaders and examples to the people."

The Bishop considers the mode of instruction by Sunday-schools as growing every day more important to the country at large; and he cannot but ascribe the objections too commonly raised against those institutions to that alarming infatuation which leads the present age to reject the remedies proposed for its amendment. He recommends to the candidates for confirmation the Bishop of London's tract on the truth and divine origin of the Christian revelation. Upon the great point of circumspection in signing testimonials for orders, he again entreats them to consider the awful responsibility which every one takes upon himself when he becomes instrumental in placing a minister in the church of Christ. The dedication of a life to the duties of our holy religion is no light matter. And the more difficult and complicate these duties are rendered by the peculiar circumstances of the times, the more important is it to be well prepared to fulfil them. Surely then it must be a spurious kind of tenderness towards individuals which can lead persons, without a sufficient knowledge of their characters, to bear testimony to their fitness for the most solemn of all trusts, the care of the souls of their fellow-creatures. Yet this is the only plea that can be urged in extenuation of that criminal negligence of enquiry, and indifference to the accuracy of assertions, which are too frequent on these occasions, and must inevitably make the parties accountable for all the mischief they may produce.

"I can scarcely," concludes his Lordship, "bring myself to mention Residence specifically, after having thus earnestly endeavoured to impress upon your minds and upon your hearts the absolute necessity of unceasing attention to the various duties of your profession, which it is *impossible for you to perform without actual presence on your cures*. A conviction of the *infinite importance of residence* in the parochial clergy, in the present moment, has induced me to request from every incumbent in my diocese, who does not reside upon his benefice, the reasons of his non-residence in writing; and, whenever I shall judge those reasons to be insufficient, I shall feel it my duty to enforce residence by the exertions of the powers with which I am invested."

Much do we rejoice that one prelate of the Established Church *feels* the importance of *parochial residence*, and entertains the same opinion with us, that it is the best bulwark that can be opposed to Infidelity and Enthusiasm. While others waver between coercion and indulgence, and suffer themselves to be awakened from that torpor which has brought the Establishment, and with it Christianity, into contempt and danger, only by the ill-placed interference of the *Qui tam* act in unworthy hands, we, avowing ourselves personal strangers to the Bishop of Lincoln, shall hold him up, as we have done on another occasion, as a bright luminary and active minister and support of the Church of England.

102. *A Sermon, preached at the Chapel in* Hanover Square, Newcastle, *for the Support of the* New College, Manchester. *By* William Turner.

MR. T. gives a concise and candid history of Nonconformity, which received a legal existence at the Revolution by the act of Toleration. The three classes of English Nonconformists were then Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. But the church discipline of all is now the same; "each agreeing that every society of worshiping Christians is independent of every other, and accountable for its religious faith, and the modes of its public worship, and the transaction of all affairs which pertain to it as a religious body, only to its several members, and to the common master and head of the great community

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community of Chriſtians. They are therefore improperly diſtinguiſhed by an appellation which now belongs only to thoſe ſocieties chiefly in the Northern counties, in which the majority are of Scotiſh origin or extraction, and whoſe miniſters, maintaining communion with the Church of Scotland, and perhaps looking towards it for a permanent ſettlement, have naturally choſen to encourage a more ſtrict attention to the preſervation of its forms." (pp. 7, 8.) As to doctrine, the bulk of the Independents, and moſt of the Baptiſts, hold the Calviniſtic, which is alſo, in ſubſtance, the doctrine of the public creeds, though certainly *not of the preſent profeſſions of many reſpectable members of both our Eſtabliſhed Churches.* Thoſe called Preſbyterian, on the other hand, from whatever circumſtance (whether becauſe they poſſeſs more learning, and perhaps more leiſure, than their brethren of the other denomination, or whether becauſe they could indulge a greater freedom of enquiry from the candour — ſometimes ſhall it be ſaid from the indulgence — of their hearers?) began, after the example of thoſe eminent members of the Eſtabliſhment, Whitby, Locke, Newton, Hoadly, Clarke, and Sykes, to ſtudy the Scriptures leſs under the influence of ſyſtem, and, applying to their examination the rules of rational criticiſm, and a careful attention to the circumſtances of the writers, and of the perſons whom they addreſſed, found, or imagined they found, no ſuch doctrines in the New Teſtament, and therefore believed themſelves at liberty to depart, in theſe reſpects, from the creed of their fathers. But, *whatever may be their own ſentiments, or thoſe of their immediate connexions*, the miniſters of this claſs endeavour, I believe, with few exceptions, *to conduct the public worſhip, in their reſpective congregations, in ſuch a manner as to render it eaſy for Chriſtians of all denominations to attend them without difficulty, and, ſtill more, without offence.* It is their wiſh to conſider the perſons there aſſembled, not as Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, or Independents, not as Calviniſts or Arminians, Trinitarians or Unitarians, Baptiſts or Pædobaptiſts, *as ſuch*, but as ſo many *individual Chriſtians*, each one profeſſing Chriſtianity for himſelf, according to his own views of it, and acknowledging the miniſter's right to do the ſame, and as neceſſarily united in nothing but a deſire to worſhip the Supreme Lord of All as the diſciples of one common Maſter; and alſo in a deſire to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace, rather than the unity of the faith in the bonds of ignorance and preſumption. On this principle is uſually their endeavour to model their *devotional* ſervices more eſpecially; *and if, in the courſe of their public preaching, or in the expoſition of the Scriptures, they cannot diſcharge their duty with fidelity without freely declaring their ſentiments on particular ſubjects of debate*, they conceive it to be, at the ſame time, their duty to do this with modeſty and good temper, with a proper ſenſe of the limited nature of the human powers, and of the neceſſary effect of the various influences of birth, education, and connexions in life, to produce a juſtifiable variety in the opinions of men; and therefore, with all due deference to this variety of opinions, and without the moſt diſtant wiſh to impoſe their own ſentiments upon any ſingle hearer, againſt his own ſerious and deliberate conviction. Meeting then together as *individual Chriſtians*, and having no creed as a term of communion, they have never any ſcruple of admitting to the Lord's Supper, whenever it is celebrated among them, any ſincere Chriſtian of reputable life, whatever be his religious opinions, or whether he have already conſidered, or be determined in future to conſider himſelf as habitually connected with any other community of Chriſtians or not. It is to provide ſucceſſors in the miniſtry, for the ſervice of this claſs, that the inſtitution which now ſolicits your ſupport has been founded." (p. 11.) — "Immediately after the Revolution, the opulent Diſſenters in and about London raiſed a fund for the ſupport of three ſtudents, to be educated in Holland, for the expreſs purpoſe of being theological tutors among the Preſbyterians. Of theſe, Eames directed an academy in London, Jones at Tewkeſbury, where Butler and Seeker were educated, and Phelps, who I think was intended to be placed in Wales, conformed, and was employed in the education of William Duke of Cumberland. W. W." (p. 12, n.) — "The academy of Mr. John Frankland was of great uſe in the Northern counties; it had ſubſiſted amidſt much perſecution and trouble, which obliged him

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him frequently to remove it during a great part of the reigns of Charles and James II." (p. 12.)

The reader will by this time be convinced of the latitude of principles profeſſed in this ſeminary, which is intended as a revival of the academy at Warrington, which, ſoon after the death of the late Dr. Aikin, from various cauſes, declined, and was, 1784, transferred to Mancheſter. He will, farther, be convinced of the almoſt inſuperable difficulties which preſent themſelves to the "continuance of a cauſe which originated with the Reformation in England, to which Religion and Truth and Science have been greatly indebted." (p. 21.)—"Where are we to find young men whoſe parents are at the ſame time able to incur the needful expence, and willing that their ſons ſhould be educated to the profeſſion of a Chriſtian teacher? That there *is* this averſion among thoſe in better circumſtances, is a fact ſufficiently obvious. Whether or no the averſion is well founded, may be a reaſonable ſubject of enquiry." (p. 17.)—The reſult of this enquiry appears to be, that "the pecuniary proſpects of Proteſtant diſſenting-miniſters are not, of all others, the moſt inviting."—"The new college at Mancheſter is the *only* Engliſh ſeminary in which young miniſters of the deſcription above named are at preſent training up*. A ſimilar eſtabliſhment in the neighbourhood of London, which was alſo intended to ſupply the place of Warrington, has been diſſolved through the failure of its funds; and a very reſpectable academy at Northampton, which had furniſhed many uſeful miniſters, has ſince been diſcontinued, for reaſons beſt known to its former patrons†. On this account many of our ſmaller congregations are daily falling into the hands of the Scotiſh or Welſh ſeminaries, who, in many inſtances which might be named, by their total want of reſpectability, either in the pulpit or out of it, have diſperſed all the more reſpectable members, and brought the intereſt to the loweſt ebb; or of illiterate lay-preachers, who, however excellent and truly reſpectable as to their private characters, and however ſuitable and edifying their inſtructions to perſons of ſimilar habits, do not adequately ſupply the place of the miniſters whom they have ſucceeded—at leaſt they do not ſatisfy thoſe of their hearers who have been accuſtomed to devotional exerciſes and religious inſtructions drawn up in a more methodical and orderly way. Theſe, by degrees, withdraw from their old aſſociates, and either mix with the Eſtabliſhment, or, what is much more to be lamented for the religious intereſts of their families at leaſt, decline public worſhip altogether.—Thus have many of our former ſupports been loſt to us." (pp. 20, 21.)

Here then we cloſe the lamentable picture of the preſent ſtate of Proteſtant NONCONFORMITY.

* The author has ſince heard of an attempt to eſtabliſh an academical inſtitution at Exeter, to which he heartily wiſhes ſucceſs.

† If we are not miſinformed, this inſtitution, which began under Dr. Doddridge, is juſt transferred to an old manſion-houſe in Little Wimondley, between Stevenage and Hitchin.

103. *An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chineſe. *By* Joſeph Hager, *D. D.*

IN this very ſplendid book we have the explanation of the writing on the tea-cheſts, which is *Hi Chun Xang*, Hyſon of ſuperior quality; *Pin*, laſting and fragrant. Mr. H's book is compiled from a Chineſe Dictionary, which any one may copy without underſtanding the language of China; that is, he may do as Pope ſaid a lexicographer might be allowed to do, underſtand one word by itſelf, but not two together. Mr. H. has had acceſs to the Japaneſe Encyclopedie, in 20 volumes, of Mr. Tibſing, who was Dutch embaſſador in China before the Revolution, but is now reſident in London.

104. *Obſervations on the Income Act; particularly as it relates to the Occupiers of Land; with ſome Propoſals of Amendment; to which is added, A ſhort Scheme for meliorating the Condition of the Labouring Man. By* Francis Newbery, *Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of Appeal for the County of* Suſſex.

AS the Income Tax is, at preſent, a very material part of the reſources of the country; and as it is obvious that, to render it both equitable and productive, it ſhould be levied in due proportion upon every perſon who is liable to the tax; we ſhall extract ſome judicious remarks from this very intereſting and ingenious pamphlet, not doubting but that they will be extremely acceptable to our readers.

"The

"The Income Act, as relating to farmers, is, in fact, merely a compoſition in lieu of the tax, like a compoſition in lieu of their tithes. It has ariſen, no doubt, from the difficulties of aſcertaining ſuch income; but it is eſtabliſhed at ſo low a rate as to be very inadequate to its purpoſe.

"Taking this as granted, and admitting theſe difficulties, why ſhould not the income of farmers be taxed when it becomes exorbitant; that is, when it is increaſed to a certain degree beyond that which this compoſition had in view; namely, the ordinary value of the articles which they raiſe? for, ſurely, the ſame principles ſhould prevail with reſpect to the farming as any other buſineſs, where it can be brought to operate with effect.

"It happens, in my own caſe, that I am in the two-fold ſituation of a tradeſman in London and a gentleman of landed eſtate in the country. My trade, which is lucrative, differs in its produce in different years; but, whether it yields more or leſs, it is carried on under the ſame eſtabliſhment; and, after making the allowed deductions for expences, which vary but little, I contribute my tax upon the full amount of the income accruing, be it what it may. With reſpect to my landed property, of which I occupy ſome hundred acres myſelf, I conform to the ſtatute by delivering my ſtatement, as in the former caſe, agreeably to its directions; but I find, that, under the compoſition enacted, on taking the common average of years, as to produce, I am, as well as all other occupiers of land, highly favoured; and in this, as in my other buſineſs, I have generally the ſame eſtabliſhment, as to ſervants, horſes, oxen, &c. and the expences, annually, are nearly the ſame.

"The inference is, that a greater indulgence is given to farmers than to men in trade, in the common courſe; but, moreover, on the event of the articles of life riſing to unuſual and exorbitant prices, the occupiers of land derive every advantage without contributing, excepting by the compoſition alluded to, which is not in proportion even to their ordinary income.

"It will be urged, perhaps, that the increaſed price of corn is generally owing to a failure of the crops, and that the farmers acquire leſs by having leſs to ſell; but this objection is already anſwered, by the obſervation, that the Income Act applies in the way of compoſition on the average of years in the ordinary courſe, when what may be loſt in one ſeaſon is recovered in that which enſues. It muſt be remarked too, that when he takes a farm, this average, with regard to the uncertainty of crops, forms a part of his calculation. He does not expect to make 30 or 40l. per load of his wheat; 6 or 7l. of his hay; 4l. per quarter of his barley; 40 or 50s. of his oats; 17 or 18l. per hundred of his hops, &c. &c. He is amply ſatisfied when wheat, *communibus annis*, yields 12l. hay 4l. barley 30s. oats 20s. and hops * 5 or 6l. He had not, nor ought to have, more in his contemplation.

"My object then (having the fair principle and operation of the Income tax in view) is, that the publick ſhould derive a benefit from ſuch very extraordinary profits; and, allowing a very liberal latitude, the following regulation may be thought adviſeable: namely, when wheat riſes to 18l. per load, hay to 6l. barley to 45s. per quarter, oats to 36s. and hops to 9l. per hundred, &c. (or one half more than they are expected to produce in favourable years), then let all the growers, without exception (whether their income be under 60l. or not), pay a tax of 10s. per cent. upon all the quantities ſold at or above thoſe prices.

"Such a ſcheme would have the double operation of a preventative and of a remedy; for it would naturally have a tendency to keep all thoſe commodities below the prices at which they would become liable to the tax, and thus prove a check to any ſudden exorbitant riſe. But, when neceſſity ſhould require ſuch a riſe in any of the articles, this good conſequence would follow: that a revenue would be levied at the ſame time, which might be devoted to the diſcharge of the bounties and indemnities on the importation of a ſupply.

"If Government do not interpoſe, by ſome ſuch ſalutary meaſure, is it not to be expected that landlords will raiſe their rents? And would not this tend to increaſe the articles of ſubſiſtence permanently, and thus prove detrimental to the intereſts of the publick?

"The foregoing repreſentation and ſcheme were drawn up with the ſole intention of being ſubmitted to Government, as a ſort of official communication from one who is engaged in the execution of the act. It has been accordingly ſhewn to ſome gentlemen in adminiſtration, for whoſe general judgment I have the higheſt reſpect; but, as they have urged ſome objections which did not carry conviction to my mind, too ſtrongly biaſſed, perhaps, by prepoſſeſſion, in reſuming my pen to combat them, I have been led ſo much farther into the conſideration of the Income Act, that I thought it right to commit my obſervations to the preſs.

* "The gains, this year, upon hops, in particular places, have been moſt extraordinary. Some grounds within my knowledge have produced a ton per acre; which, at 17l. per hundred, yields the enormous ſum of 340l.; and yet the income tax upon ſuch lands is not charged, perhaps, at more than a common computation of its value, namely, 40s. per acre."

"The

"The inequality of the Income Tax, and the neceſſity of its amendment, particularly with regard to land, ſeem to be generally admitted. Whether the latter object may be attained by the preceding plan, it remains to be determined.

"The principal objections to it are, firſt, "that it might tend to eſtabliſh the articles of ſubſiſtence at a higher price than they uſually bear;" ſecondly, "that it might be conſidered as laying a duty upon the produce of the land."

"To the firſt (which, by-the-bye, is begging the queſtion, and arguing upon a ſuppoſition) it may be replied, that, as the tax is only propoſed to commence when the prices of the ſeveral commodities, whether from neceſſity, monopoly, or alarm, are become grievous; that is, when they have riſen to half as much more as their ordinary average value; ſo, if the operation were to take effect whenever any article is above its uſual price as when wheat is 14l. per load, this obſtacle is removed. But, though this may be an anſwer to the objection, it would not be prudent, perhaps, to adopt the reſource; for, if a tax of 10l. per cent. were impoſed upon wheat, and other articles, when they were ſo near the average value, a reaſonable doubt ariſes, whether it might not operate as a check to the ſpirit of agriculture. I have propoſed that it ſhould attach when they riſe to one half more than their ordinary prices, in order to interfere, as little as poſſible, with that neceſſary ſpirit.

"With regard to the other objection, let me aſk, if the Income Tax, *quoad* land, be not a duty upon its produce, what is it? It will be readily acknowledged that the term is inadequate, inaſmuch as the tax falls ſhort; but to argue that the Income Tax is other than a duty upon the produce of land would be a waſte of words. The tax is intended to be a tax upon *every man's* income. From what is the income of a farmer derived? His land; that is, its produce; therefore the duty is upon its produce. It is not, indeed, impoſed upon the articles of its produce, individually, but upon the aggregate; but that which is laid upon the whole muſt be upon all the parts.

"I may be told, however, that it was the intention of Government that the tax ſhould fall as lightly as poſſible on farmers, in order that they might have no handle or pretext for increaſing the charges on the commodities they grow. Has the deſign anſwered? On the contrary, have not all the articles riſen to prices the moſt unprecedented and unwarrantable, conſidering that the late harveſt has proved to be ample and abundant in every particular, except wheat alone, and that is not a fourth leſs than its ordinary average crop?"

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1801.

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205. *The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, &c. &c.*

(Continued from vol. LXX. p. 869.)

TO ſupply the place of our review of Sir William Jones's Works, in ſix volumes, quarto, 1799, we ſhall borrow that given in this uſeful Miſcellany.

To the firſt volume the editor has very properly prefixed the diſcourſe delivered by Lord Teignmouth to the Aſiatic Society, on the death of their illuſtrious Preſident; a production which does infinite credit to the feelings and talents of its author.

This volume contains the whole of Sir William's Diſcourſes to the Aſiatic Society that are publiſhed in their "Reſearches." In the Preliminary Diſcourſe he opens the plan of the inſtitution, by taking a comprehenſive view of its nature and object, and by ſhewing, with equal truth, ability, and eloquence, the beneficial effects which, through induſtry and perſeverance, it would infallibly produce. And it is, perhaps, the higheſt praiſe we can beſtow on this performance to ſay, that the hopes which it expreſſes are now happily realized.

In the ſecond Anniverſary Diſcourſe he developes more fully the principles of thoſe ſubjects which it belonged to the Society to inveſtigate, and draws a general and pleaſing picture of the ſtate of the Arts and Sciences in Aſia, which he repreſents as containing many hidden treaſures, that, when brought to light, would not only be valuable to philoſophy, but ſerviceable to the political and commercial intereſts of mankind.

The third Anniverſary Diſcourſe contains an elegant epitome of the natural hiſtory of the Hindûs. He commences with a geographical deſcription of India, upon the moſt enlarged ſcale, which he conſiders nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe. He then proceeds to give a few outlines of the character of the Hindûs, and quotes a beautiful paſſage from the geographical poem of "Dionyſius," to prove that this extraordinary people have not changed, either in their appearance or manners, during a long courſe of ages. The learned Preſident next obſerves, that their civil hiſtory, "beyond the middle of the nineteenth century, from the preſent time, is involved in a cloud of fables," and that we poſſeſs only four general *media* of ſatisfying our curioſity concerning it, namely, "their *languages* and *letters*, their *philoſophy*

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and *religion*, their old *ſculpture* and *architecture*, and the written memorials of their *ſciences* and *arts*." Of all theſe he gives a moſt learned and intereſting account; and from the whole he draws this concluſion: "that the Hindûs had an immemorial affinity with the old Perſians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians; the Phenicians, Greeks, and Tuſcans; the Scythians, or Goths, and Celts; the Chineſe, Japaneſe, and Peruvians; and that, as no reaſon appears for believing that they were a colony from any of thoſe nations, or any of thoſe nations from them, it may be fairly inferred, that they all proceeded from ſome central country."

The fourth Diſcourſe gives a conciſe account of the Arabs previous to the Mahommedan revolution, together with ſome admirable philological remarks on their language, and ſome obſervations on their antient religion, monuments, and arts. Of their religion he obſerves, "we may ſafely pronounce, that, before the introduction of Mahommedaniſm, the noble and learned Arabs were Theiſts, but that a ſtupid idolatry prevailed among the lower orders of the people; that, until their emigration, no trace of any philoſophy but *Ethicks* is to be found among them; and that even their ſyſtem of morals, generous and enlarged as it ſeems to have been in the minds of a few illuſtrious chieftains, was, on the whole, miſerably depraved, for a century *at leaſt*, before Mahommed."—"The diſtinguiſhing virtues which they boaſted of inculcating and practiſing were, a contempt of riches, and even death; but, in the age of the *ſeven poets*, their liberality had deviated into wild profuſion, their courage into ferocity, and their patience into an obſtinate ſpirit of encountering fruitleſs dangers."

Talking of the monuments of antiquity preſerved in Arabia, he gives the following deſcription of the famous CABAH at MECCA.

"The *Cábah*, or *quadrangular* edifice at *Mecca*, is indiſputably ſo ancient that its original uſe, and the name of its founder, are loſt in a cloud of idle traditions. An Arab gravely told me, it was raiſed by ABRAHAM, who, as I aſſured him, was never there: others aſcribe it, with more probability, to ISMAEL, or one of his immediate deſcendants; but, whether it was built as a place of divine worſhip, as a fortreſs, as a ſepulchre, or as a monument of the treaty between the old poſſeſſors of Arabia and the ſons of Kidar, antiquaries may diſpute, but no mortal can determine."—He then obſerves, "that it is probable the *Cábah* was originally deſigned for religious purpoſes;" * * * "but that this temple, the ſanctity of which was reſtored by Mahommed, had been ſtrangely profaned at the time of his birth, when it was uſual to decorate its wall with poems on all ſubjects."

As to the arts and ſciences of the Arabs, he ſays,

"That the manners of the *Hejázi* Arabs, which have continued, we know, from the time of SOLOMON to the preſent age, were by no means favourable to the cultivation of arts; and, with regard to ſciences, there is no reaſon to believe that they were acquainted with any; for, the mere amuſement of giving names to ſtars, which were uſeful to them in their paſtoral or predatory rambles through the deſarts, and in their obſervations on the weather, can hardly be conſidered as a material part of aſtronomy."

The reſult of the learned author's enquiries concerning Arabia ſeems to confirm the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs and Arabs are totally diſtinct races of people; but that a commercial intercourſe had ſubſiſted between them from time immemorial.

Tartary, which an elegant writer has, by a ſtrong metaphor, denominated the *foundary of the human race*, is the ſubject of the learned Preſident's fifth diſcourſe. He gives a general but accurate deſcription of that vaſt region; he takes a view of the manners of its inhabitants; of their languages and letters; of their progreſs in civilization; of the ſpirit of their religion and laws; of their civil hiſtory; of their antient monuments; and of their proficiency in arts and ſciences antecedent to the age of *Zengiz Khán*; and the general corollary which he forms from the whole of the facts and circumſtances brought forward in this and the two preceding diſcourſes, is to the following effect: namely, "That the far greater part of Aſia has been peopled, and immemorially poſſeſſed, by three conſiderable nations, called *Hindûs*, *Arabs*, and *Tartars*; each of them divided and ſubdivided into an infinite number of branches, and all of them ſo different in form and features, language, manners, and religion, that, if they ſprang originally from a common root, they muſt have been ſeparated for ages."

In his ſixth diſcourſe he deſcribes the antient empire of *Iran*, better known by the

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he name of Persia, and gives a deeply-earned and most masterly dissertation on the three dialects of that country, he *Zend*, the *Pahlavì*, and the *Pársì*. The *Zend* and *Old Pahlavì*, he informs us, "are almost extinct in *Irán*; for, among six or seven thousand *Gubrs*, who reside chiefly at *Yezd*, and in *Cirmán*, there are very few who can read *Pahlavì*, and scarce any who even boast of knowing the *Zend*; while the *Pársì*, which remains almost pure in the *Sháh-námah*, has now become, by the intermixture of numberless Arabic words, and many imperceptible changes, a new language, exquisitely polished by a series of fine writers in prose and verse, and analogous to the different idioms gradually formed in Europe after the subversion of the Roman empire." This last language, so formed, is that which is written and spoken by the modern Persians, and which is as generally understood in all the polished nations of Asia, but particularly in India, as the French is in Europe; it is the current language of courts, and that in which all state affairs are transacted. The *Zend*, which was the learned language of antient Persia, and in which the *Zeratusht* or Zoroaster* wrote, Sir William Jones incontestibly proves to have been a dialect of the *Sanscreet*. And he is decidedly of opinion that the *Pahlavì* was derived from the *Chaldaick*.

Of the primeval religion of *Irán* he observes, "That it was that which Sir Isaac Newton calls the oldest of all religions, namely, "a firm believe that one Supreme God made the world by his power, and continually governed it by his providence; a pious fear, love, and adoration of him; a due reverence for parents and aged persons; a paternal affection for the whole human species, and a compassionate tenderness even for the brute creation."—Nothing surely can be more truly sublime than such a system of devotion; "a system which," as Sir William well observes, "was too pure to be of long duration among mortals." It was succeeded by the theology of Zoroaster, which was, in fact, a corruption of the Brahminical system.

Respecting the metaphysical theology of the *Sufis*, he gives the following account: "Their fundamental tenets," says he, "are, that nothing exists *absolutely* but God; that the human soul is an emanation from his essence, and, though divided for a time from its heavenly source, will be finally re-united with it; that the highest possible happiness will arise from its re-union; and that the chief good of mankind in this transitory world consists in as perfect an *union* with the eternal spirit as the incumbrances of a mortal frame will allow; that, for this purpose, they should break all connexion with extrinsic objects, and pass through life without *attachments*, as a swimmer in the ocean strikes freely without the impediments of cloaths; that they should be straight and free as the cypress, whose fruit is hardly perceptible, and not sink under a load like fruit-trees *attached* to a trellis; that, if mere earthly charms have power to influence the soul, the *idea* of celestial beauty must overwhelm it in extatic delight; that, for want of apt words to express the divine perfections and the ardour of devotion, we must borrow such expressions as approach the nearest to our ideas, and speak of *beauty* and *love* in a transcendant and mystical sense; that, like a reed torn from its native bank, like wax separated from its delicious honey, the soul of man bewails its disunion with *melancholy mystick*, and sheds burning tears, like the lighted taper, waiting passionately for the moment of its extinction, as a disengagement from earthly trammels, and the means of returning to its *only beloved*."—"Such, in part," continues the learned President, "for I omit the minute and more subtle metaphysicks of the *Sufis* (which are mentioned in the *Dabistan*), is the wild and enthusiastic religion of the modern Persian poets, especially of the sweet *Hafiz*, and the great *Maulavì*. Such is the system of the *Vedánti* philosophers and best lyric poets of India; and as it was a system of the highest antiquity in both nations, it may be added to the many other proofs of an immemorial affinity between them." *(To be continued.)*

* "*M. Anquetil du Perron*, the author of the *Zendavésta*, which he asserts was written by *Zoroaster*, but which is, in fact, a mere modern fabrication, has given vocabularies of the Zend and Pahlavì dialects, that the Parsis at Surat enabled him to compile, and that confirms the opinion of Sir William Jones."

C. asks, Whether the ruins called *Maiden House*, surrounded by Fulbeck Heath, co. Lincoln, hath been a religious foundation? The land it stood on, containing about ten acres, is extraparochial.

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VERSES

VERSES

On seeing a young Lady at Covent-Garden Theatre, on Wednesday, March 11, 1801, *at the Performance of Handel's charming Pastoral Serenata of* ACIS AND GALATEA.

WHILST, dear unknown! your feeling figh aroſe
For Galatea and for Acis' woes,
Mine, ſympathetic, ſwell'd my heaving breaſt [bleſt.
For thee, ſweet maid! with every beauty

When to the liſtening nymph the youthful ſwain
In trembling accents told his amorous pain,
How long'd my lips my paſſion to declare
To thee, than Galatea's ſelf more fair!
But modeſt fear reſtrain'd my yielding tongue,
And o'er my lips her binding fetters flung.

What tho' theſe lines thine eyes ſhould chance to ſee? [to thee.
Yet may'ſt thou deem them not addreſſ'd
Know then to thee, to thee the powers belong, [ſung;
That taught my lips to try their ſkill in
Whoſe charms ſuperior to the reſt were found,
Tho' many a beauty fill'd the ſcene around.

Haply, dear maid! to all but thee 'tis known, [alone.
Thine are thoſe peerleſs charms, and thine
I'll ſtrive then, but alas! th' attempt is vain, [reign.
To paint the beauties in thy form that
If e'er thou'ſt wander'd by the ſtreamlet's ſide,
And bent to gaze upon the tranquil tide,
Thoſe thouſand beauties muſt have met thine eyes, [vies.
Whoſe leaſt the beſt of every nymph out-

Fair are your cheeks as ſilvery clouds on high,
Ting'd by the riſing ſun with roſy dye;
Radiant with ſmiles, of clear, tranſlucid blue,
Your eyes outrival heaven itſelf in hue,
When, from a loftier path, the orb of day
Darts o'er the fields of air his dazzling ray.
Red as the berries of the hedge-born roſe,
Your dewy lips your ivory teeth encloſe,
White as the ſnow, when not a zephyr ſtrays,
That reſts, unſullied, on its bending ſprays.

Still ſhould'ſt thou fail to know theſe ſtrains ſo rude [lude.
To thee, and to thy charms, ſweet maid! allLearn 'twas my happy lot thy name to hear,
Whoſe ſound will ever to my heart be dear.
"Suſan!" a voice, perhaps a parent's, cried:
Your lips, obedient to the voice, replied.
Tho' fate ſhould bleſs me with thy ſight no more, [lore.
For thee, dear Suſan! Heaven I'll oft im-

But tho' them know'ſt theſe praiſes are thine own, [known.
The youth who ſings them may remain un-
I ſat before thee with unheeding mind,
Heedleſs at firſt what beauties blaz'd behind: ſight,
But when I turn'd, and ſaw the heavenly
Was fill'd with rapture, wonder and delight!

Then ſidelong I reclin'd that, more at eaſe,
Thine eyes might roam, but moſt mine own to pleaſe.
For oft ſtol'n glances on thy charms I threw, [drew.
Tha', meeting thine, in timid haſte with-
If e'er you chanc'd thoſe glances to behold,
This their confuſion muſt my love have told.
As ſighs and trembling lips and accents weak [ſpeak.
Paſſion unfeign'd and heart-felt truth be-

But why, ah why! declare my amorous pain,
To whom, alas! I ne'er may ſee again!
If faithful Acis, tho' his fair confeſſ'd
A mutual paſſion glow'd within her breaſt,
Was reav'd, by Polyphemus' vengeful blow,
The rapturous joys of wedded love to know;
Can I e'er hope th' immortal powers above,
Will ſmile propitious on my hapleſs love,
When ſhe, whoſe beauties have inſpir'd my lays, praiſe:
Cares not for me, nor heeds my empty
And haply feels—the thought augments pain,
A partial paſſion for another ſwain!

EMELIA.

FROM THE SPECTATOR. N° 302.

WHO can behold Emilia, and not feel [fired zeal?
Love's warmeſt glow, and Friendſhip's kin-
Th' unſtudied graces of her matchleſs mien, [ſeen,
Whene'er ſhe ſpeaks, or whereſoe'er ſhe's
Inflame all hearts, till high our pulſes beat
For near acceſs—enjoyment more complete.
And yet her ſmile can ſtrongly reprove
Each ſecret impulſe of licentious love.
Thus, tho' the ſparks of beauty round us play,
Till fell deſire would lead the will aſtray:
Not rigid looks—but Virtue's decent air
Alike protects, and dignifies the fair.
Good-humour ſits reſplendent on her face,
And ſpreads o'er every charm peculiar grace.
Savage the breaſt, whoſe paſſion would deſtroy
Emilia's peace—to perfect brutal joy!
A form ſo fair, by Nature ſeem'd deſign'd, [mind,
A dwelling, ſuited to that peaceful
Where Piety preſides, and Hope reſi..'d;

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Too

Too oft the fallies of mankind defame,
By ſtrange conceits, Religion's ſacred name.
Look but around; Devotion will appear
In ſome mere ſullen neſs, in others fear.
Some to be pious, ſtrive but to deſpond;
Some reſt on forms, nor think of aught beyond:
'Tis oſtentation in the greater part,
And, void of Nature, proves the work of Art.
Not ſo Emilia's creed, whoſe genuine ſcope,
By reaſon bounded, and upheld by hope,
Ne'er into wild or frantic fallies breaks,
Nor of deſpair, from cloiſter'd gloom, partakes;
But knows the tenour of its courſe to ſteer,
Exact and uniform, but not ſevere.
Thus ſenſe, not habit, leads her to fulfil,
On pureſt principle, her Maker's will.

Is there an object, more than all, to move
Indignant ſympathy and manly love?
Say, if thou canſt, who ſcruples to confeſs?
'Tis injur'd innocence, 'tis beauty in diſtreſs.
The heart, eſtrang'd from pity, *here* appears
Touch'd to the quick, and ſeeks relief from tears.
Why ſhould the Muſe in plaintive ſtrain relate
The varying turns in fair Emilia's fate?
Th' afflictive turns which call'd her virtues forth,
Proclaim'd the heroine, and ſtamp'd her worth.
How can the world's deep ſympathy avail?
How chooſe the horrors of this piteous tale?
Yet when I ſee the much-afflicted fair
In ſocial life with ſo compoſ'd an air,
Look from this vale of ſorrow to the bourne
Of endleſs bliſs, nor with impatience mourn;
In converſe too with cheerfulneſs and eaſe
As if the world had *only pow'r* to pleaſe;
A form angelick riſes on my ſight,
And fills my mind with exquiſite delight.
When did Philoſophy before appear
So fraught with truth, or ſo devoid of fear?
When did a form ſo fair, ſo pure a ſoul
Unite, and own ſweet Reaſon's juſt controul?
For beauty oft is by her votaries brought
To plead preſcription for that want of thought,
Which ſcoffs at wiſdom, nor can e'er abide
The kind inſtructions of ſo grave a guide.

Had ſome fam'd poet in appropriate lays
Here reach'd the ſummit of Emilia's praiſe,
The picture, haply, had been deem'd to prove
The height alone of flattery, or love.
But this faint ſketch can no ſuſpicions raiſe,
Whoſe utmoſt effort 's but impartial praiſe.
Whoſe utmoſt aim is but to bring to view
A pattern rare—for others to purſue,
To ſhew true Virtue's captivating mien,
Which to be lov'd needs only to be ſeen.

Honoria mark, thro' each revolving hour
On conqueſt bent, and arbitrary pow'r;
Taſteleſs at leaſt the faſtious minutes fly,
If e'er ſhe moves, nor ſees a captive die.
Not void of perſonal charms; nor yet unfit
To lead her circle on the ſcore of wit:
Whoſe ſocial pow'rs, but for this idol dream,
Had fix'd her huſband's and the world's eſteem.
But ah! all title to reſpect ſhe waves,
Nor owns as ſubjects, whom ſhe marks for ſlaves;
Yet lives the victim of this idol rage,
From conſtant dread of wrinkles, and old age.
To perſonal charms is then *Emilia* blind?
But counting theſe leſs laſting, and refin'd,
She cheriſh'd moſt the beauties of the mind.
Nay, in the bloom of youth, in beauty's pride,
When crowds admiring throng'd the fair one's ſide,
No falſe deluding hopes ſhe gave, nor drew
One joy from pangs the diſappointed knew.
And when the coyneſs of her virgin years
Gave way to reaſon, combating her fears,
She weigh'd with caution each admirer's claim,
And *Bromius* wedded, as approv'd by fame.
Ye guardian angels, by your watchful care
Defend Emilia hence from every ſnare:
Protect her too from inſolence and wrong,
The ſcowl of envy, and th' envenom'd tongue.
Oh! guide her onward in the paths ſhe treads;
For peace will follow where true virtue leads;
And when frail mortals may no longer know
The light of purity like her's below,
Oh! bear her gently to thoſe ſcenes above,
Where all is harmony, and peace, and love.
Then, quick tranſition! vail'd from human ſight,
Sh'll ſhine an angel in the realms of light.

CLEANDER,

WRITTEN BY A YOUTH OF SEVENTEEN.

BENEATH the willows of a ſilent vale,
Where many a ſwain has told a tender tale
Of faithleſs Phœbe, or of Kate unkind;
'Twas there that good Cleander ſate reclin'd,
A hapleſs youth, by ſorrow thither brought,
To weep his country's fate, his own forgot:
Faſt flow'd his tears, and ſighs redoubled ſighs,
With many a prayer eſſay'd to reach the ſkies;
Till thus in artleſs numbers he began,
O Innocence! primæval friend to man,
Had but thy veſtal zone been unprofan'd,
Our breaſts to woe impervious had remain'd;
Th' alarm of foreign or domeſtic foes
Had ne'er aſſail'd our ſweet ſerene repoſe;
Britannia

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Britannia then had never known to feel
The direful loss of her departed weal;
Her sons had never learnt th' inhuman art
To wield the spear, to aim the missive dart;
Level'd relentless at a brother's heart,
Ah! then the tender mother had not known
The pang of separation from her son,
Once the support of her declining years,
But now the pregnant source of all her fears;
The night in prayer she spends, in tears the day,
Till fell Despair upon her heartstrings lay
His ruthless hand, then prone to earth she bends,
Till wish'd-for death her sad existence ends.
Nor she alone; the youth's beloved spouse,
The faithful object of his constant vows;
Whose sympathy, by many a toil endear'd,
His comforts doubled, and his sorrows shar'd;
Yes, she is doom'd to see with streaming eyes,
When prostrate the expiring victim lies,
When, drown'd in blood, and rack'd with agonies,
Breathless, he struggles, drops his sword, and dies.
Alas! no more his helpless infant race
Shall climb his knees to share their sire's embrace:
His hand no more the lovely babes shall lead,
Nor teach their feet in Virtue's path to tread:
Unhappy orphans! how shall I relate
The numerous woes that swell your wretched fate?
Perhaps, left friendless on some distant shore,
To see the native land you love no more;
Perhaps led captive by a haughty foe,
Resolv'd to glut his cruel rage on you;
Or, if your happier feet in Britain tread,
Compel'd e'en here to beg your daily bread.
Yet tho' with weeeping thousands I lament
The train of war, shall bravery relent?
What! when our bleeding country calls for aid,
Shall Englishmen, in sloth supinely laid,
Seek an inglorious shelter from the fight,
In base surrender, or in baser flight?
What! shall we yield to the insulting Gaul
Our laws, our liberty, our lives, our all?
And will the sons of British hearts of oak
Tamely sumit to wear vile Slavery's yoke?
Suppose it so, suppose the Gallic host
Descend triumphant on my native coast,
And arms, and blood, and wild disorder burst
Floodlike at once, resolv'd to do their worst,
Tell me, my heart, what would'st thou yield to fear,
If the assassin rais'd his brandish'd spear
To sheathe it in my bosom?"
Here he ceas'd,
And Resignation fill'd his dauntless breast,
For on his heart this motto was engraven,
"I'll try my utmost, and I'll trust in Heaven."

ΑΛΕΚΤΩΡ.

Jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon.

EREWHILE in youth's luxuriant bow'rs reclin'd,
I mark'd not the gay dawn or noon-tide ray;
And when the Western sun his throne resign'd,
Serene oblivion veil'd the close of day,
While like the fading beam life stole away:
But now does danger the fair scene deform,
Stern minister, yet raging but to save;
While Friendship shudders at th' impending storm,
And Awe controuls the good, and Horror quells the brave,
And for his banquet yawns th' inexorable grave.
Rouse thee, Reflection, from the sensual dream!
Far other paths with other hopes to climb,
Let Contemplation urge the heav'nly theme,
And snatch thee in her flaming car sublime,
Beyond the fleeting atmosphere of time;
And let Devotion arm the stedfast soul,
While Resignation waits th' approaching doom,
Teach her to triumph where the thunders roll,
Pierce with undaunted eye the midnight gloom,
Outsoar the realms of death, and reign beyond the tomb.
Nor Friendship claims in vain the pious tear;
Let Fancy to the couch of pain draw nigh,
And while she trembles for a life so dear,
List to the monitor in ev'ry sigh,
And read instruction in the languid eye;
And thro' each change the fell disease pursue,
When Reason wanders from the burning brain,
When ceaseless pangs the dreadful strife renew,
And torture hunts for life thro' ev'ry vein,
Till fierce convulsion ends th' unalterable pain.
With sacred sorrows now converse alone,
And let Remembrance cloud thy tearful eyes,
Still cherish in thine ear the parting groan,
And, while e'en now the struggling spirit flies,
Let the loud summons warn thee to be wise.
Does careless ease in vig'rous youth confide?
Hark, in yon sigh the frail protection fled;
Ah! see the hand outstretch'd that whelms thy pride,
Where the pale worms their drear pavilion spread,
Where night eternal reigns, and silence shrouds the dead.
Thy restless fancy let the past employ;
The varied chart of early life review,
Search in thy parted hours for present joy,
And say what scenes shall active thought renew,
To cool thy burning breast with timely dew?
Say, wilt though cull them from th' infectious host

Of

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Of frantic follies that disdain controul?
Oh say, will conscience ratify the boast
Of revels that adore the midnight bowl,
While hov'ring dæmons hail their conquest o'er the soul?

Now to far other joys Almighty Pow'er
The gem divine of happiness consign'd,
And bad to sparkle in the pensive hour,
When Virtue's ardour the pure heart refin'd,
And Meditation wing'd th' aspiring mind.
Oh may Religion bear us to the prize!
Her sanctifying shade our thoughts o'ercast!
And may each hallow'd moment as it flies
Glow with a purer radiance than the past,
Till Judgement sound the trump, and Nature breathe her last!
And could not Mercy's dulcet call enforce
Thy favour'd steps to walk in Virtue's way;
But, to reclaim the wanderer's impious course,
Must vengeance the benignant form array,
And fell Misfortune stretch her iron sway?
All-gracious Heav'n! thou know'st our feeble frame, [we trust,
How thankless to the Power in whom
How sink our thoughts beneath thine awful name, [just!
How vain the wise, how unprepar'd the
Our brightest virtues mourn repentant in the dust.

Still let my sacred soul the theme prolong, [shall raise,
The humbling theme my fervent thoughts
For meekness wakens the triumphal song,
While soars Humility on wings of praise,
The fairest idol of Creation's gaze.
No pious doubt, no silent prayer unknown,
Aspires to move the Intercessor's ear:
Well pleas'd Omnipotence descends to own
A grateful offering in our contrite fear!
And angels ministrant shall consecrate each tear. [severe,
Author of life! most bounteous when
With transient woes dispensing bliss divine,
Teach the fond heart thy councils to revere,
Flee for protection to thy laws benign,
And to thy will her ev'ry wish resign:
And let thy blessings wait the trembling grief,
That sadly heaves the supplicating sigh;
Torn by suspence, yet fearful of relief;
While hope and fear with mingling pencils vie [turity.
To paint the dubious form of dark fu-
Should thy decree the valued gift resume
Let healing grace support us to obey;
Or should victorious Hope the storm illume,
Let Piety salute returning day,
And Gratitude unite her heav'nly lay.
And ne'er let erring Mirth, or giddy Youth,
The dotart of delusive joys explore;
But Wisdom lead us to the shrine of Truth,
And to the fount of bliss Devotion soar,
The fount that ever flows when time shall flow no more.

May 3, 1794. DE SACROBOSCO.

Translation of the second Fable of PHÆDRUS.
"Athenæ quum florerent," &c.

WHEN Athens shone with glory crown'd,
And nimble Freedom skip'd around,
Soon Anarchy all curbs disdain'd,
And factious parties lordships gain'd;
Who to Pisistratus resign,
Their fortress and their ev'ry shrine.
'Twas then the Attics moan'd their fate;
Nor for dire wrong or slav'ry great,
But, us'd to Freedom's milder way,
They found it irksome to obey—
To them complaining and depress'd,
Then Æsop thus his tale address'd.
Once on a time, 'mid boundless lakes,
With croakings vast, and earth-felt quakes,
The frogs from Jove demand a lubber,
Who might on recreant weights turn drubber.
Jove smirked, to Juno gave a hug,
And then down hurl'd a monstrous plug,
Which tumbling with a banging crash
Made all the herd down deep to splash.
Here many a dripping hour they spend,
Mid stinking muck and dirt close penn'd:
At length one daring scout *Brave Frog!*
Up with his pate, and peep'd at *Log*;
Who, being in a pleasant humour,
Did not at *once* strike dead the comer.—
This deed atchiev'd, he stoutly bawl'd,
And up his murky brethren crawl'd;
Who seeing that annihilation
Had not quite seiz'd the *whole* creation,
And that their king had ta'en a doze,
Or else been maim'd by 's falling blows;
With paws extended gave the hop,
And, *dictu nefandum*, jump'd on his top!
Abusing him with scoffing shouts,
They off to Jove some other scouts,
To beg for king more serviceable
Than that would serve them for a table.
Jove knit his brows, then down'd a Hydra,
Who weigh'd his subjects in no *libra*;
For e'er he came he fell an eating,
And quite forgot both cook and spitting.
Poor Frogs are eat, and must be so,
Since neither lip nor tongue would go;
Fear having cramm'd the whole with glue,
Which nought but Peace could e'er undo.
By craft, they pack fair Maia's son
To Jove, that he anon would come,
To free them from this sad condition,
And better answer their petition.
Jove, all enrag'd at this request,
His hasty answer thus express'd.
You loobies; who were quite displeas'd
The pool to swim, except it freez'd;
You curs! who would not bear the king,
Who had not forky tail, nor sting;
Now take your fate, the due deserve,
Of base-born fools who'd tyrants serve!

APPLE.

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APPLICATION.

England! my country! thou whom dangers croud, [bow'd;
Whom foes malignant would with glee have
Thou! whom mid all thy faults art still the pride
Of many a valiant, and of good the guide;
Be ne'er thy lot as that my tale hath told—
No; let not England e'er to slaves be sold!
Oh ye! who would our goodly statutes change, [range.—
To forms aërial which in breasts light
Oh ye! who spend the dark drear night to spoil
The charm of manhood, and of age the toil—
Ye! who French manners—hateful friends would bring, [sures ring;
To peaceful climes where nought but plea-
Bethink awhile! nor madly strike the blow—
Which would lov'd England—would your all lay low!

Bristol, King-square. PHILO BRITTANNIÆ.

NAVAL POETRY. N° II.

"NOR let the sons of letter'd pride despise [hour rise;
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of va-
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus song the Spartan train."

PYE'S NAUCR.

HARK! how the church bells with a sudden peal [come
Stun the glad ear:—— Tidings of joy have
To crown each anxious hope. Two gallant ships [fought,
Met on the element; they met, they
And England triumph'd.——————
——————Yet there was one who died
'Mid that day's glory, whose obscurer name
No great historian's page will chronicle;
'Twas in the catalogue of slain.——Thank God!
The sound was not familiar to my ear.
But it was told me after, that this man
Was by a press-gang's violence roughly forc'd [ones,
From his own home, and wife, and little
Who by his labour lived:——that he was one [feel
Whose uncorrupted heart could keenly
An husband's love, a father's anxiousness;
That from the wages of his toil he fed
The distant dear ones, and would talk of them
At midnight when he trod the silent deck
With him he valued; talk of them, of joys
That he had known —— oh God! and of the hour [heart,
When they should meet again, till his full
His manly heart, at last would overflow,
Even like a child's, with very tenderness.
Peace to his honest spirit! suddenly
It came, and merciful, the ball of death;
For it came suddenly, and shatter'd him,
And left no moment's agonizing thought
On those he lov'd so well.——————
——————He, ocean deep,
Now lies at rest. Be thou her comforter
Who art the widow's friend! Man does not know [back,
What a cold sickness made her blood run
When first she heard the tidings of the fight; [hope
Man does not know with what a dreadful
She listen'd to the names of those that died;
Man does not know, or knowing will not heed,
With what an agony of tenderness
She gaz'd upon her children, and beheld
His image who was gone. O God! be thou
Her comforter who art the widow's friend!

NAUTICUS.

PARAPHRASE

Of the well-known Song of "Crazy Jane."

Mixtoque insania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor. VIRGIL.

DIC mihi, cur tantâ formidine corda tremiscunt? [metus?
Cur mentem exagitant, Nympha pudica,
Anne ego, quæ demens vagor, heu! pertristis et exspes,
Anne tibi tanti causa timoris ego?
Nostrane commovit miserantem insania Nympham? [metûs!
Crede mihi, haud veri stat tibi causa
Non equidem immeritæ cordi est inferre dolores,
Si tua vel Janæ regna ruina paret.
Tunc meos casus ploras et amara laborum?
Ah! tales casus ne patiare, cave!
Qui gemit, et luget—languetque, est falsus amator, [mali!
(Crede, precor) labes hinc mihi summa
Ipsa duc Henricum malè fausta, fidelis amabam,
Talis Virginibus non amor ante fuit!
Abstulit at mentem juvenis, Janæque dolores [amor.
Intulit, heu! cumulat quos malè sanus
Henricum (falsumque diu sine crimine) amavi,
Henricum vitæ spem columenque meæ!
Ille edens gemitus, sæpe illacrymansque, vocabat
(Ah nimium læsos) in sua vota Deos!
Quin periere meæ prisci virtutis honores,
Omniaque infantiæ deperiere simul;
Hic subita insanam dementia cepit amantem,
Et dolor, et furiis exagitatus amor!
Perpetuò curis hinc mens succumbit amaris,
Nec requies luctûs, nec medicina mali est.
Prima ubi conspexi Henricum, in quo prima reliqui,
Expertem mentis me tenet iste locus!
Hic vagor heu! mea fata dolens juvenemque fugacem,
Surdisque effundens verba ferenda notis!
Me quisque intarea miseram, sortemque nefandam,
"Infelix salve Jana!" viator ait!

Rugby, April 2. W. H.

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PRO-

February 17.

It was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this House be expressed, in the strongest terms, to the right honourable Henry Addington, for the exemplary and distinguished manner in which he discharged the duties of Speaker during the whole of the period in which he filled the chair of the House of Commons; that he be assured, that the proofs which he has uniformly given of attachment to the Constitution, the steadiness with which he has maintained the dignity and privileges of this House, the ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to Parliamentary Business, which have marked the whole of his conduct, justly entitle him to our approbation, respect, and gratitude;" and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth:

"Mr. Addington, The House have unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this House be expressed in the strongest terms to you, Sir, for the exemplary and distinguished manner in which you discharged the duties of Speaker during the whole of the period in which you filled the chair of the House of Commons; that you be assured that the proofs which you have uniformly given of attachment to the Constitution, the steadiness with which you have maintained the dignity and privileges of this House, the ability, integrity, and unremitting attention to Parliamentary Business, which have marked the whole of your conduct, justly entitle you to their approbation, respect, and gratitude; and it is my duty to convey to you the thanks of the House, according to this resolution. In discharge of this duty, if I were to indulge my private feelings, I should easily find topics on which to expatiate. But I am to thank you for your conduct in this chair, and on that subject the resolution itself amply conveys the opinion of the House. If I were to endeavour to give their sentiments in other words, I should probably only weaken the force of the expressions which they have used; and I will not therefore attempt to convey to you their thanks in any language but their own."

Upon which Mr. *Addington* said,

"Mr. Speaker, It is with sensations of the most respectful and heartfelt gratitude, that I receive the testimony of approbation, which you have communicated to me, in obedience to the commands of the House. To enjoy their good opinion was my pride, and comfort, during my continuance in their service; to experience such a proof of it, as has been afforded me upon the present occasion, is indeed the highest honour, and the most gratifying reward. Being only conscious of having discharged my duty with zeal, and fidelity, I feel a satisfaction, which I am unable to express, in being allowed to indulge the hope, that the chair, in which you preside, has not lost, by my conduct, any portion of that dignity, and authority, which are so essential to the well-regulated freedom of debate, as well as to the rights, and privileges of the representatives of the people, and which you, Sir, I am sure, will ever be disposed to maintain. My best acknowledgements, Sir, are due to you, for the manner in which you have been pleased to execute the orders of the House: to the House itself, I owe every obligation, which can bind the duty, veneration, and attachment of an individual to the first public body in the world."

On the second reading of the bill for repealing the Brown Bread Act, Mr. *W. Bird* contended that fraudulent means were used to keep up the price of grain; that the quays from Limehouse to Westminster were loaded with corn, which, with all the considerate economy of the rich, and the industry and frugality of the poor, could not keep the latter from starving.

Lord *Sheffield* objected to the total repeal of the Act. He wished it to be left at the public discretion to use Brown Bread. His Lordship observed, that he had made and retailed to the poor bread infinitely better than that lately sold in the metropolis, and found that he could do so without loss, selling it at two-thirds of the London price. He thought, and Mr. *Buxton* concurred in the opinion, that the adulterations under the late bill required investigation.

Messrs. *Ryder*, *Yorke*, and *Vansittart*, observed, that, by the repeal of the late Act, the provisions of previous bills admitting the making of Brown Bread would be revived. The bill then passed a Committee, and the Report was received.

February 18.

For the proceedings on the opening of the budget, see p. 176.

February 19.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means being brought up, Mr. *M. A. Taylor* entered into a detailed account of the poor's rates, the decay of many of our manufactures, and a general and pernicious statement of the internal situation of the country, in opposition to the glowing and flattering description given by Mr. Pitt.

Sir *J. Parnell* observed, that the Irish expenditure last year amounted to 5,600,000l. and that the proportion of the supply this year, to be made by Ireland, amounted to 4,186,000l. leaving a deficiency of 1,414,000l. to be provided for by England, over and above her stipulated proportion.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that Ireland, in addition to the sum of 4,186,000l. her joint contribution,

contribution, was independently to provide for the intereſt of her national debt, the ſums neceſſary to keep up the ſinking fund, for compenſation to the diſfranchiſed boroughs, &c. and to cover which a loan of 2,212,000 had been negociated. In reply to Mr. Taylor he contended, with much force and reaſoning, that the calamities he had enumerated were imputable ſolely to a failure of our laſt year's crops; and he aſked if we were to abandon a right eſſential to our political exiſtence becauſe the poor's rates had exceeded their ordinary amount in conſequence of a temporary occaſion? He obſerved, that foreign countries were indebted to us for our manufactures, as we were to them for markets; that there was one great commercial nation determined to preſerve its neutrality; and that, ſhould the war rage to the extent apprehended, our merchandize would ſtill find its way to the Continent in neutral veſſels.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* entered into a general ſtatement, to ſhew that Ireland had ſaved very largely in her expenditure by the Union; on which, Sir *J. Parnell* obſerved, that, if the uſage of the Houſe permitted, he would controvert the Noble Lord's poſitions.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* ſupported the arguments of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. *Joliffe* thought the tax on horſes uſed in agriculture inexpedient.

Mr. *Sturt* prefaced his promiſed motion, for an inquiry into the failure of the expedition to Ferrol, by diſclaiming any party or perſonal conſiderations. He obſerved, that, after three months moſt extraordinarily ſpent in Quiberon Bay, the expedition, comprifing 11,500 men, independent of ſailors and marines, and 16 pieces of cannon, landed with ſcaling-ladders, &c. on Auguſt 25, and gained the heights without oppoſition. The 52d regt. defeated a ſmall party oppoſed to them, and were preſſing forward to the reduction of Fort St. Philip, which commanded the harbour, and which had only a garriſon of 50 men, when the detachment was ordered to retreat. The poſſeſſion of this fort would have ſecured 35 ſail of ſhips, comprifing two of 112 guns, one of 84, and two of 74. The entire force of the enemy did not amount to more than 2600 men. He read ſeveral letters from officers in the navy and army, pronouncing the retreat as diſgraceful in the higheſt degree; and that the place might have been carried with a loſs not exceeding 200 men.

Sir *James Pulteney* (who commanded the expedition) entered into a detail of his operations, and the ſituation of the place. The town, he obſerved, is ſurrounded by three arms of the ſea, and the remaining ſide is fortified with baſtions, ravelins, and a newly-erected ſtone parapet; the number of men in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, he ſtated at between 7 and 8,000, being conſiderably more than were neceſſary to defend the works, ſo much ſo that they ſent 2,000 men out of the town. An aſſault he deemed impracticable, and the enemy might have greatly overpowered him by numbers before he could have opened the trenches. Eighteen hundred men, whom he had defeated in the morning, retreated into Fort St. Philip, and the greater part were ſent away in boats, as they were not wanted there. The garriſon conſiſted of 500 men, fully competent to its defence. He denied the report of diſſentions between the two ſervices, the Admiral having deſired to attack the place with the ſailors, or of having condemned the retreat; on the contrary, all the ſuperior officers regarded it as a meaſure of neceſſity. The ſuddenneſs of the retreat was in a material degree influenced by a conſideration, that there was an ulterior and more important ſervice to be performed by his army, which a ſhort delay might have rendered him incapable of undertaking.

Mr. *Jekyll* reprobated in ſtrong terms the ſending out an expedition without plan or project, and ignorant of the force of the enemy.

Mr. *Dundas* defended the expedition, which was intended as a diverſion in favour of the Auſtrians in Italy, to aſſiſt Portugal then menaced by Spain, and, in conſequence of the hoſtile deſigns of the Northern Powers, for the purpoſe of doing all poſſible injury to the fleets of the enemy before they ſhould be brought to act, in conjunction with our foes.

Mr. *Horne Tooke* was not for being content with the opinion of the General on a queſtion which implicated his conduct. There was failure and diſgrace, and there ſhould be inquiry.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* was in favour of inveſtigation.

Mr. *Pitt* thought, if the queſtion was entertained, it ſhould be before a military tribunal. In juſtification of the expedition, he obſerved it had the ſanction of the preſent lord of the admiralty (Earl St. Vincent).

Mr. *Grey* advocated inquiry, and contended either that the attack was abandoned without ſufficient reaſon, or the plan undertaken without adequate information.

Lord *Temple*, Mr. *Dent*, and Mr. *Pierrepoint* ſupported the inquiry; and Gen. *Loftus* oppoſed it, on the grounds that, if the General acted wrong, his officers would have brought him to a court-martial.

At 12 o'clock the Houſe divided, ayes 75, Noes 149—Majority 74.

February 20.

Bills on the ſeveral reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means were brought in, and read.

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February 21.

Mr. *Abbott* moved for several papers and accounts relative to Ireland. The Irish militia officers bill, and the Exchequer bills bill, were read the first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday. The loan bill bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday. The different supply bills were read a second time; and after some opposition from Mr. *Jolliffe*, respecting the proposed tax upon Horses employed in agriculture, were committed. Sir Sydney Smith's annuity bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday; Mr. Hobhouse suggested, that the annuity should take effect from the period when the services of the gallant Captain were performed at Acre. The further reports of the Committees of supply, and ways and means, were brought up, and agreed to.

Sir *George Shuckborough* presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Folshill, near Coventry, stating their hardships in consequence of the increase of the poor's rates, and praying for relief.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* stated, that out of 641 houses only 86 were inhabited; that the paupers amounted to 1360 persons; and that, unless some relief was granted, the parish would be destroyed.

Mr. *Rose*, in consequance of an idea that the petition prayed for pecuniary relief, said not for relief generally, objected to its being read without a recommendation from the Crown.

Mr. *Hobhouse* and Sir *George Shuckborough* insisted, that it ought to be read, in order that the House might know what the prayer was. Mr. Rose persisted in his objection; a very warm altercation took place, in the course of which Sir George was repeatedly called to order by the Speaker. The Hon. Member asked who called him to order. The Speaker told him that any disrespect offered to him personally was a disrespect to the House; and he desired the Hon. member would sit down. At length the petition was read: it stated, the petitioners were so distressed they were wholly unable to maintain themselves and families, and detailed the increased numbers of the poor; adding that, in case something was not done to relieve them, the parish would be destroyed; and concluded by praying relief generally. The petition was referred to the Committee on the high price of provisions.

February 24.

In the H. of Commons this day, the Speaker called the attention of the House to a bill (the Duke of Bedford's), which had been transmitted from the Upper House, for the regulation of the poor-rates, and to extend the means of parochial relief; but, as it interfered in money matters, and touched upon the privileges of the House, it was of course rejected.

February 25.

H. OF COMMONS.

Lord *W. Russell* presented his bill to enable magistrates, in certain cases, to exempt persons from the payment of the Poor-rates, which was read the first time.

Sir Sidney's Smith's Annuity bill was read the third time, and passed *nem. con.*

February 26.

The House, in a committee on a bill for raising the salary of the Master of the Rolls, in Ireland, from 2,500l. to 3,500l. a year, and giving to him certain powers in affairs of bankruptcy and other matters at present vested in the Lord Chancellor, whom it is intended to release from much of the business of his office, agreed to resolutions on the subject.

February 27.

Mr. *Sheridan*, adverting to Mr. *Nicholls'* motion for an enquiry into the cause and extent of his Majesty's illness, in a speech of peculiar candour and feeling, deprecated all present discussion on the subject; he felt assured, that should, unhappily, the King's confirmed and continued illness render communications necessary, his Majesty's ministers would not be deficient in their duty. He therefore moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. *Pitt* seconded the motion; and after complimenting Mr. Sheridan on his honorable, loyal, and affectionate declaration, "I cannot," said he, "disguise the peculiarity of situation, owing to the necessity of the call, in appearing again in this House, as I did not expect to appear as one of his Majesty's ministers; in which situation I must continue, while the cause of that continuance remains."

After some observations from Mr. *Nicholls*, the question of adjournment was carried.

March 2.

In a committee on the second Report of the Provision Committee, Mr. Ryder moved the first resolution for granting bounties on the culture of potatoes; which was opposed by Mr. *Horne Tooke*, who thought the present, like many other expedients lately adopted, was only a struggle against inevitable necessity. The prices of provisions had, he said, risen progressively, and nothing could stop that continual advancement so long as the debt and taxes of the nation were accumulating. He thought it would be better quietly to suffer the price of provisions to rise, than to attempt to contend against it; but he also thought, and he proposed it as the better measure, that the price of labour ought to be advanced and rendered equivalent to the enhanced price of provisions.

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the measure; and Mr. *Hobhouse* opposed it, and moved that the chairman do leave the chair. The committee divided—For the motion 39, against it 44. The resolutions were then agreed to.

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On a division, however, the motion was carried; and Mr. Bourchier, deputy register of the diocese of Sarum, proved, from the register, that Mr. Tooke was ordained a priest November 23, 1760, in the parish of St. Anne's. Mr. Wilson, clerk of the chapel at New Brentford, also proved that Mr. Tooke had officiated there, as minister, during a period of about 12 years; and Mr. Clitherow, who had resided in that parish near 70 years, likewise proved that he had paid to Mr. Tooke the ecclesiastical dues, and received the sacrament from his hands.

Earl *Temple* having established these facts, moved that a select committee be appointed to examine the Journals of the House, and the Records of Parliament, for precedents respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders sitting in the House of Commons; which was agreed to, and a committee of 27 persons appointed; any five of whom are competent to report proceedings.

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Admiralty-Office, April 4. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of La Phuton French cutter privateer, of one 4-pounder, besides muskets, and 14 men, by the Sheerness hired cutter, J. H. Talbot, commander; and likewise the French Trabacolo privateer L'Adelaide, of two 12-pounders, and one 6-pounder, and 57 men, by the Pigmy cutter, Lieut. W. Shepheard.

Admiralty-Office, April 7. Letter from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, Feb. 16.

Sir, Having learnt, from the arrival of the Calcutta, on the 12th ult. that a convoy might be soon expected, I dispatched all the squadron within my reach to cruize to windward of Barbadoes for its protection, which has eventually proved fortunate; for the particulars respecting it I shall refer you to the letters of Capt. Manby, of the Bourdelois, of Jan. 16 and 2d of this month, on which he writes most fully. I must beg you to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Burrowes, commander of the ship Jupiter, bound to Jamaica, who, after he had lost convoy, collected more than 80 sail, and made such a disposition of the largest ships for the protection of the whole, as evidently deterred the small squadron, afterwards brought to action by the Bourdelois, from attacking them; and by that judicious and public-spirited step all, but those which branched off for Surinam, &c. arrived safe at Barbadoes.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Copies of Letters from Capt. Manby to Capt. Bradby of the Andromeda.

Bourdelois, off Teneriffe, Jan. 16.

Sir, on the 8th inst. off Palma, in a calm, I dispatched two boats under the orders of Lieut. Barrie, in pursuit of a strange sail in the S. E. After a fatiguing row of fourteen hours, Lieutenant Barrie, at two P. M. with only one boat being up with the chace, boarded her with great gallantry; although opposed by ten Frenchmen, who kept up a smart fire from four 4-pounders; she proved to be the Adventure, of London, one of the convoy which had parted company in the first gale of wind; the French prize-master was wounded by a cutlass, the only blood spilt on the occasion. Gaining information from the Adventure, that, on the same day she was captured by the Mouche

prisoner,

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privateer, of Bourdeaux, the Mouche likewiſe captured a valuable copper-bottomed ſhip, bound to Barbadoes; and as both veſſels had orders to proceed to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, I conſidered it my duty to puſh for that port, and by plying hard with the ſweeps all the 9th, I arrived off Santa Cruz on the morning of the 10th, when I had the pleaſing ſatisfaction of reſcuing the abovementioned Britiſh ſhip from the hands of the enemy; ſhe proved to be the Aurora of London.

T. Manby.

Bourdelois, Carliſle-Bay, Barbadoes, Feb. 1.

Sir, three days ago, being on the ſtation you ordered me to cruiſe for the protection of our ſcattered convoy, I acquaint you, that at noon three ſail were deſcried to windward, evidently in chace of us, which I ſoon diſcovered to be an enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of two large brigs and a ſchooner: having ſhortened ſail, enabled them to be well up with us at ſun-ſet, when I wore round to give them battle; at ſix I had the honour of bringing the largeſt brig to cloſe action at about ten yards diſtance, but was not ſo fortunate with the other veſſels, who fought very ſhy on the occaſion, on obſerving we were enabled to fight both ſides at once. Thirty minutes of cloſe carronade with my near opponent completely ſilenced him, when he hailed that he had ſtruck, and lowered his topſails, when his companions made ſail from us: but I think I can ſafely aver that they are ſufficiently damaged to ſpoil their cruize. My firſt lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, on taking poſſeſſion of the prize, found her to be a remarkable fine French National corvette, called La Curieuſe, pierced for 20 guns, but only 18 long nine-pounders mounted, 168 men, and commanded by Capt. G. Radelet, ſent out from Cayenne 28 days ago by Victor Hughes with this ſquadron, to intercept the outward-bound Weſt India fleet. With real concern I acquaint you that we had one man killed and ſeven wounded in the action; but, from the abilities and attention of Mr. G. Roddam, my ſurgeon, I truſt the latter are likely to do well; Lieut. Barrie forms one of the number, but diſdained to quit his quarters. Mr. J. Jones, Maſter's Mate, and Mr. J. Lyons, Midſhipman, are included in this liſt. The killed and wounded in the corvette amounted to near 50, her deck, fore and aft, being covered with the dying and the dead. The French Captain ſurvived but a few hours, having loſt both his legs; and many of the priſoners were in an equal pitiable ſtate. A melancholy and painful taſk is now impoſed on me, to relate the ſad cataſtrophe attending this capture, which, after being more than an hour in our poſſeſſion, was found to be rapidly ſinking, in conſequence of her innumerable ſhot-holes: every exertion was made to preſerve her; but, alas! at eight ſhe foundered cloſe beſide us. I had, ſome time previous to this event, ordered every body to quit her; but Britiſh humanity, while ſtriving to extricate the wounded Frenchmen from deſtruction, weighed ſo forcibly with Mr. Archibald Montgomery and 20 brave followers, that they perſevered in this meritorious ſervice until the veſſel ſunk under them. The floating wreck, I rejoice to ſay, buoyed up many of them from deſtruction; but, with ſorrow I mention, Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland, two promiſing young gentlemen, with five of my gallant crew, unfortunately periſhed. The delay occaſioned by this unhappy event, ſecuring 120 priſoners, knotting the rigging, and repairing ſails, detained me until eleven before I could purſue the flying enemy, which, I aſſure you, was done with all alacrity, but without ſucceſs, as the night favoured their eſcape.

I cannot conclude this account of my proceedings without informing you how highly I approve of the conduct of Lieut. Robert Barrie, Lieut. James Alexander Gordon, Mr. Mac Cleverty the Maſter, and Mr. Montgomery, my acting Lieutenant. The proceedings of warrant and petty officers gave me every ſatisfaction; and I have not words to offer ſufficiently in the praiſe of the ſhip's company for their ſteady obedience to my orders in not waſting a ſingle ſhot. I truſt, it will not be deemed too aſſuming in recommending my firſt Lieutenant Mr. Robert Barrie to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty as an officer highly worthy of promotion.

T. Manby.

N. B. Allow me to ſubjoin the ſtatement of the enemy's force; and to mention, that the only capture made by this ſquadron was the Sultan brig, of Halifax, bound to Surinam, which they burnt.

Le Curieuſe, of 390 tons, 18 nine-pounders, 168 men, not two years old, with 34 feet beam, and 90 feet keel, commanded by Capt. Radelet.—La Muting, of 300 tons, 16 long ſix-pounders, 156 men, commanded by Capt. Raybun.—L'Eſperance ſchooner, mounting 6 four-pounders, 52 men, commanded by Capt. Hammond.

J. T. Duckworth.

Admiralty-Office, April 11. Letter from Capt. Sir E. Hamilton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Trent, off Cawſand Bay, April the 7th, 1801, to the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune.

In obedience to your ſignal, the chace was continued until dark, at which time, being becalmed among the rocks of the Iſles of Braha, I anchored; and the next morning, (the 3d inſt.) obſerving a large ſhip with French colours, under the protection

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tion of a cutter and lugger privateers, making sail with the flood from the anchorage of Brehat to Plampoul, the boats were immediately dispatched under the command of Lieut. Chamberlayne, having under his orders Mr. Scallon, second Lieutenant; Mr. Bellamy, third; Mr. Hoskins, Master; and Mr. Taite, marine officer, &c. &c. The enemy seemed, at first, determined to resist and defend their vessels, and sent many boats from the shore to their assistance, who, with the lugger, took the ship in tow, but, on the very spirited and near approach of the Trent, the lugger and boats cast off the tow, and after maintaining a severe conflict, aided by a continued fire from five batteries, they were at length subdued and chased on the rocks; after which the ship, in the face of open day, was most gallantly boarded by the first Lieutenant and Marine Officer, who, I am sorry to say, has lost his right leg; and the very meritorious and spirited zeal with which all the officers and men were animated on this enterprise, reflects on them the highest honour. The ship appears English-built, about 300 tons, with a cargo of corn, and various other articles, but nothaving madeany prisoners, farther particulars are unknown. Enclosed I return you a list of killed and wounded; that of the enemy could not be exactly ascertained; two were killed on-board the ship, and several were drowned. The state of the prize requiring protection into port, and the wind being Easterly, I judged it prudentto put into this place. E. HAMILTON.

List of killed and wounded.—Two seamen killed; one marine officer wounded.

[This Gazette also acquaints us with the following captures: La Poissen Volant French privateer lugger, of 14 carriage-guns and 55 men, by the Stag cutter, Lieut. Irwin;—La Mascarada, French privateer schooner, of 12 guns and 40 men, by the Fortunée, Lord A. Beauclerk;—and L'Heros brig, of 14 guns and 73 men, by the Atalanta, Capt. Griffiths.]

Admiralty-Office, April 15. Captain Otway, of his Majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th instant, of which the following are copies.

Sir, you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a most violent squall from S. W. to N. W. and North, and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the Southward of the West. On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the Northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the Papers, marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist. After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, and Rear-Admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on two islands called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by 2 ships of 70 guns; and a large frigate in the inner road of Coppenhagen and two 64-gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal. The day after, the wind being Southerly, we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the Southward. Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the Outer Channel of the Middle Ground, his Lordship proceeded with the 12 ships of the line named in the margin *, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco Point, to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the Southward. It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his Lordship did, and menace the Crown Batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action. I have now the honour to inclose a copy of Vice-Admiral Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d inst. His Lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line. Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions,

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* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

great

given as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service. I have only to lament that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can with great truth assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we are engaged will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action. It is with the deepest concern I ment on the loss of Captain Mosse and Rice, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well-informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother. From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off. For all other particulars, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith. H. Parker.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their Lordships, that Captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must, therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favour.

No. I.

"*London, in the Cattegat, March 27.*

"From the hostile transaction of the Court of Denmark, sending away his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danish Court is, and whether the Commanding Officer of Cronenberg Castle has received orders to fire upon the British Fleet as they pass into the Sound, as he must deem the firing of the first gun a Declaration of War on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) Hyde Parker.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

"*Cronberg, March 28.*

"In answer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the English Fleet; an express is gone to Copenhagen, and should any orders be sent, I shall immediately send an officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed) Stricker, Governor."

TRANSLATION, No. III.

"*Cronberg Castle, March 28.*

"In answer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half past eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty the King of Denmark did not send away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own desire he obtained a passport. As a soldier I cannot meddle with politics; but I am not at liberty to suffer a fleet, whose intentions are not yet known, to approach the guns of the Castle which I have the honour to command. In case your Excellency should think proper to make any proposals to his Majesty the King of Denmark, I wish to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer the Castle. An explicit answer is desired. (Signed) Stricker."

ANSWER.

"*On board the London, March 29, One P. M.*

Sir, in answer to your Excellency's letter just now received, the undersigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the Court of Denmark to be hostile against his Britannic Majesty, he regards the answer as a Declaration of War, and therefore, agreeable to his instructions, can no longer refrain from hostilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings; but at the same time will be ready to attend to any proposals of the Court of Denmark for renewing the former amity and friendship which had for so many years subsisted between the two Courts. (Signed) H. Parker."

"His Excellency the Governor of Cronberg Castle."

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 2.

Sir, in obedience to your directions I report the proceedings of the squadron named in the margin *, which you did me the honour to place under my command. I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the assistance of that able officer Captain Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Captain Bilsborne, and the Masters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the Channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the Middle Ground, the squadron passed in safety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of 6 sail of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from 26 twenty-four pounders, to 8 eighteen pounders, and one bomb ship, besides schooner gun-vessels. These were supported by the Crown Islands,

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russell, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Desiree, Blanche, Alcmene; sloops, Dart, Arrow, Cruizer, and Harpy; fire-ships, Zephyr and Otter; bombs, Discovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Terror, and Volcano.

mounting

mounting 88 cannon and 4 sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak. The bomb-ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape, and the other 17 sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the southward of the Crown Islands, after a battle of four hours. From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Russel unfortunately grounded, but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have silenced the Crown Islands, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the margin *, to assist in the attack of the ships at the harbour's mouth), under a very heavy fire; the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and sloops. The bombs were directed and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the arsenal. Captain Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun-brigs, did every thing that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but not the less merit is due to Captain Rose, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs, for their exertions. The boats of those ships of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every assistance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation. The Desirée took her station in taking the southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service. The action began at five minutes before ten.—The van, led by Captain George Murray of the Edgar, set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every Captain, officer, and man in the squadron. It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of Rear-Admiral Graves. To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle. I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every Captain, officer, and man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Honourable Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant; and himself, with every other officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day. The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Among many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have, with sorrow, to place the name of Captain Mosse, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and, among the wounded, that of Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson, of the Bellona.

NELSON and BRONTE.

List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's Line of Defence, Batteries, &c. April 2.

Edgar, 24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 79 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 133.—Monarch, 35 seamen, 18 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 101 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 210.—Bellona, 9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded. Total 74.—Defiance, 17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded. Total 69.—Isis, 22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed; 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 112.—Amazon, 10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.—Glatton, 19 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.—Desirée, 3 wounded.—Blanche, 6 seamen, 3 marine, killed; 7 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 16.—Polyphemus, 4 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 20 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 29.—Elephant, 4 seamen, 3 marines, 1 soldier of the rifle corps, killed; 8 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded. Total 19.—Alcmene, 5 seamen, killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 19.—Dart, 2 killed; 1 wounded. Total 3.—Ganges, 5 killed, 1 missing. Total 6.—Russell, 5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.—Ardent, 29 seamen and marines killed; 64 seamen and marines, wounded. Total 93.

Officers killed. Edgar. Edmund Johnson, first Lieutenant; Lieutenant Benjamin Spencer, marines.—Defiance. George Gray, Lieutenant; Mathew Cobb, pilot.—Elephant. Captain James Bowden, of the Cornish Miners, volunteer in the rifle corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, master's mate.—Polyphemus. Mr. James Bell, midshipman.—Isis. Mr. Daniel Lamond, master; Mr. Henry Long, lieutenant of marines; Mr. George M'Kinlay, Mr. Thomas Rand, midshipmen; Mr. Grant, lieutenant of the rifle corps.—Ganges. Mr. Robert Stewart, master.

* Blanche, Alcmene, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr, and Otter.

master.—Dart. Mr. Edwin Sandys, lieutenant.—Glatton. Mr. Alexander Nicholson, pilot.—Monarch. Captain Robert Moffe.—Amazon. Captain Edward Riou; Hon. Geo. Tucket, midſhipman; Mr. Jos. Roſe, captain's clerk.—Ardent. George Hoare, midſhipman.

Officers wounded. Edgar. Joſhua Johnſon, ſecond lieutenant; William Goldfinch, fifth lieutenant; Mr Gallagan, Mr. Whimper, Mr Ridge, Mr Proctor, Mr. Dormet, midſhipmen, ſlightly.—Defiance. Mr. Patterſon, boatſwain; Mr. Gallaway, midſhipman; Mr. Nimet, captain's clerk; Mr. Stephenſon, pilot.—Elephant. Mr. Robert Gill, midſhipman of the St. George; Mr. Hugh Mitchel, midſhipman.—Alcmene. Mr. Henry Baker, acting third lieutenant; Mr. Charles Meredith, lieutenant of the marines; Mr. Chs. Church, boatſwain; Mr. G. A. Spearing, maſter's mate; Mr. Pratt, pilot.—Polyphemus. Mr. Edward Burr, boatſwain.—Defirée. Mr. King, lieutenant, ſlightly.—Iſis. Mr. Richard Gormack, lieutenant; Mr. Reuben Pain, Mr. Simon Fraſer, Mr. Charles Jones, midſhipmen.—Ganges. Mr. Iſaac Davis, pilot, badly.—Glatton. Mr. Tindall, lieutenant; Mr. Robert Thompſon, maſter's mate; Mr. John Williams, midſhipman.—Monarch. Mr. William Minchin, lieutenant; Mr. James Marrie, lieutenant of marines; Mr. James Dennis, lieutenant of the 49th regiment; Mr. Henry Swymmer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, Mr. Thomas Harlow, Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Philip Le Veſconte, midſhipmen; Mr. William Joy, boatſwain.—Bellona. Sir T. B. Thompſon, bart. captain, loſt his leg; Mr. Thomas Southy, lieutenant; Mr. Thomas Wilks, lieutenant, ſlightly; Captain Alexander Sharp, of the 49th regiment, badly; Mr. James Emmerton, maſter's mate; Mr. —— Anderſon, Mr. Edward Daubeny, Mr. William Sitfort, Mr. Fig, midſhipmen.—Amazon. Mr. James Harry, Mr Philip Horn, maſter's mates.

Killed, officers 20; ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, 234; total 254.—*Wounded*, officers 48, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, 641; total 689.—Total killed and wounded 943.

Admiralty office, April 18. Letter from Capt. Woolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Spithead, the 13th inſtant.

Sir, at half-paſt nine on the morning of the 12th, on our way round, we fell in with and captured, after ſix hours chace, the French privateer lugger Le Brave, of Boulogne, of 14 guns, and 57 men, on her firſt cruize, perfectly new. T. Woolley.

Admiralty-office, April 21. Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on a particular ſervice, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, *London, in Copenhagen Roads, Apr.* 9.

The Hon. Lieutenant Col. Stewart having volunteered his ſervices by being the bearer of theſe diſpatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by ſea. I have the pleaſure to tranſmit an Armiſtice concluded between the Court of Denmark and myſelf. I mean, as ſoon as the diſabled ſhips are refitted, and the worſt of the wounded moved into the Holſtein Danith ſhip of the line, which I have commiſſioned as an hoſpital-ſhip, to proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my inſtructions. The Iſis and Monarch being found in ſo bad a ſtate from the late action, as to render it neceſſary to ſend them to England to have their damages repaired, I ſhall ſend them home for that purpoſe with the Holſtein hoſpital-ſhip, which has the wounded and ſick on-board.—[Here follow the Articles of the Armiſtice. See p. 363.]

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of L'Antichriſt French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, nines and two-pounders, with 60 men, by the Favourite, Captain Joſeph Weſtbeech.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April, 1801.

In our laſt we ſtated, that Mr. Vanſittart had been ſent by our Government to the Court of

DENMARK,

to endeavour amicably to adjuſt the diſputes between the two countries on the ground of the *Neutral Confederacy*, and thereby to prevent the neceſſity of actual hoſtilities being commenced by the fleet under Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon. It is impoſſible for us to ſay what the nature of Mr. Vanſittart's inſtructions were; but they were rejected by the Daniſh Court; and that gentleman, with Mr. Drummond, then Britiſh Reſident there, judged it proper to return to England. On the 27th of March Sir Hyde Parker, then in the Categat, wrote a note to the Governor of Cronberg, deſiring to know whether any oppoſition would be made to the Britiſh fleet's paſſing into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark. The Governor anſwered, that he was not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intentions were not known, to approach the guns of the caſtle. Our Admiral, regarding this anſwer as a declaration of war, on the 30th paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, with inconſiderable loſs, and found that the Danes had moored in the front of Copenhagen a ſtrong line of veſſels, which they,

they, it appears, deemed impregnable. The attack was made on the 2d inst. under the direction of Lord Nelson, who volunteered his services on the occasion; "and," to use the words of Admiral Parker, "his exertions, great as they had heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service." The obstacles which he had to surmount were of the most formidable and tremendous description; but no effort of art, no advantage of nature, was capable of resisting the steady valour, the skill and judgement, so eminently displayed on this occasion. The immediate point of assault consisted of six Danish ships of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from 26 twenty-four-pounders to 18 eighteen-pounders, a bomb-ship, and several schooner gun-vessels. These were supported by the islands called the Crowns (mounting 88 cannon), four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak. After a battle of four hours, bravely sustained on both sides, the Danish bomb-ship and gun-vessels made their escape; and 18 sail (of which seven were of the line) were sunk, burnt, or taken; being the whole of their navy to the Southward of the Crown Islands.

The squadron of Lord Nelson, who was ably seconded by Rear-Admiral Graves, consisted of 11 sail of the line, with all the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels belonging to the fleet: and the severity of the action may be conceived from the loss of men that we sustained, amounting, in killed (including Captains Mosse and Rioe, with 18 other officers,) to 254, and in wounded (including Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, and 47 other officers,) to 641. The enemy's loss has not been stated.

After this line of defence had been destroyed, without one English ship being lost or dismatted, our vessels approached the city, threw bombs into the arsenal, and threatened the destruction of Copenhagen; but at this interesting moment the humanity of Lord Nelson induced him to send the following laconic note on shore with a flag of truce:

"*The brave English to their Brethren the brave Danes.*

"I am now in possession of the batteries; and, wishing to stop any farther effusion of blood, I consent to a suspension of hostilities. NELSON."

An Armistice, for 14 weeks, was then concluded; by which Copenhagen is spared; but the Danes are not left at liberty to strengthen themselves against the power of Britain, nor to elude its grasp; nor is Britain precluded from immediately augmenting its naval force in the North Seas; but simply from employing that force, for the present, in actual hostility against the Danes, who, for the time stipulated, cease to act as parties to the Northern Confederacy*.

As

* The following copy of the Articles of this Treaty is from the Gazette of April 21:

"Art. 1. From the moment of signing this Armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as also between the different provinces and islands of Denmark (Jutland included).

"Art. 2. *The armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed, as in respect to their military position*; and the Treaty, known by the name of the Treaty of the Armed Neutrality, shall, so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this Armistice shall continue in force. On the other hand, armed ships and vessels, under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall, in no manner whatever, disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty, or the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark (Jutland included): and, to prevent every thing which may create disturbance or suspicion, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall, on no account, permit any ship or vessel under his command to approach within cannon-shot of the armed ships, or fortifications, of his Danish Majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall, however, not extend to the ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

"Art. 3. This Armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the Islands, against the attack of *any other fleet of men of war, which now, or hereafter, during the continuance of this Armistice, may be sent by his Britannic Majesty into those seas.*

"Art. 4. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark (Jutland included), whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the *crews.*

"Art. 5. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish Majesty who are at present on-board the British fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them, and for the wounded, which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d inst. in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great Britain.

"Art.

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As Sir Hyde Parker writes, that, after having refitted his ships, and taken care of the sick and wounded, he should proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic, to put in execution *the remaining part of his instructions*, we may presume that

SWEDEN

will be the next object of attack, unless circumstances should arise to render the farther assertion of our maritime rights *vi et armis* unnecessary.

RUSSIA

has, since our last, undergone a very material change in its administration; for, in the night of the 23d ult. THE EMPEROR PAUL DIED SUDDENLY, after going to bed in perfect health. His eldest son, the Archduke Alexander, the next day assumed the reins of government, and issued a Proclamation, in which, after stating that his beloved parent had died suddenly by an apoplectic stroke, he declares, that, having been educated in the principles which had adorned the reign of his illustrious Grandmother, and under which Russia had arrived at the summit of glory, he should follow her wise intentions, and restore the interrupted happiness of his faithful subjects. Into the speculations of politicians, as to the future measures of the new Emperor, it would not become us to enter; for, beyond report, we have not a particle of information whereby to regulate our judgement. His Imperial Majesty's character and disposition are said to be most amiable and promising; and hence we may, perhaps, be allowed to hope for an amicable termination of the subsisting differences between the Courts of London and Peterfburg.

The King of

PRUSSIA

has marched an army into Hanover; and on the 3d instant extorted a formal act of submission from the Regency, whereby that Electorate is placed under the immediate government of his Prussian Majesty.

The free Imperial city of

HAMBURGH,

which was so long menaced by the Elbe monarch, has received, at last, not a Prussian, but a Danish force under Prussian sanction. On the 29th ult. about 5000 Danes, under the command of Prince Charles of Hesse, marched from Altona, and took possession of Hamburgh, with an assurance, that its independence should be preserved, and its trade unmolested. The British property in the city and the river was ordered to be sequestrated, and a loan of 6,000,000 of marcs was demanded from the inhabitants.

A Treaty of Peace was on the 28th ult. signed between France and

NAPLES;

whereby the latter engages to shut the ports of Naples and Sicily against British and Turkish vessels, not only until the conclusion of Peace between France and those powers, but until the differences between Great Britain and the Northern powers, particularly Russia, shall be accommodated. To the ships of France and of the Northern Confederates, however, the Neapolitan ports are to be opened. Besides which, the King of Naples cedes for ever to the French government Porto Longone, in the isle of Elbe, and all that belonged to him in that isle, together with the principality of Piombino, and some territories in Tuscany. A sum of money is to be paid to the French Citizens who have suffered in consequence of the disturbances in the Neapolitan dominions. A general amnesty is to be passed on all political opinions or actions connected with the entry or residence of the French in Naples; and the works of art, which were taken away from Rome by the Neapolitan troops, are to be restored to France.—Since the ratification of this Treaty of Amity, the French General Murat has sent detachments from his army to take possession of several important places in the Neapolitan dominions; but whether

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"Art. 6. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this Armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel; and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions for that purpose.

"Art. 7. This Armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks, from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare its termination, and re-commence hostilities, after giving a previous notice of 14 days. The conditions of this Armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute, and to facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms. In witness of this, we, the undersigned Commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present Armistice. Given on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

(L. S.) "E. F. WATTESSDORFF. (L. S.) H. LINDHOLM,
(L. S.) "NELSON, DUKE OF BRONTE. (L. S.) W. STEWART."

Ratified by me, HYDE PARKER, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet of his Britannic Majesty.

FREDERIC, Crown Prince.

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by virtue of any secret articles in the Treaty, or of his own mere motion, we are not yet enabled to determine.

From

EGYPT

we may daily expect news of great importance; for it is now ascertained, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie sailed from Macri about the 20th of February, to attack the French settlement there. The Paris journals go farther than this intelligence; and inform us, that Sir Ralph effected a landing at Aboukir on the 8th of March. Our troops, however, were immediately attacked by a division of the enemy's force, and a very severe action ensued; the result of which was, that the French fell back upon Alexandria, with the loss of 300 men. From the 8th to the 13th no operations of any consequence took place. On the latter day, a general action commenced, in which the French boast of having made 5 or 600 prisoners. They acknowledge, however, that they were in the end obliged to retreat to Alexandria, and to abandon the prisoners they had taken. Beyond this affair, we have no accounts that are entitled to the smallest degree of credit.

A very active intercourse has this month subsisted between our Government and that of

FRANCE,

preparatory, as was supposed, to the commencement of actual negotiations for Peace. But, till the political disposition of the new Emperor of Russia be manifested in some way or other, and the fate of Egypt be decided, we cannot entertain an expectation that any great progress will be made in the way of pacific arrangement.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Frankfort, Feb. 18. More than 2,000,000 of subjects must change masters in Germany, in order to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and other Princes. It is supposed, therefore, that some of the Imperial cities must, for this purpose, share the fate of the Ecclesiastical States.

Paris, March 1. The expedition of discovery, under Citizen Baudin, sailed from the Canaries in the end of November last; and four persons of the crews, who were landed on account of sickness, and unable to proceed, have returned to Cadiz.—Mr. Guillaumot, architect, has, by much research, accurately ascertained, that the whole expenditure of Louis XIV. on his buildings at Versailles, &c. from 1664 to 1679, did not exceed the sum of 171,303,398 livres, at 52 livres to the merk of silver. They were before erroneously supposed to have amounted to 1,200,000,000 livres, at the rate of 26 livres to the merk of silver.

Paris, March 2. The poems of Ossian are the favourite reading of Bonaparte. An elegant translation of them into French verse has just been executed by Lormian, and published from the press of Didot.

A vessel, the Lady Gray, with the clothing of ten regiments in the Mediterranean on-board, has been taken off *Lisbon*. The loss will occasion considerable inconvenience to the troops.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A large importation of a most excellent substitute for hemp, from Bengal, is expected by the returning ships of this season. It is said, on some authority, that Bengal is capable of supplying our whole maritime cordage, very little inferior to that manufactured of the growth of Russia.

Great part of the plate, &c. found in the Zanana, and State Durbars, at *Seringapatam*, being ascertained to have belonged to the Mysore family and inferior Rajahs, who had been plundered by Tippoo and his father, the India Company, consistent with their high character, have ordered the whole to be returned to the families of the former possessors. Amongst immense packages of English manufacture, the two palanquins presented by Lord Cornwallis to the young Princes, were found unpacked. They have been sent to the Princes at Vellore.

A great variety of seeds and plants indigenous to Prince of Wales's Island, have lately been successfully cultivated in Bengal.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The *American* sedition law, after a keen debate in Congress, has been continued. The question for its continuance was carried only by the Speaker's casting vote.

Mr. Marshall has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States.

The undertaking for bringing water from the Schuylkill, to be distributed in pipes for the uses of domestic oeconomy in Philadelphia, has been happily completed.

A dreadful fire at *Providence* has occasioned damage to the amount of 500,000 dollars.

A late conspiracy of the slaves has excited great alarm in the State of *Virginia*. It has been found necessary to employ an additional military force, to guard the safety of their masters.

The famous Indian Chief Capt. Brandt, who was himself educated at *Dartmouth college*, has lately sent two of his sons for education at the same seminary. It is much to be desired that the Indians should be thus civilized, rather than exterminated.

Five Indian Chiefs have proceeded to the seat of the general government at *Washington*, to demand satisfaction for the late murder of two Indians by two United Irishmen.

Copy of a letter from an officer on-board his Majesty's ship Jamaica, Captain Rose, dated before Copenhagen, April 6, 1801.

"My dear father, though you will see, through

through the medium of the official letters, accounts of the successes of the fleet in this part of the world; yet I cannot but suppose it will be more gratifying to you to hear the detail from an eye-witness, as at the same time it gives me an inexpressible pleasure in writing home. Our ship left Yarmouth on Friday March 20, and proceeded towards the Cattegate; had very blowing weather until Tuesday following, when we joined the fleet at anchor near the Knoll, where they had been only two days; indeed, many of the small vessels had not been able to work up, but were continually arriving. On Thursday the fleet weighed, and arrived in the entrance of Elsineur roads, where we anchored; Elsineur-castle in sight, distant about three miles. The wind being contrary, we could not attempt to pass it, though we weighed several times for that purpose. On Monday March 30 we weighed, and passed out of gun-shot, by keeping well over on the Swedish shore, as the Swedes never attempted to molest us; the batteries at Elsineur kept up a continual firing at us. Same morning we anchored within five miles of Copenhagen, with a fine fleet of 19 sail of the line and two fifties, besides frigates, sloops, bombs, and gun-vessels. Nothing very material took place until ten o'clock on Thursday morning, April 2, when the van division of our fleet, under the command of Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, commenced the attack on the enemy's ships, hulks, pontoons, or floating batteries, and a number of small vessels, in all about 24, carrying in general 42 and 24-pounders. The Edgar led on, followed by the Ardent, Elephant (Lord Nelson's), Ganges, Monarch, Bellona, Defiance (Admiral Graves, a very gallant fellow), Isis, and Glatton. The Bellona, Polyphemus, and Russel, got aground: the rest all anchored as they came up. The remainder of the fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker, as a *corps de reserve*, got under weigh, but could not work up to share in the glory of the day. The enemy made a very obstinate resistance, and fought like brave men. I need not inform you that the English did the same: the action was kept up, without a moment's ceasing, for five hours. Most of our ships are very much cut up, more especially the Defiance, Monarch, and Isis. Our number, killed and wounded, amounts nearly to 1000 men. This severe loss was much occasioned by the Bellona and Russel being ashore, and the Agamemnon not being able to get up her anchor, which hindered them from taking their allotted stations; but our loss is nothing comparable to what the Danes have suffered: their killed alone, by accounts from the Danish officers (of whom we have three on board, besides 93 men), must be near 3000 men; and the vessels which have been captured are perfect sieves, there not being hardly a single plank in any of them but what has at least ten shot-holes in it: in fact, it is thought to be the hardest-fought action in the annals of history. I forgot to mention, among our loss, that of Capt. Mosse, of the Monarch, and Captain Riou, of the Amazon frigate, with several officers of distinguished merit. Captain Sir T. Thompson, of the Bellona, has lost his leg. Lord Nelson, in the Elephant, fought nobly: really, to endeavour to make comments on his conduct would be impossible, though he unfortunately, at the close of the action, got aground; as did the Defiance and Desirée frigate: however, they all got off by the morning of the 4th. The captured Danish ships are one 74, one 64, four two-decked large hulks, two frigates, and one gun-battery, and four pontoons of 24 guns each; in all 13 vessels, exclusive of one frigate, and a brig sunk. The Danish Commodore took fire, and blew up with a tremendous explosion within half a cable's length of the saucy Jamaica. Several others of the enemy had also struck; but the wind favouring them, they made their escape on shore, where they now remain, under the protection of their batteries. The impediments to the bombardment of Copenhagen are now removed, and our bombs are placed so that, if the Danes are not sensible of the situation, the town arsenal may be very soon reduced to ashes.

Your ever-dutiful son, T. P. Asperne.

Irish News.

Dublin, April 18. Wednesday night, the *Limerick* mail-coach was attacked by a numerous banditti, about 11, at a place called Cherry-hill, between Monasterevan and Kildare. The villains fired on the escort and coach, by which one passenger (Mr. Bond, of Gardiner-street) and a horse were killed, and three horses wounded; they then carried off the post bags, which should have arrived yesterday from the following towns, viz. Borris-in-Ossory, Emo, Limerick, Maryborough, Monasterevan, Nenagh, and Roscrea. The frequency, system, and boldness, with which these daring enterprizes have lately been perpetrated, occasion both surprize and alarm.

The trial of Sir Henry Browne Hayes, for forcibly carrying off Miss Pike, the rich Quaker heiress of Cork, with intent to marry her, came on in *Cork* on the 13th inst. at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till 10 at night. The jury brought in a verdict, Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The lady gave a clear and full account of the business, and was not in the least embarrassed. Sir Henry behaved with singular coolness and composure, and beseeched the Judge, as he had been found guilty by a respectable jury, that he might be

be ordered for instant execution. The Judges humanely declined listening to the request; and, as a point of law has been reserved for discussion, it is probable the unfortunate gentleman will meet the Royal clemency, as he is extremely well-allied, an humane and generous character, and as the lady had been returned to her respectable friends without any personal violence, further than forcing her into the coach.

Country News.

March 20. About six this morning, the new drying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Harvey, of *Battle*, in Sussex, blew up with a terrible explosion. One poor man, who happened to be in the house at the time, was unfortunately killed. How the accident happened, as there were no fires in the stoves, no one can tell.

Oxford, March 23. This day, on the election of a representative in Parliament for this university, in the room of Francis Page, Esq. the Right Hon. Sir William Scott was unanimously elected.

March 27. A dreadful accident happened at ten this night, at the dwelling-house of John Pearce, at *Carlton*, near Mitchell, Dorset, in consequence of the tremendous lightning. The house was torn in a most shocking manner: the planking burnt as it were with fire. John Pearce and his family were very much hurt, particularly his wife, who was scorched in a most dreadful manner. A travelling-boy, who was in bed, was buried in the ruins; and two other travellers, who were in bed, were very dangerously hurt.

April 18. Between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, the Corning-mill at *Waltham Abbey* blew up, with a great explosion, which was sensibly felt all round the neighbourhood, and beyond Harlow, in Essex. Eight men were blown to pieces into the adjoining meadow, and four horses, much mangled, were left near the mill-wheels: fragments of a ninth man were not found on the third day. This fatal accident is ascribed to the over-heating of one of the gudgeons of the mill, and had very nearly happened about a fortnight before. Three of the men have left families, and others only widows. One of these unfortunate men was the substitute for another, who had a narrow escape from a former explosion, and on this occasion had obtained leave of absence. The mill was worked for the last time, previous to a complete repair. The magazine of dry powder was not 100 yards distant, and 400 tons of powder had been removed from the mill in a boat not long before it blew up.—62 years ago a similar explosion took place in the same building, when one of the men was so completely destroyed, that only his cloaths were found on Gally-hill.

At the *Chelmsford* assizes there was an issue, directed out of the Court of Exchequer, in a tythe-cause, wherein E. Earle, clerk, rector of High Ongar, was plaintiff, and Lewis and Mansfield were defendants: this terminated, after a hearing which lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till near seven in the afternoon, in favour of the Rev. Mr. Earle,—the plaintiff. The subject in dispute was touching certain parts of the boundaries of the parishes of High Ongar and Stamford Rivers, in order to ascertain whether a larger portion of land was in the former, and consequently subject to tithe; or in the latter, and only subject to a modus. In the course of this trial many antient records were produced and read in Court: some of them of high antiquity, as far back as the reign of Henry VI. George Vanderzee, Esq. of the Exchequer-office, an ingenious Antiquary, attended the Court, to read and translate several antient documents, produced in evidence in the course of this trial.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday, March 14.

The following Letter was this day addressed to the Printer of a Morning Paper:

"Mr. Editor, It is with much reluctance that I feel myself called upon to convey sentiments to the publick through the medium of a newspaper; but, since the subject on which I wish to explain myself is not of a nature to be brought forward in a more appropriate place, I must hope for the indulgence of the publick to believe, that it is not without a considerable sacrifice of my own private feelings that I have at length yielded to what I conceive a public duty. A report, as preposterous as unfounded, has lately found its way abroad, stating, that I meditated a gross and indecent insult upon the dignity of the Legislature, by using an influence I am supposed to possess, for the purpose of introducing an improper character into the formation of its body. As long as this infatuation was confined to individuals, and only affected myself, I saw no reason for departing from my general mode of treating such idle fabrications with silence and contempt; but, since persons have been found credulous enough to endeavour to stamp this idle story with a relative sanction, which it would not have otherwise found, it becomes me to set the publick right, by solemnly assuring them, that no such idea was ever in contemplation for one moment, and that I am at a loss to discover how the rumour originated; as, so far from being capable of harbouring a wish to add at this moment to the embarrassments of an unhappy and dejected people, it would be the pride and glory of my heart (if I had the power) to place such persons in situations of responsibility as, by their talents and integrity, might pre-

serve

serve our laws, our government, and constitution. (Signed) CAMELFORD."

Saturday, April 4.

Miss Robinson's creditors (p. 271) have lodged detainers against her, and she remains at Huntingdon, where she was taken into custody. When Mr. Martyr, the carpenter, arrived at the inn at which she was apprehended, he was at once informed, that two ladies, of the description of Miss Sharpe and Miss Robinson, were in the house: their names were unknown. He set the officers on the watch, and went up stairs to the apartment of the two ladies. Miss S. was in the sitting-room, but at first denied that Miss R. was in her company. Mr. Martyr and the officers asked her to open a door that led to a contiguous bedchamber. It was locked; and she said she had not the key. One of the officers, with his foot, burst the door open. Miss R. was discovered standing on the floor, in a flannel night-gown. Though it was late in the morning, she had but just started out of bed. Her person was immediately identified, and she was conducted to the gaol, where she was left in a state of extreme wretchedness: her money being entirely exhausted, she was without means to procure any comfort. She was obliged to make a fourth in a room in which she found three other women: had not one of them admitted her, in compassion, to share her bed, she must have slept on the floor. She is now in very ill health; and Miss S. who, though not in necessary confinement, still attends her, has written to solicit Mr. Martyr for money for Miss R's immediate subsistence. Her creditors met at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, at the Bricklayers Arms, in the Kent road, to consider what they should do for the recovery of the debts she owes them. The total sum is not less than 25,000l. sterling. Although Mr. Creasy be so greatly a loser, and though it be impossible to suspect him of connivance in the fraud, yet most of the other creditors are not a little angry with him, as having set the first example of trusting her. Mr. Oakly, of St. Paul's Church-Yard, more fortunate, in the first instance, than the other creditors, has recovered back a part of his goods into his own possession. It is the intention of the rest to take the requisite steps for procuring Miss R. to be declared a bankrupt—to contest Mr. Oakly's right to the goods he has taken back, and to have a fair equal division of the bankrupt's property. The artifices she used, to impose on so many persons to such an amount, were astonishing. Her first attorney was a gentleman of sufficient sagacity. After some time, she withdrew her affairs out of his hands, and employed another. She had, in disguise, made her escape, with Miss S. to Penzance, in Cornwall; there she resided for about a week, under the name of Madame Douglas, from the North of England; her companion assuming that of Miss Sydenham: but they avoided society, went out only in the evening, were very thick veils, betrayed the fears of guilt, and were overheard by the chambermaid to make frequent mention, in a conversation, of the names of Oakly and Creasy. Their real characters were quickly suspected, and information was sent to Blackheath. From Penzance the two ladies went for Huntingdon, where they were overtaken and seized. Every article Miss R. ordered, during her residence at Blackheath, was in the most magnificent and expensive style: shawls at 50l. each; jewellery, beds, linen, furniture, flowers, &c. &c. She was, to the last, ready with references to people of the highest rank and character. Among other pretences, she talked of a bond for 10,000l. from the Earl of Roseberry, at a time when the patience of her creditors was no longer to be deluded. The estate of Faskally, to which she called herself heiress, is in the district of Athol, in Perthshire. Its proprietor is, we believe, a Mr. Butler.

Sunday, April 16.

The following Prayer, composed by the Archbishops and Bishops by direction of the Lords of the Privy Council, was this day read in all the London churches:

"O Almighty God, we render unto thee our unfeigned thanks and praise, that thou hast vouchsafed to be merciful and gracious to this kingdom, in granting to thy servant, our Sovereign, a speedy recovery from his late dangerous sickness. Confirm and establish, we beseech thee, O Lord, the work which thou hast wrought. Make the light of thy countenance to shine upon him, and renew in him his perfect strength. Grant that he may long continue a nursing father to thy church, and thy minister for good to all his subjects. And when thou hast lengthened his days on earth, in the enjoyment both of domestic happiness and of public prosperity and peace, crown him, O Lord, with everlasting glory in the life to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

[See the form of prayer for his Majesty's recovery in 1789, vol. LIX. p. 266; an Hebrew Ode, on the same occasion, p. 256; and a Translation of it, p. 353.]

Wednesday, April 19.

The public-houses within the bills of mortality amount to 5,104, of which 943 are in Surry;—the averaged annual consumption of ale and porter in these houses is 1,132,147 barrels, at 4d. per quart, exceeds 2,495,961l.—Three million gallons of gin and compounds are likewise consumed, costing nearly 2,000,000; in all about three millions and a half a year. Of this money three millions is expended by the labouring people only, and estimated to amount to about 28l. for each family per annum.

P. 282.

P. 280. Mr. W. Collins the bookſeller carried on buſineſs, not in Warwick-ſtreet (where honeſt *Simcox* at preſent reſides), but at N° 5, John-ſtreet, Portland-ſtreet, and in 'Change-alley.

P. 281, b. Mrs. Adderley died on the 20th of March. She had ſurvived her huſband 7 months and 5 days. Her amiable and affectionate diſpoſition rendered her dear to all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. Her piety was unaffected; and of beneyolence to her fellow-creatures ſhe left a bright example.

P. 282, b. Of the late Sir John Call, a correſpondent ſays: "The good man's death is often an uſeful leſſon to the living; and never till we feel his loſs do we fully appreciate his merits. In the preſent inſtance we have to lament a man whoſe whole life was dedicated to virtue; one who, though early introduced into the buſy ſcenes of life, to act for himſelf, and, conſequently, daily meeting, and liable to, the frauds Deceit and Cunning will ever practiſe on the honeſt heart, yet did he continue guileleſs to the end, and preſerved in his manners, and even pleaſures, that ſimple purity of character with which a mind in youth is often graced, but which will hardly again be equaled in any man who, like Sir John Call, was fated to act ſo conſpicuous a part on the ſtage of life. We may ſafely ſay, that he leaves ſcarcely *one* enemy behind him; but how few have, like him, deſerved it?—Born of reſpectable though not affluent parents, in the county of Cornwall, in the year 1732, at Penny park, near Tiverton, Devon, he was deſigned for the church; but, feeling a decided preference for an active life, at the age of 17 he was, by private intereſt, appointed to a writerſhip for the Court of Eaſt India Directors, and went out under Mr. Robins, ſo juſtly celebrated for his mathematical and philoſophical knowledge. Under ſuch a friend Mr. Call had an opportunity of improving himſelf; and he made the beſt uſe of ſuch information as Mr. Robins (who was greatly attached to him) was able to communicate. The death of this eſteemed friend was, perhaps, one of the bittereſt moments Mr. C. ever experienced; his memory he dearly cheriſhed, and his precepts gave a colouring to his future days. His fortunate career in India is ſo well known for probity and untainted honour, that I ſhall only mention a few data and occurrences his family have favoured me with. He was entruſted with the important ſituation of engineer of Fort St. David at the early age of 19, with the charge of all the artillery-carriages, buildings, civil and military, in that ſettlement and its dependencies. In 1754 Col. F. C. Scott found himſelf ſo ſatisfied with Mr. Call's conduct, that, when he had planned the intended works of Bengal, he ordered Mr. C. to prepare to carry them into execution. But Col. Scott dying at Madras, in 1754, Mr. C. was continued at Fort St. David till May 1757, and was made chief engineer on the coaſt of Coromandel. The memorable event of raiſing the ſiege of Madras, in February, 1759, after nine weeks open trenches, gained him ſuch univerſal approbation, that he received a handſome letter of thanks from the Honourable Court of Directors, who, in conſideration of his "extraordinary ſervices and uſeful talents," voted him one of the Select Committee; Mr. C. being at that time the youngeſt on the civil liſt. Lord Clive's recommendation of him, in 1765, was more the effect, as his Lordſhip ſtates, "of the opinion he entertained of his abilities in a public line, than the reſult of the eſteem and warm friendſhip which ſubſiſted between them in private life." At the expiration of 21 years Mr. Call returned to England, leaving behind him an unblemiſhed character, and bringing with him an ample fortune, which might have been much larger had he ever made the ſacrifice of one principle of probity, or one ſentiment of humanity, to the attainment of riches. To the ſweet retroſpection of a life ſo paſt, he owed the Chriſtianlike reſignation, manly fortitude, and placid meekneſs, which ſtood proof againſt the many infirmities with which it pleaſed Heaven to try his virtue during his latter days. Cataracts in his eyes produced total blindneſs ſix years previous to his death; throughout which period he was never heard to murmur at the diſpenſations of Providence. Even after this deprivation he continued his patriotic exertions, turning his naturally active and benevolent mind to agricultural purſuits, for which he received a medal from the Board of Agriculture. In the boſom of domeſtic retirement, and receiving the attentions of an almoſt adoring family, he reaped the reward of his former toils, and found, if not perfect happineſs, at leaſt content. This truly amiable character, having fulfilled every relative duty of life, paſſed, during the hour of ſleep, from earth to heaven, without a groan or change of countenance, after a ſhort illneſs, which, from the alteration for the better, his friends had entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes would not have terminated ſo fatally. To his family his loſs muſt be irreparable; few will be more lamented, for all who knew his real worth will revere his memory.—We underſtand he has left two ſons, under age, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeds to the title, conferred in June, 1791; and we hope this tribute to their father's worth will prove a farther incitement to their youth, to ſhun the flowery paths of error, and follow

follow the bright example he has left them, which we truſt will never fade from their remembrance."

P. 285, a. Mr Pott was not *brother*, but *firſt couſin*, to the eminent ſurgeon.

Ibid. b Mr. John Holt was born at Mottram, in Cheſhire, and educated for a Diſſenting-miniſter, which office he never thought proper to take upon him, as he very early in life became a member of the Church of England. He was a kind relative, and a ſincere and affectionate friend; correct and juſt in his religious and moral duties. To depict his character more minutely might incur the cenſure of partiality; and it may by ſome be thought to abate of his praiſe to ſay, that what many might do from a ſenſe of duty, was in him ſpontaneous from the heart, and from unreſtrained natural impulſe. As a writer, he drew ſcenes of fiction with conſiderable boldneſs, diſplaying a native genius, and more knowledge of human life and manners than is generally acquired in provincial ſituations; which can only be accounted for from his extreme avidity for information, which often kept him a ſilent and ſcrutinizing obſerver. He amuſed himſelf with writing remarks upon our Engliſh Hiſtory, and particularly upon the perſonal characters of our Monarchs; in which he diſplayed an acuteneſs of diſcrimination, and drew forth ſo many juſt obſervations, and deduced ſo much moral inſtruction, as to induce an opinion that, had he employed more of his time in the ſame way, he would have gained conſiderable reputation as an hiſtoric writer. But the temptations of a more brilliant fame could not long keep down a ſtrong natural propenſity he had to be uſeful rather than entertaining; and his greateſt pleaſure was in communicating, in various eſſays and memoirs, his knowledge and acquirements in agricultural ſubjects. He was appointed ſurveyor of the county of Lancaſter by the Board eſtabliſhed for the promotion of that moſt uſeful of the ſciences; of which large diſtrict he returned ſo minute a report, and in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, as entitled him to the particular notice of that Board, and which report, from the valuable matter it contained, and its judicious arrangement, was the firſt that was republiſhed; and he had various premiums and teſtimonies of approbation adjudged and ſent to him. The following ſhort extract from a paper found after his death will diſplay his heart and mind in the trueſt way: "May God of his great goodneſs make me an uſeful member of ſociety whilſt in my power to act; after which, may his continued mercies render my latter days, if not farther uſeful, ſuch as to be neither irkſome and a burthen to myſelf, nor troubleſome to my friends or relatives! Amen. His will be done!"—The Meteorological Diary for March, printed in the preſent month, was begun by Mr. Holt; and completed by a friend, to whoſe kindneſs we look forward for the continuance of ſo valuable an article.

Births.

Mar. 5. At Arderſeer, in Scotland, Mrs. Macpherſon, her eighth daughter. She had already eight ſons, three of whom are now ſerving in the Mediterranean.

23. At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady William Beauclerk, a ſon.

25. The Marchioneſs of Bath, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Pinnock, of Sloane-ſtreet, a ſon.

26. Mrs. Swinton, of Swinton, a ſon.

29. In Portman-ſquare, the wife of Wm Blane, eſq. a ſon.

30. Mrs. Gordon, of Lime-ſtreet, a ſon.

Mrs. Martelli, of Norfolk-ſtreet, a dau.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Green, a ſon.

At Seuhouſe, in Scotland, Lady Bruce, a daughter.

Mrs. Stewart, of Foſs, a daughter.

At Maitlandfield, Mrs. Colonel Maitland, a daughter.

At Cowan-houſe, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, bart. of Gairloch, a daughter.

At Hull, the wife of R. Tottie, eſq. a dau.

The wife of Henry Bache, eſq. of Weſt Hide, a daughter.

At Stapleford-hall, the Counteſs of Harborough, a daughter.

Mrs. Stanley, of Oſborn-place, Whitechapel, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Charles Watſon, bart. of New Norfolk-ſtreet, a daughter.

April 1. In Bedford-row, the wife of Edmond-Thomas Waters, eſq. a daughter.

2. In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, the wife of Edward Shepherd, eſq. a ſon.

4. Mrs. Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, a ſon.

6. In Hill-ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Baker, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

The wife of George-Henry Roſe, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

7. In Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Hen. Jackſon, eſq. a dau.

The wife of John Allnutt, eſq. of Mark-lane, a daughter.

9. In Giltſpur-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Greſham, twin daughters.

10. The wife of W. H. White, eſq. of Parliament-place, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

17. At Methoorne, near Pocklington, the wife of Charles Howard, eſq. a ſon and heir.

18. In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of Wm. Buſhby, eſq. a daughter.

20. In Temple-lane, White-friers, the wife of Wm. Steyning, letter-carrier in the Twopenny poſt-office, two ſons and a dau.

At Egham, Lady Caroline Sauret Wortley, a ſon.

24. At

24. At Millbank-house, Westminster, the lady of Lord Viscount Belgrave, a son.

25. At the Pay-office, Whitehall, the lady of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Hamburgh, Samuel Petrie, esq. to Miss Harriet Jackson.

At Gibraltar, —— Maxwell, esq. to Miss Mowat, eldest dau. of Capt. P. M. of the navy.

Charles Le Hardy, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Le Couteur, of Groville, on that island.

March 25. Mr. Daniel Mucatta, of Leman-street, to Miss Anne Goldsmid, you. dau. of Geo. G. esq. of Clapham common.

26. Lieut. John Westhrop Odell, of the royal navy, to Miss Smyth, niece of Sir Wm. S. bart of Hill-hall, Essex.

28. Mr. Cobbett, brewer, of Oxford-str. to Miss Herne, of Warwick-street.

30. Mr. John Purdy, linen-draper, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Muggeridge, of Lynn.

31. Mr. J. P. Toulmin, of Knightsbridge, to Miss Bill, of Chilwick.

April 2. Thomas Reeves, esq. merchant, of New-court, Broad-street, to Mrs. Bradstreet, of Hem-hill, Surrey.

At Dorchester, Thomas Foster, esq. of the Royal dragoons, to Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Bryan E. esq. M.P. for Grampound.

4. William Robertson, M.D. of Paragon-buildings, to Miss Anne Bower, second dau. of Edmund B. esq. of Ensham-house, near Cranbourn, Dorset.

5. Mr. Dinwoodie, master of the grammar-school at Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, to Miss Salkeld, of that place.

6. At Dromore, in Ireland, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, fourth son of the late Earl of Clanwilliam, and brother of the present Earl, to Miss Elizabeth Percy, youngest daugh. of the Bishop of Dromore, who himself performed the ceremony.

7. At Dorset-house, by special licence, the Right Hon. Lord Whitworth, K. B. to her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

Richard-Henry Cox, esq. to Miss Fitzhugh, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Thomas F. esq. of Portland-place.

John Emes, esq of Paternoster-row, to Miss Robins, of Itteringham, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Dettick, of Bridgenorth, Salop, to Miss A. S. Bree, daughter of Robert B. esq. of Solyhull.

8. Rev. C. F. Mustard, of London, to Miss Jarret, of Colchester.

9. Mr. James Richardson, of Newgate-street, to Miss Burnell, of Hammersmith.

At Addington, Kent, the Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbolton, Hants, archdeacon of Oxford, and prebendary of Salisbury, to Miss Franklyn, of Potton, co. Bedford.

At Donnington, the Rev. W. Robinson, rector of Stoke-upon Trent, co. Stafford, to Miss Woodhouse, daugh. of Archdeacon W.

10. Robert Becket, esq. of Charles-str. Manchester-square, to Miss Parling, of Portman-square.

11. George Fuller, esq. of Gwon's-grove, Surr. to Mrs. Drake, of Upper Grosvenor-st.

12. At Wormley, Herts, Mr. Wilson, clerk to Mr. Sellon, brewer, Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Clements, of Clerkenwell.

13. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. of Mersham Hatch, Kent, to Miss Hawkins, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Nash Court, in the same county.—Also, Capt. De Billinghurst, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss Anne Hawkins, third daugh. of the aforesaid late Thomas H. esq.

14. Mr. Frederick Garling, to Miss Spratt, both of King-street, Bloomsbury.

15. At Spetchley, co. Worcester, Robert Canning, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of John B. esq. and niece and coheiress of the late Sir Walter Compton, bart.

16. Vincent Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Julia Stuckey, of Langport.

17. John Austin, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss Letitia Cartwright, of Notting-hill.

18. Mr. Clarke, bookseller, New Bond-street, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alban T. vicar of Hurley, Berks.

Sir John Arundel, of St. John's hill, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Sarah-Anne Sharpe, only dau of Wm. S. esq. of Doctors Comm.

20. Major William Howe Campbell, of the 35th foot, to Miss Eliza Turner, dau. of Sir Cha. T. bart. of Kirkleatham, co. York.

P. J. Worsley, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Savery, daughter of John S. esq. of Butcombe court, co. Somerset.

21. Rev. N. Hubbersty, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

22. Gray Skipwith, esq. of Newbold-hall, co. Warwick, to Miss H. Townsend, third daughter of Gore T. esq. of Honington-hall, in the same county.

23. At Camerton, near Bath, Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq. to Miss Stephens.

25. Mr. Joseph Bream, pilot of the royal navy, to Miss E. Mason, both of Yarmouth.

DEATHS.

1800. *Nov.* 1. AT Fort Charlotte, Nassau, New Providence, Capt. David Corbet, of the 49th foot.

Dec. 3. In Horse-street, Bristol, Jamaica, Wm Evans, late a mariner under the memorable Capt. Cook, whom he accompanied in his three voyages round the world, was present at the time of his death, and was one of those sent on shore to recover his remains

1801. *Jan.* 5. At Cave Valley, in the parish of Hanover, Jamaica, Mr. Henry Dixon, from Glasgow.

6. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, the Hon. George Mines, esq. custos of Portland.

8. At Jamaica, Capt. John Jones, of the ship Lord Thurlow.

10. In

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10. In St. James's pariſh, Jamaica, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 29th year, William Plummer, jun. eſq.

13. At Spaniſh town, Jamaica, Lieut.-col. James Grant, of the 46th foot, adjutant-general to the troops on that iſland.

15. At Bluecaſtle, in the pariſh of Weſtmoreland, in Jamaica, James Bell, M.D. late of Kelſo, author of a valuable paper in the eighth volume of "Medical Facts and Obſervations." He was a phyſician of no common abilities; and went from this country, about a year ago, apparently in good health, to ſettle in Jamaica.

17. At Jamaica, Cecil Hale, third ſon of Wm. H. eſq. of King's Walden, Herts, and midſhipman on-board the Sans Pareil.

25. Of apoplexy, at ſea, on his paſſage to Minorca, the Rev. W. Martin Leake, LL.B. late of Peterhouſe college, Cambridge, rector of Chimnor, and vicar of Warlington, co. Oxford, (both in private patronage,) and chaplain to his Majeſty's forces at Minorca.

Feb.... In his chair, while drinking his tea, at Hackney, aged 87, Rd. Clark, eſq. Turkey merchant, younger brother of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Buſh-hill, Edmonton.

27. In Cliffwell-ſtreet, Mr. John Young.

March.... Far advanced in pregnancy, Mrs. Martin, of Garrett, in Wandſworth, Surrey. As the waggon of Wm. Currey, eſq. of Eaſt Horſley, was paſſing through Upper Tooting, it drove againſt a chaiſe, in which were two ladies, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Martin; in conſequence of which accident, entirely owing to the intoxication of the driver, Mrs. M. was ſo much hurt that ſhe died in an hour.

7. Aged 45, Capt. David Hotchkis, of the royal navy. He devoted himſelf to the ſea at 11 years of age; commanded a ſhip to the Weſt Indies at 17; and, being ſo perfect a ſeaman, was made lieutenant after 4 years and a half ſervice. He was a ſkilful artilleriſt, and invented a cannon on perfectly new principles, which has undergone a trial before the officers of artillery at Woolwich, where it excited the admiration of that celebrated engineer, Mr. Bell. He loſt a leg in Admiral Parker's memorable engagement with the Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank, and might be ſaid, like Ageſilaus, to be reminded of his glory every ſtep he took. His ſenſible tear delighted in an event which, among the Romans, would have deſerved for him as many civic crowns as he had ſaved lives; the Royal Oak, with 750 Britiſh ſeamen, in the moſt perilous ſituation, during the tempeſtuous outward-bound voyage of Admiral Chriſtian, was, on account of his great nautical knowledge, left entirely to his management, and ſaved; and his great ſkill on that occaſion was the frequent theme of the gallant Admiral's praiſe. At another time he ſaved 13 ſeamen from a wreck, by throwing himſelf overboard at the imminent riſk of his own life. He had the happy art of making himſelf both beloved and feared by the crews he commanded. At the time of the general mutiny, not a ſingle inſtance of diſaffection appeared on-board his ſhip.

9 At Briſtol, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in his 67th year, the Rev. Frederick Wollaſton, LL.D of Bury St. Edmund's, and formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was upwards of 20 years lecturer of St. James, in Bury, which he reſigned in 1778. He was likewiſe many years one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary, and a prebendary of Peterborough; both which latter appointments he alſo recently reſigned. In all the domeſtic relations of life his conduct was exemplary; and he was a general benefactor to the ſeveral charitable inſtitutions of that town. As an orator, he was ſcarcely to be excelled, poſſeſſing a fine melodious voice, and exerciſing a diſcrimination in his recitals and comments on the ſacred writings, that clearly evinced the comprehenſiveneſs of his underſtanding. Of late years he rarely performed the ſervice but in ſome of the neighbouring village churches, when he never failed to attract and draw after him ſuch of his townſmen as were admirers of genuine eloquence, diveſted of enthuſiaſm; and they never came away without lamenting the infrequent opportunities of deriving inſtruction ſo gratifying to themſelves and honourable to the Chriſtian miniſtry. By his death the rectory of Woolverſtone, Suffolk, (in the preſentation of Charles Berners, eſq.) and that of Peakirk with Glinton, co. Northampton (in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough), are both vacant. His remains were interred in the chapel at Cliſton.

10. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Arbuthnot, third ſon of the Hon. John Viſcount Arbuthnot, dec.

13. At Ledbury, in his 85th year, the Rev. James Birt, M.A. canon-reſidentiary of Hereford cathedral, maſter of St. Catherine's hoſpital in Ledbury, and vicar of Lydney, co Gloucester.

14. At his houſe in Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 80, John Knowles, eſq. rear admiral of the White.

15. At Saliſbury, aged 79, the Rev. James Stirling Sumner, D.D. many years rector of St. Edmund's in that city, and ſubdean of the cathedral. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1742; M.A. 1746; D.D. 1765.

16. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jonas Lawton, of the Kingſton Arms, Newark.

17. Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Pilkington, of Pickworth, near Stamford.

Aged 36, Capt. Ned Carruthers, of his Majeſty's marine forces, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Robert C. a ſuperannuated ſurgeon

geon of the navy, and brother of Mr. R. C. at preſent a ſurgeon in the navy: he was one of the ſufferers on-board the Invincible, loſt this day; as was Mr. Joſeph Corſe, jun. ſon of Mr. C. organiſt of Saliſbury cathedral, who was firſt ſurgeon of that ſhip.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Rebecca Bell, widow.

Mrs. Witton, wife of Mr. R. W. of the George inn, Derby.

At Enſpingham, Rutland, in her 84th year, Mrs. Storer, widow.

18. Extremely regretted, at Exning, near Newmarket, after a few weeks illneſs, the Rev. David Anthony Keck, third ſon of the late Anthony K. eſq. of Theobalds park, Herts, and of Stoughton Grange, co. Leiceſter, and uncle to George K. eſq. M. P. for that county. He was formerly fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1768.

19. At Liſbon, the Hon. John David Colyear, ſon of the Earl of Portmore.

Aged 17, Mr. Thomas Fyſh, eldeſt ſon of James F. eſq. of Lynn Regis, Norfolk.

Aged 47, Mr. Orme, ſilverſmith, Long Row, Nottingham.

Miſs Anne Ferraby, ſiſter of Mr. F. printer at Hull.

20. Aged 79, Mrs. Oſbourne, of Sculcoates, near Hull.

In her 26th year, of a decline, Mrs. Thomas Newton, of Warwick-ſquare.

21. In his 18th year, of a brain fever, Maſter Richard Bentley, of Wellcloſe-ſqu. a moſt amiable youth, and ſincerely lamented by all that knew him; a deſcendant of the great Dr. Bentley.

After a long and painful illneſs, aged 58, Mr. Robert Cropper, of Sixhills, co. Lincoln, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

By a ſtroke of apoplexy, aged 70, Arthur Savage, eſq. formerly of Boſton, in New England.

This morning Sir John Swin Dyer, a man of very amiable manners and kind affections, in a fit of inſanity ſhot himſelf with a piſtol. He had become melancholy ſince the death, laſt ſummer, of his only brother, whom he affectionately loved. His melancholy increaſed by the abſence of his ſon, who went out aid-du-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the expedition to Egypt. He was diſappointed of letters which he had for ſome time impatiently expected from his ſon, and which, unhappily, did not arrive till the 23d inſtant. His melancholy, under theſe circumſtances, increaſed by degrees to inſanity. On the 20th he abruptly ſaid to his ſervant, "Who do you ſtare at? I am not out of my mind. If you are, I am not." Various other ſymptoms of the increaſing derangement of his mind were alſo remarked. He was accuſtomed to ſmoke a great deal of tobacco; but, on the 20th, he ſmoked much more than uſual. He had placed himſelf in a chair, put the muzzle of the piſtol in his mouth, and diſcharged the ſhot through his head. The report was heard by his ſervant in the room above, who came down, and found his maſter expiring. His pipe lay broken beſide him. The coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of Lunacy. Sir John was formerly a colonel in the guards. His character, as a maſter, a father, a brother, and a friend, was truly excellent and exemplary.

22. After an illneſs of 5 or 6 days, aged 85, at St. Alban's, of which ſhe had been full 40 years one of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants, univerſally eſteemed by all her acquaintance, and much regretted by the poor, a ſenſible and valuable woman, but quite loſt to ſociety, by being totally deaf, and a moſt reſpectable ſupporter of the Preſbyterian meeting in that town, Mrs. Mary Edwin, ſiſter and only ſurviving heireſs of the late —— Thompſon, eſq. of the county of Lincoln, and widow of Humphry E. eſq. of St. Alban's, who died Oct. 7, 1775 (ſon of Sir Humphry E. alderman of the ward of Tower, and lord mayor of London 1698, who died 1707-8), leaving only one daughter, married, June 6, 1754, to Thomas Corbett, of Dam-hall, in Cheſhire, eſq. who has two ſons and five daughters, of whom the eldeſt ſon, William C. eſq. of Richmond, married a daughter of Lieut.-gen. George Ainſlie, and has three children; and Charlotte, one of the daughters, married John Bourchier, eſq. of the royal navy, one of the four captains of Greenwich hoſpital, and has 7 children.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Geo. Hutchiſon, merchant at Liverpool, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends there.

At Edinburgh, aged 87, Mrs. Iſabella Scott, relict of Archibald S eſq. of Roſſie.

Found dead in a field near his home, having diſlocated his neck by a fall from his horſe, Mr. Thomas Andrews, a reputable farmer, of Tong park, Salop.

23. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Rob. Williams, merchant, of Princes-ſtr. Lothbury.

Aged 7 months, the Hon. John Joſeph Yorke, youngeſt ſon of the E. of Hardwicke.

Aged 70, Mrs. Lely, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. Robert L. attorney.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. John R. ſhip-owner, of Hull.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Janet Buchannan, wife of James Monteith, eſq. merchant.

24. At Mr. Thorn's, in Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in her 20th year, Miſs Critchley.

In New Broad-ſtreet, Mrs. Taddy.

At Eltham, Kent, Mrs. Stabler, widow of John S. eſq. late of Watling-ſtreet.

Mr. Thomas Davies, of the City Road. Excepting a few very trifling legacies, he has left property to various charitable inſtitutions, the principal of which is 5000l. to build and endow almſhouſes for 12 poor perſons;

persons; and the residue of his property, 22,000l. to the Orphan school in the City Road. Besides other relatives, four sisters survive him!

25. At Richmond lodge, in his 49th year, of the gout in his stomach, with which he had been some weeks afflicted, the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. brother to the Marquis of Bute, colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and M.P. for Poole, Dorset. Without disparagement to the abilities of any officer now living, it may be truly said that his country has lost in him one of the best officers in its service. Had his health permitted, he was to have been commander in chief in Ireland. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Petersham, Surrey.

Miss Eliza Dearsley, daughter of Wm. D. esq. of Weymouth-street.

At Brentford Butts, in her 69th year, Mrs. Gardiner, relict of the late Charles G. esq. of Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts.

Mr. Marshall, of the Marquis of Granby inn at Ashbourne.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Fincham, of Bury, mother of Mr. F. of Epping, and one of the people called Quakers.

PAUL I. Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. was found dead in his bed at 4 o'clock this morning. He was 46 years and 6 months old; he reigned only 4 years and 4 months, as he ascended the throne, Nov. 17, 1796. He was twice married; first, on Oct. 10, 1773, to Natalia-Alexiewna, of Hesse-Darmstadt; she was left a widower on the 24th of April, 1776, and married, Oct. 18, the same year, Sophia Dorothea, of Wurtemberg Stutgard, born Oct. 25, 1759. By this marriage he had four sons and five daughters. The sons are, Alexander Paulowitz, born Dec. 23, 1777, married Oct. 9, 1793, to Mary Louisa Elizabeth Alexiewna, of Baden, born Jan. 4, 1779. 2d. Constantine Paulowitz, born May 8, 1779, married Feb. 26, 1796, to Julia Henrietta of Saxe Coburg, born Sept. 23, 1781. 3. Nicolas Paulowitsch, born July 2, 1795. 4. Michael Petrowitz, born Feb. 8, 1798. The daughters are, 1. Alexander Anne Paulowna, born Jan. 9, 1785, married, Feb. 20, 1799, to Ferdinand Archduke of Austria, died in childbed March 16, 1801. 2. Helena Paulowna, born Dec. 24, 1784, married, May 19, 1799, to Frederick Louis Hereditary Prince of Mecklenberg Schwerin. 3. Mary Paulowna, born Feb. 5, 1786. 4. Catherine Paulowna, born May 21, 1788. And Anne Paulowna, born Jan. 7, 1795.—Alexander Paulowitz, the Czar's eldest son, succeeds his father; the oath of fidelity was taken to him, with the usual formalities, on March 25, the same day on which his father died. The late Emperor's education had been neglected. By the ambition, or the cautious fears, of his mother, he was, from infancy to the end of her reign, kept in a sort of easy confinement, an exile from all the consequence and experience of high political life. By that mother's art, and in indulgence to imperial idleness, he was left uninstructed, ignorant, and frivolous in his pursuits. As uncontrouled in the narrow circle of his own court, he was impotently imperious; as checked, slighted, and overawed by a parent, who should rather have cherished him with affection, he became habitually jealous, resentful, and unjust. Yet, his heart was not naturally a bad one; and he seems to have acted commonly with as much rectitude of intention as was possible for an understanding so uninformed and so perverted. The first acts of his reign seemed to bespeak at once princely generosity of sentiment, and sound political discretion. There were at least boldness and an honourable zeal for the cause of antient established order, in the ardour and disinterestedness with which he joined the Coalition against France. His pride was offended; his vanity had received a deep wound; he was assailed by profligate intrigue; he was amused with delusive hopes, when he abandoned the alliance, became the chief instrument in forming a Maritime Confederacy against Britain, and sent an ambassador to the Consular Court of France. The reign of his successor begins under better auspices.

26 In her 90th year, Mrs. Smith, widow, of Witham-on-the-Hill, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Hanbury, of Tottenham

At Canonbury, Mrs. William Linwood.

Of a decline, in her 18th year, Miss Mary Hopkins, daughter of Mr. William H. of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, goldsmith.

In his 65th year, Rear-admiral Cornthwaite Ommaney (superannuated).

27. Mr. Ashby, of Heybridge juxta Maldon, Essex, maltster.

Mrs. Johnson, of the Unicorn inn at Thurmaston, co. Leicester; where, by long assiduity and strict attention, she gained much and just esteem.

Aged 72, the Rev. Philip Hacket, B.A. more than 30 years rector of South Croxton, co. Leicester; of whom some account (by himself) shall be given in our next.

Mrs. Wigg, relict of the late Rev. Jas. W. of Gaby.

After a severe illness, much regretted, Mr. Perkins, wife of S. F. S. P. esq. barrister at law, of Sutton Coldfield.

Suddenly, Thomas Rawson, gent. of Nottingham, one of the junior council of that corporation.

At Kiddington, co. Oxford, Edw. Gore, esq. of Barrow court, co. Somerset, father of W. Gore Langton, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire, and colonel of the Oxfordshire militia.

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Of

Of a decline, aged 21, Miss Mansel, only daughter of the late Gen. M. of Cosgrove, co. Northampton.

At Yarmouth, much regretted, Mr. Miller, tea-dealer. He had kept Stamford market a number of years.

28. Mrs. Johnston, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. James J. bookbinder and stationer.

Mrs. Deady, of Camberwell, Surrey.

At Pimlico, Mr. Wake, many years assistant porter at the Queen's house.

After an afflicting illness, sustained with a resignation truly Christian, Miss Mary Hudson, daughter of Mr. Robert H. of St. Paul's cathedral. She was a woman whose talents and understanding were not more rare and admirable, than her heart was pure and exalted. To a ready and ravishing skill in music, both in its theory and its practice, both as a singer and as a performer, she joined a sound knowledge in the French and Italian languages; a knowledge which, though her modesty forbade her ostentatiously to display it, she did not studiously affect to conceal from her judicious and admiring friends. She was not, however, prevented by her literary attainments from attending to the more useful, but more humble duties, which her domestic connexions called on her to fulfil. In the performance of every one of these she was most skilful, active, and intelligent. None ever departed from her father's hospitable board without experiencing the comforts, and acknowledging the prudence of her family arrangements. But her qualities, moral and religious, as far surpassed her intellectual endowments, as the soul is superior to the body. She was a Christian in the best and truest sense of the word. That perfect acquaintance with her duty, with which the constant study of her Bible and of the most approved authors in piety and ethics could not fail to supply her, the discovered by its best and most genuine fruits, a pure, beneficent, disinterested, unaffected frame of life. But if in any part of her conduct she acquired for herself the most justly merited commendation, it was by the exercise of filial affection. To a valuable mother, long and severely afflicted, she was a tender, thoughtful, and unwearied nurse. When the delicate state of her own health suggested to her numerous friends the necessity of persuading her to relax a little for her own sake from her assiduities, — "My life," she would observe, "is in the hand of Heaven; and how can I employ, or even consume it more conformably to the will of my Creator? I am exerting the best of my feeble powers in alleviating the sorrows and in protracting the existence of her, to whom, under God! I am indebted for my own." Indeed, she may be truly said to have perished a *martyr to filial duty*.

29. In his 53d year, Thomas Gill, esq. of Birmingham.

On Clapham common, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Robert B. esq.; and, on Sunday, April 6, her remains were interred in the Quakers burial-ground at Winchmore-hill.

On Spring-garden terrace, Mrs. Hammersley of Woodside house, Old Windsor, widow of Hugh H. esq. of that place.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Catherine Lawrence, wife of Effingham L. esq. merchant, of Trinity-square.

Aged 25, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. H. of Prince's-square, Ratcliff.

At Church Bank, near Accrington, Mr. John Bury, a partner in the house of Messr. Peele and Co. in Lancashire. He retired to bed early and in good health the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

After a few days illness, aged 58, Edmund Partridge, esq. of Norwich.

At Great Easton, co. Leicester, aged 64, Mr. Brian Lambert, late an eminent baker at Stamford.

Of a deep decline, aged 28, Miss Higgingson, of Lincoln.

Aged 26, the lady of Charles Manners, esq. of South Witham, co. Lincoln, daughter of Major Hay, by Lady Catherine Hay, only surviving daughter of John Marquis of Tweedale.

At Canterbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. Francis Gregory, M. A. vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, in the county of Kent, and upwards of 54 years minor canon of that cathedral. In the conscientious and zealous discharge of his moral and religious duties, he displayed an excellent understanding, well stored with sound and useful knowledge, an accuracy of judgement, integrity of principle, benevolence of heart, and fortitude of mind, which are rarely united in one person, and which, with a warm attachment and modest submission to the government of his country in church and state, rendered him a character highly respected, not only by that society of which he was so valuable a member, but by the inhabitants of a large and populous parish within the city, of which he was near 30 years curate and rector, and where he will long be remembered and esteemed as an excellent divine and a celebrated preacher, whose whole life was the best comment upon the doctrine contained in those discourses with which he charmed and edified his audience, impressing them upon their minds with modest diffidence, but, at the same time, with judicious firmness, manly eloquence, and Christian candour. His father was the Rev. Edw. Gregory, chaplain of the Torbay (Admiral Hopson's ship), which broke the boom at Vigo in that memorable attack of the Spanish galleons, under Sir. Geo. Rooke, in the year 1702, where he narrowly escaped with his life, and who afterwards retired to the vicarage of Wotton Underedge, in Gloucestershire, presented to him by the dean and chapter

chapter of Chriſt Church, Oxford, of which he had formerly been ſtudent. He was lineally deſcended from William Gregory, who died poſſeſſed of the manor of Aſfordby, in Leiceſterſhire, in the 16th of Henry VIII. which, with that of Friſby, in the ſame county, was held by his anceſtors from the reign of Edward I. Moſt of this family were for near two centuries divines; and many, from their learning and eminent virtues, aroſe to dignified appointments in the church; ſituations which the deceaſed would have adorned, but to which he never aſpired, often declaring, with that modeſty and humility which were among his chief characteriſtics, that he had preferment enough, and fully adequate to his merits and pretenſions; always impreſſing upon the minds of his children, that it is far better to deſerve rewards and honours, without poſſeſſing them, than to poſſeſs them, without thoſe qualifications which render them truly honourable.—He had the misfortune, in the month of May, 1799, to loſe his eldeſt ſon, in the prime of life, while ſedulouſly engaged in a variety of laudable purſuits, which rendered him a bleſſing to his friends, and a valuable member of ſociety. (LXIX. 529.) Among the firſt objects of his attention was the London Hoſpital, of which he was a warm advocate, and an active indefatigable ſupporter. From his frequent attendance at that place, he was witneſs to many ſcenes of diſtreſs to which patients were expoſed for want of food to ſupport, raiment to cloathe, and money to convey them to their pariſhes and families, when diſcharged from the hoſpital. To obviate theſe difficulties, to ſoothe the troubled breaſt, and to remove the ſorrowful ſighing of the poor, he was among the firſt promoters of "The Samaritan Society," of which he was unanimouſly appointed treaſurer, to receive donations from well-wiſhers to the ſociety. In the year 1788, he publiſhed a letter, addreſſed to the patrons, truſtees, &c. of the charity-ſchools, recommending to their conſideration a plan for educating, cloathing, boarding, and lodging the charity children, in their reſpective pariſhes, for a certain term of years, under one roof; which would have been inſtituting a ſafe aſylum for them, protecting them againſt the ſnares and temptations they are now expoſed to out of ſchool-hours, and conducting them ſafe through the devious paths of youth. The plan certainly did honour to his head and his heart; but the expence of executing it in all pariſhes rendered it not feaſible. Thus actively was he employed for the good of his fellow-creatures, verifying the obſervation of the ancient poet, "Nil actum credens, cum quid ſupereſſet agendum."—In September, of the ſame year, the deceaſed had the additional misfortune to loſe his only moſt amiable daughter, whoſe death and true character were recorded in the Obituary of vol. LXIX. 821, though, by the injudicious zeal of an old acquaintance of the family, (whoſe own death has ſince been recorded vol. LXX. p. 1114,) many particulars, unknown to her relatives and friends, were erroneouſly inſerted. Theſe heavy and ſevere afflictions he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. Having arrived at a period of life, to which it is the lot of few to attain, and which ſcarcely any of his relatives, for near a century paſt, ever reached, he reſigned up his ſpirit to him who gave it with perfect compoſure and patience, leaving only two ſons out of nine children, which he had by two wives, to feel and lament the irreparable loſs of a moſt valuable parent, counſellor, and friend.

30. Aged 81, Mr. Alderman Allen, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, father of the corporation. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1763, 1778, and 1791.

At Stamford, *ſuddenly*, aged 84, John Campbell, eſq. formerly belonging to a corps of dragoons.

Mr. Crockett; riding near Croydon, in Surrey, his horſe fell and threw him, and kicking him on the back part of his head, killed him on the ſpot.

In his 82d year, Mr. Henry Jowett, of Camberwell green.

31. In his 74th year, Mr. Fowle, apothecary, of Red Lion ſquare.

Mrs. Alder, wife of Gilbert A. eſq. of Abchurch ſtreet.

At Sculcoats, near Kingſton-upon-Hull, Mrs. Hannah Watts, relict of Wm. Shields, eſq. and wife of the Rev. John W.

Rev. Charles Compton, M. A. of Minſted, Hants.

Mrs. Tucke, relict of the Rev. Charles T. B. D. late rector of St. Michael's Coſlany, in Norwich, and of Melton All Saints with St. Mary.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. M. of the royal regiment of horſe-guards.

At her lodgings in Milſom-ſtreet, Bath, Lady Duntze, relict of Sir John D. bart. Her remains were removed to the family-ſeat in Devonſhire for interment.

At Dorcheſter, aged 71, Mrs. Coombe, matron of the Dorcheſter hoſpital, which ſtation ſhe had filled for many years, and gave univerſal ſatisfaction. Her parental kindneſs to the friendleſs orphans committed to her care, and ſtrict fidelity to all, cauſe her death to be univerſally regretted, and would have been an irreparable loſs to the town had ſhe not left an amiable daughter, poſſeſſing all her virtues, to ſucceed her, and to which ſhe has ſince been unanimouſly appointed.

Lately, on his paſſage to England, on board the Manſhip Eaſt Indiaman, Lieut.-col. John Boujonnar.

In Spaniſh town, Jamaica, aged 107, a free

free black woman, named Daphne Ruffell.

At Dromilly eſtate, in Trelawney, Jamaica, Mr. Peter Burke, overſeer.

In Syria, of the plague, Gen. Koehler, one of the moſt ſkilful officers in the Britiſh ſervice, and who had been delegated by the Britiſh Government to train and diſcipline the Turkiſh army. He was by birth an American, and ſurvived his lady only 15 days.

At Malta, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of John Henry B. eſq. of the medical ſtaff in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

At Malta, after a few days illneſs, aged 24, Mr. Clement Govett, a paymaſter to the army there, and ſon of Mr. G. ſurgeon and apothecary, of Tiverton, Devon.

At Venice, Louis Count de Darfort, many years ambaſſador from the Court of France to that Republick.

At Venice, Cimaroſa, the famous compoſer of muſick.

At Udino, aged 67, of the wounds he received at the battle of the Mincio, Lieutenant-general Kaim.

At Rotterdam, Edward O'Brien, eſq. next brother to the Marquis of Thomond.

Near Donaghadee, in Ireland, the Rev. James Knox, ſeveral years diſſenting clergyman of the pariſh of Dumbanagher, and latterly of Donaghadee.

Aged 104, John Graham, of St. Johnſton, co. Tipperary.

At Iſle, co. Kerry, in her 108th year, Margaret Donoghoe.

Capt. Lord, commander of a ſhip, and his wife, coming from on board his veſſel, lying in the New dock, Dublin, the fell in near the draw-bridge, and, in order to ſave her, he leapt in, but, before they could be any aſſiſtance, they were both unfortunately drowned. Capt. L. had on that day returned from a voyage, and ſent for his wife in the forenoon, who ſpent the day with him on-board; and, on their attempting to return to an only child, in the evening, this dreadful accident happened.

At Trim, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Palace, co. Kerry, Mr. J. James, ſon of the late Raleigh J. eſq. of Limerick.

At Callow-hill, co. Fermanagh, Mr. William Fauſſet.

At Perth, in Scotland, a tailor, named Dowie; whoſe widow was ſo much affected as to become lunatic, and was found in the fields near the town, a few days after, expiring.

At Dalmillington, in Ayrſhire, Major Wm. M'Myne, late of the 58th foot.

Miſs Anne Smith, youngeſt daughter of Donald S. eſq. banker, of Edinburgh.

At Dunbar, Mrs. Catherine Meek, wife of Capt. John Clark, of the marines.

Mrs. Lora Turton, relict of Nathanael Gordon, eſq. of Whitehill.

Mrs. Niven, widow of Hugh N. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow.

At her houſe at Leith, Mrs Jean Livingſton, relict of Alexander Alliſon, eſq. late caſhier of exciſe.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Freeland, relict of Capt. Wm. Blair, late of 13th foot. Alſo, Mr. Alex. Clark, painter, and Mr. John Robertſon, accomptant.

At Orchill, Miſs Anne Græme, ſiſter of the late Patrick G. eſq. of Inchbrakie.

Mrs. Little, of Colvend.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Iſabella Grant, dau. of the late Lord Elchies.

At Dundee, in his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Smart, maſon and architect.

At Leith, Mr. John Hunter, merchant.

At Foreſt, co Moray, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon, Lady Tannachie, relict of Alex. Tulloch, eſq. of Tannachie.

At Buncle houſe, in his 85th year, Rev. Robert Douglas, miniſter of Buncle.

At Whitehaven, aged 59, Mr. D. Brocklebank, ſhip-builder, who had made 25 voyages acroſs the Atlantic, and built as many ſhips.

At York, aged 90, Mrs. Heſeltine, many years governeſs of a boarding-ſchool without Bootham-bar.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon, to whom ſhe has left the care of three children.

At Birmingham, Mr. S. Lloyd; and, on Feb. 22, Mr. Nehemiah L. his uncle, both Quakers, and partners in the bank of Taylor and Lloyd, of that town (ſee p. 282.)

Aged 82, Mr. Ludlow, ſen. of Chipping Sudbury, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nuneaton, co. Warwick, each aged 60, J. Everett, and Sarah his wife; alſo, their two grandchildren. They were all buried at the ſame time in one grave.

In his 60th year, Mr. Church, of Sileby, one of the chief conſtables of the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, co. Leiceſter.

At Coventry, the Rev. J. Sharpe, paſtor of the Roman Catholic congregation; deſervedly eſteemed for great erudition, philanthropy, and the moſt conciliating manners. His ſtrict ſenſe of ſacerdotal duty ever roſe ſuperior to perſonal conſideration, and he fell a martyr to a malignant and epidemic fever, caught whilſt adminiſtering comfort in the moment of departure to one of his congregation.

In his 25th year, Mr. John Lamb, late a very conſiderable farmer at Geytonthorpe, co. Norfolk. The circumſtances incidental to the death of this much-reſpected and lamented young man, are peculiarly poignant and afflicting. On Feb. 20, he went out to courſe in Geytonthorpe field, in company with his neighbour, Mr. Kendall, jun. In the heat of the chace, Mr. L.'s mare plunged her off fore foot into a ſandgall, and inſtantly fell with ſuch violence

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lence and impetuosity, as to be forced 14 yards on her knees before her unfortunate rider came to the ground, when the animal doubled upon him, and crushed him in a manner too horrible for description. In this dreadful state he languished nine days.

At Wachet, aged 76, Mrs. E. Winter, who for a number of years, and till her death, carried on a very extensive business in the coal trade.

At Bath, D. Webster, esq. merchant, of Leadenhall-street.

At Bath, the Rev. J. K. Dawson, vicar of Ledbury, co. Hereford.

Suddenly, as he was eating his breakfast, at his house at Kilmington, near Alresford, Tho. Ridge, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Southampton.

At Andover, aged 40, Mr. Cha. Taplin.

At Gloucester, Miss Rooke, niece to the lady of the Rev. Dr. Eyre, of the Close of Sarum.

At Chester, aged 92, Christopher Lowe, many years bill-distributor for the Theatre Royal of Chester. This venerable patriarch was a native of Preston; and, when in his 16th year, was afflicted with a fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, shrowded, and coffined; and, nearly three days after his supposed demise, while carrying on four men's shoulders to the grave, he suddenly knocked at the lid of the coffin; and, to the ineffable amazement of the carriers and attendants, on opening it, they found honest Christopher in a complete state of resuscitation. For many years after he used to amuse and astonish his neighbours and friends with the "wonderful things he saw in his trance."

At Lowdham, in Nottinghamshire, in his 102d year, Mr. Crooke, a publican of that place; he retained all his faculties to the last moment of his existence; and, not more than two years ago, walked to Bingham, a distance of six miles, and returned home the same evening with all possible ease; an unlucky fall from an ass, a few weeks ago, was the cause of his death.

Aged 72, Mr. Bone, sen. of Plymouth Dock.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the Rev. Mr. Davies, who was chaplain to Earl Howe, on the glorious 1st of June, 1794.

Aged 82, Mrs. Patterson, of St. Peter's yard, in Exeter.

At Beeralston, aged 62, Mrs. Keenor, wife of Mr. K. wine-merchant.

At Plymouth Dock, Capt. Ormsby, of his Majesty's sloop Scout, of 28 guns.

At Frome, in an advanced age, Mr. William Whitchurch, for many years a preacher of the Baptist denomination.

As Mr. Wright, lime-burner, of Walkhampton, Devon, was blowing up a quarry near that place, the train, taking fire too soon, blew Mr. W. off the quarry, and he was killed on the spot.

At North Tawton, Mr. Tho. Prideaux, only son of John P. esq.

At Corscomb, Dorset, Mr. Tho. Smith, lamented by his friends and neighbours.

Interred with military honours, Mr. Backus, shopkeeper, and a member of the Shepton-Mallet Volunteer Association.

In one of the alms-houses for the widows of clergymen, in Bell-lane, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the Rev. Richard W. formerly of St. John's college.

At Plymouth, Lieut. R. J. Squire, eldest son of the late lamented J. S. esq. During the late war he served in the West Indies with reputation as a lieutenant in the marines, and was present at thirteen general and partial sea-fights.

At Chew Magna, Mrs. Dowling, relict of Mr. D. an eminent attorney of that place. She has left the interest of 400l. to the poor of that parish.

Aged 53, Mr. Wm. Hann, of Chideock; a man well respected and greatly lamented.

At Exeter, Mr. Edmund Stooke, lately a linen-draper of that city.

Mrs. Jenkins, of Penzance.

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. Hannam, jun. an eminent mercer, and captain of the first company of the Dock Association.

At Bath, Mrs. Priscilla Lord, a widow lady of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mrs. Armitage, a maiden gentlewoman, of Bayhall, near Huddersfield.

Mr. Wm. Marsden, of Dale-street, Manchester, aged 75, who for 56 years has been a steady member of the Methodist Society.

At his apartments, Richmond-row, Liverpool, Wm. Ormston, esq. lieutenant on the half-pay of the Hon. East India Comp.

Mr. Harris, one of the ushers of the Court of Exchequer.

At White Waltham, Berks, aged 82, W. Collier, an itinerant cobler, and the only survivor of the Binfield cricketers, noted for being the best players in England.

At Little Ilford, Essex, (at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Hugh Price,) in a very advanced age, Lady Paul, relict of Sir George Onesiphorus P. bart. of Hill-house, in Gloucestershire.

Mr. Bezaliel Augier, miller, and alderman of Colchester.

At Witham, Mr. Francis King, farmer and miller, late of Little Braxted; also, Mr. James Isaac.

At Newhall, near Chelmsford, aged 56, Mrs. M. Webbe.

Mrs. Sharne, wife of Richard S. esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Kentish-town, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Crowder.

After a lingering illness, at Kentish-town, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Jackson, esq. son of the late Joseph J. esq. of Hatton-garden.

Mr. Wm. Siddall, of Park-lane.

At

At Dalston, Mrs. Rogers, wife of John R. esq. of the Bank of England.

In Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-squ. Miss Louisa-Mary Wright, youngest daughter of the late Francis W. esq.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Miriam Keyser, wife of Mr. E. J. K. of Savage-gardens.

After a severe and tedious illness, Mrs. Hart, of King-street, Covent-garden.

In her 13th year, Miss Catherine Augusta Turner, daughter of Samuel T. esq. of Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Page, father of Mr. P. of St. Paul's cathedral.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Debbeg, wife of Lieut.-gen. D.

In the Rules of the Fleet prison, Daniel Flowerdew, esq.

In an obscure part of the Borough of Southwark, in his 75th year, and after a service of 50 years, Capt. C. G. Jades, late of the 52d foot. He was connected by affinity to some of the first families in the kingdom; but such was his extreme indigence, that, on his death, the entire of his property was not competent to discharge the expences of his interment. To fill the measure of wretchedness, he has left an aged, infirm widow, and several children.

April 1. Mrs. Anne Pridden, wife of Mr. John P. bookseller, No 100, Fleet-street, to whom she was married March 27, 1757. She was born Oct. 3, 1736, and was the daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of the Twemlowes, in the parish of Whitchurch, Salop, and great grand-daughter of the celebrated Matthew Henry.

2. Capt. James-Robert Mosse, who so bravely fell in the memorable action off Copenhagen, commanded the Sandwich, at the Nore, at the time the alarming mutiny broke out on board that ship in 1797 — Capt. Edw. Riou, of the Amazon, was killed by a chain shot from the Crown battery at Copenhagen, at the moment he was cheering his men, 8 of whom had the instant before been killed by a single shot. There were no fewer than 80 pieces of cannon playing at one time on the Amazon frigate from the above battery. Capt. R. still lives in the lively regret of a very large circle of friends. Lord Nelson most appropriately styles him the gallant and the good. He was the officer who experienced such distress, and displayed such magnanimity, on the shipwreck of the Guardian frigate. He has left an aged mother and sister to deplore the heaviest loss they could sustain.—Capt. Grant, of the rifle regiment, who volunteered his services in the Copenhagen expedition, and was numbered with the killed, had his head taken off by a cannon-ball as effectually as if it had been severed from his body by a scymetar. He was particularly unfortunate in battle, having received three wounds in one day in Holland. (See p. 361.)

In Rivers-street, Bath, the Rev. William Cope Hopton, rector of Canon-Frome, in Herefordshire. He was of Oriel college, M.A. 1744.

At Kingsand, near Plymouth dock, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. surgeon, &c.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Miss E. Baring, daughter of John B. esq. M. P. for Exeter.

At Waltham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Raisbeck, farmer and grazier.

Aged 61, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of Mr. Henry S. of Derby.

Aged 25, Mrs. Cheetham, wife of Mr. G. C. draper, of Derby.

In Park-street, Bristol, in his 75th year, Joseph Shapland, esq.

At Hampton court, Miss Philipps, eldest daughter of the late Sir John P. bart. and sister to Lord Milford. In her illness, which was long and suffering, her fortitude and resignation were exemplary; whilst the amiable qualities of her mind make her sincerely lamented by her family, &c.

3. At St. Alban's, Mrs. Leicester, widow of the late Rev. Mr. L. vicar of Hempnall, Norfolk. She had been some time in ill health, but went off at last very suddenly. She was of the family of Elliot, of Shenley, where she was buried.

At Lisle, in Flanders, Wm. Parry jun. son of Wm. P. merchant, Finsbury-squa.

At Duffield, co. Derby, aged 62, Mrs. Mills.

Aged 72, Mr. Daniel Hyde, of Cockerington, near Louth.

In his 47th year, Mr. S. C. Barnard, merchant, of Norwich.

At Blandford, Dorset, aged 82, Mr. Simmonds, sen. bookseller, &c.

4. Aged 66, Mr. Samuel Judd, apothecary, of Stamford, co. Lincoln; a gentleman of great eminence in his profession, and extensive practice.

In St. John's, Southwark, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Browning, late of Bermondsey.

At Pembroke lodge, Cambridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Dr. Philip L. late dean of Norwich. The representation of the Transfiguration, and of the Twelve Apostles, in the East window of Norwich cathedral, allowed to be a very curious piece of workmanship, was painted by this lady.

5. In Alfred place, Richard Best, esq. brewer, of Chatham.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 82d year, Christian Heineken, esq.

At Mickleham, near Leatherhead, on his road to Brighthelmstone, Thomas Warner, esq. of Surrey-square, Kent road.

6. At Clapham, Surrey, William Thornton Astell, esq.

Master Charles King, youngest child of John K. esq. under secretary of state.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sproule, relict of Andrew S. esq. of Kemerton, co. Gloucester, mother of Rev. A. S. rector of Great Barfield,

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Barfield, Eſſex, and ſiſter of Gen Moucher.

Aged 69, Elizabeth Prichard, a poor woman belonging to Trinity hoſpital, Hereford.

7. J. Jeffery Short, eſq. of Exeter.

Suddenly, at his apartments in the Strand, Mr. Maſcall, formerly a capital watchmaker.

In his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Shrewſbury, 29 years printer and editor of the Shrewſbury Chronicle.

8. Of a decline, at St. Alban's, at the houſe of her brother, John Harriſon, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Victualing-office, Mrs. Pearce, widow of Mr. Edw. P. attorney, of Stony Stratford, who died 1799.

Thomas Heming, eſq. of Hillingdon, co. Middleſex.

9. At St. Alban's, after a fortnight's illneſs, aged 81, Joſeph Gape, eſq. one of the oldeſt benchers of the Middle Temple; ſenior governor of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals; and ſenior alderman of the borough of St. Alban's, of which he was mayor, 1746, 1761, 1797; younger brother of Thomas G. eſq. who died June 19, 1799; the moſt antient and reſpectable private family in the town. He was buried with his father, April 16, in the abbey church.

At Ware, Herts, after a long and very ſevere affliction, Mr. Edwards, maltſter and coal-merchant.

In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whircombe park, co Glouceſter.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, Mr. John Williams, ſon of Robert W. eſq. late of Charleſton, South Carolina.

Aged 17, Miſs S. Dodd, daughter of Mr. D. of the Fountain inn, Chatham. While ſitting at work ſhe fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired.

At Wm. Froggat's, eſq. at Fulmer-place, Bucks, Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Rev. Dr. N. fellow of Eton College.

On his way from Wotton-underedge to the Hotwells, the Rev. John Tatterſall, M.A. chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and vicar of Bredhurſt, in Kent, and of Harewood and Ledeſham, in Yorkſhire.

10. Mr. T. Pugh, late clerk of Sutton chapel, Shrewſbury. His death was owing to his having eaten the preceding evening too haſtily, and without ſufficient maſtication, a quantity of fowl, &c.; a large piece of which appeared on diſſection not to have paſſed the orifice of the ſtomach, which immediately cauſed the moſt dreadful ſymptoms, and conſequently his death.

In her 29th year, from ſpaſms in her ſtomach, whilſt on a viſit to her friends at Foxearth, in Suffolk, Miſs Ellis. And on the 12th, aged 70, Mr. W. E. her father, late wool-factor, of Sudbury, from an apoplectic fit, with which he was ſeized the preceding Sunday.

11. Robert Colegrave, eſq. of Stockwell-hall, near Billericay, Eſſex.

12. Aged 38, Mr. John Scott, of Lincoln, butler to Sir Richard Kaye, dean of Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mr. Jacob Scott, of Quarry-hill, in Leeds. He was in perfect health and ſpirits at 12 o'clock, and a corpſe at 2.

13 At Southampton, Ged Tarbott, eſq.

In his 34th year, Mr. John Skyrme, jun. of Stretton-court, near Hereford.

Aged 29, Mrs. Ann Bracebridge, wife of Mr. G. B. ſurgeon, &c. of Leiceſter.

At Rochampton, Mrs. Burton, wife of Major-General N. C. B.

In London, Miſs Iſham, only ſiſter of Sir Juſtinian I. bart. of Lamport.

Tho. Traſſer, gent. of Northampton.

14. At Lymm, in Cheſhire, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

Aged 80, Mr. Sam. Simpſon, of Derby.

At Stapleford, near Carlton-le-Moorland, co. Lincoln, two infants, ſon and daughter of John Machin, a labourer, of that place, being left in a room by themſelves for a few minutes, were found by the diſtreſſed mother, on her return, enveloped in flames. They both died on the ſame day.

15. Aged 59, Mrs. Charlotte Troep, wife of John-Henry T of Jewry-ſtreet.

Aged 67, Mr. Richmond, of Kingſton-upon-Hull.

At Willoughby Waterleſs, co. Leiceſter, the Rev J. Kerchevall; a man, whoſe heart was never cloſed againſt the voice of diſtreſs.

Found dead in her bed, at her ſon's houſe in Bury, (after retiring to reſt the night before as well as uſual) aged 46, Mrs. Abigail Hallam, one of the Society of Quakers, and wife of Mr. Edward H. ſenior.

Suddenly, Mr. Hugh Clarke, landlord of the Turk's Head inn at Exeter.

At Atherſtone, Mr. Hanſon, baker.

16. At Whittleſea, Mrs. Ground, wife of Thomas G. eſq.

Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. of Langham lodge, Rutland.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Stone, of Egham Hythe, Surrey.

Aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, ſpinſter, formerly of Saliſbury cloſe, Wilts.

17. At his houſe in Golden-lane, Old-ſtreet, in his 70th year, John Burnell, eſq. of Weſt Ham, Eſſex, nephew of the late Alderman B.

Mrs. Jones, of Snareſbrook, Eſſex.

At Aſhborne, aged 57, Mr. Wm. Earl, formerly of Derby.

In South-ſtreet, Enfield highway, aged 67, Mr. Allen, farmer.

Thomas Malthy, eſq. of the New Road, St. Mary-la-Bonne.

18. Mrs. Fry, wife of Charles F. eſq. ſolicitor, of Lincoln's inn.

Mr. Stephen Smith, of Monckton, near Melkſham, co. Wilts.

19. Aged 63, Mrs. Darwin, widow of Mr. John Thorold D. of the Poultry.

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20. Rev.

20. Rev. Mr. Jephcott, rector of Kislingbury, near Northampton. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him on his return from a neighbouring village, whereby he was killed on the spot.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Knowsley, relict of the late Rev. Edward K. rector of Musgrave, Westmoreland.

21. At Peterborough, aged 72, Mr. William Freeman.

At Wigstone, co. Leicester, in his 30th year, the Rev. William Worthington, M.A. of Little Peatling, late fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Samuel Cranston Goodall, esq. admiral of the White, to which he was promoted in January last.

22. At Bath, S. Prince, esq.

23. In Devonshire-place, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of Robert S. esq. of Bartonlodge, co. Lancaster.

At Shardeloes, Bucks, the youngest son of Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, M.P.

Mrs. Chivers, wife of Noah C. esq. of Clapham Common.

24. Of a brain fever, after a very few days illness, Maurice Nelson, esq. one of the secretaries to the Navy Board, and brother to Lord N. He was upon the point of receiving, from the justice and liberality of ministers, an appointment suitable to his near consanguinity to the Hero of the Nile, and to his own individual merit. He was about to be appointed a commissioner to the Customs or Excise, till a vacancy should have happened at the Navy Board, to which he would then have been removed. He was the favourite and elder brother of Lord N. No man ever lived more truly beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintance, and none ever carried to the grave a more sincere and tender regret.

The infant son of Mrs. Frederick Hankey, of Bedford-square.

At Bath, aged 77, General Frederick; the colonelcy of the 54th regiment is in consequence vacant.

25. At Hampstead, John Bond, esq. lord of the manor of Hendon, Middlesex, and one of the magistrates of the Bow-street office. He purchased this manor of Mr. Garrick's devisees, 1790.

26. Suddenly, of a spasmodic affection, Mrs. Steele, wife of Mr. S. master of the Warwick Arms livery-stables, Bedford-row. She has left one child, and lost another a few months ago.

Civil Promotions.

GEORGE Buchan Hepburn, esq judge-admiral of Scotland, to be one of the barons of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Gordon, dec.

Rev. J. Allen, M.A. of Christ-church, Oxford, to be master of Crewkerne free grammar-school.

Henry Gwillim, esq. to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

Mr. Stevens, elected professor of musick in Gresham college.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Henry Stuart, M.A. Steeple Bumpsted V Essex, *vice* his father, Charles.

Rev. Wm. Lax, M.A. F.R.S Lowndes professor of astronomy, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, St. Ippolits cum Wymondley V. Herts, and Maselewerth V. Bucks, *vice* T. Pennock, dec.

Rev. Henry Smith, D.D. Headley R. co. Southampton, *vice* Sewell, dec.

Rev. Francis Coke, M.A. rector of Aylton, co. Hereford, collated to the prebend of Prona Parva, in Hereford cathedral, *vice* Squire, resigned.

Rev. R. D. Squire, M.A. vicar of Kempley, co. Gloucester, and head-master of the college-school at Hereford, Bartonsham prebend, in Hereford cath. *vice* Bagnall, dec.

Rev. Samuel Crowther, elected lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, London.

Rev. Principal Baird, to be minister of the High Church of Edinburgh, *vice* Dr. Hugh Blair, dec.

Rev. Wm. Baines, West Tanfield R. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Brooksby, vicar of Haughley, Suffolk, South and North Hanningfield R R. Essex, *vice* How, dec.

Rev. Peter Edge, Naughton R. Suffolk, *vice* Leake, dec.

Rev. J. Palmer, son of Mr. P. of the Post-office, to be chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. John Barton, vicar of Sunning, to be chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. Mr Harrison, Darenth V. Kent, *vice* Jones, resigned, and to be a minor canon of Rochester cathedral; Rev. Mr. Bathurst, St. Margaret V. Rochester; both *vice* Carter, dec.

Rev. Hen. Jones, Little Peckham living, Surrey.

Rev. Wm. George, M.A. North Petherton living, co. Somerset.

Rev. Joseph Aldridge, Weston-Zoyland V. *vice* George, resigned.

Rev. John Dyer Hewitt, Fillongley V. co. Warwick, *vice* Illingworth, dec.

Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Cradley, in that diocese, elected lecturer of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Russel, resigned.

Rev. John Lilly, M.A. rector of Stoke Lacy, co. Hereford, licensed as one of the six lecturers in the church of Bromyard, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. Unwin Clarke, M.A. collated to a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral, and also to the archdeaconry of Chester, both *vice* Braithwaite, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Rayne, Essex, Lifton R. in that county.

Rev.

Rev. John Owen, M. A. collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond, in the diocese of Chester, *vice* Bower, dec.

Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, M. A. Quarrington R. near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Rees, Newton-upon-Trent V.

Rev. John Phillips, M. A. Burstead V. Suffex.

Rev. Henry Worsley, D. D. of Whitcomb, in the isle of Wight, Gatcombe R. in the said isle.

Rev. Rich. Eastcott, St. Edmund's upon the bridge R. Exeter, *vice* Stabback, dec.

Rev. James Roberts, Saintbury living, Gloucester, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. Wm. Benson, B. D. South-Weston and Hampton Poyle R R. co. Oxford, *vice* Brooks, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mar. DRURY-LANE.

2. Deaf and Dumb—Harlequin-Amulet.
3. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
5. Ditto—Comus.
7. Ditto—Blue Beard.
9. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
10. Ditto—Blue Beard.
12. The Country Girl—Of Age To morrow.
14. Deaf and Dumb—The Citizen.
16. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
17. Ditto—The Devil to Pay. [To-morrow.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Of Age-
21. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
23. Ditto—Harlequin-Amulet.
24. The Inconstant—Blue Beard.
26. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
28. The Stranger—The Sultan.

April 6. Pizarro—Harlequin-Amulet.
7. Deaf and Dumb—Blue Beard.
8. The Country Girl—Harlequin-Amulet.
9. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [morrow.
10. She Stoops to Conquer—Of Age To-
11. Deaf and Dumb—The Deserter.
13. Pizarro—Cross Purposes.
14. Deaf and Dumb—The Pannel.
15. A Trip to Scarborough—Of Age To-
16. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [morrow.
17. She Would and She Would Not—Prize.
18. Deaf and Dumb—The Wedding-Day.
20. As You Like It—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Son in-Law.
21. Pizarro—No Song No Supper.
22. The Country Girl—Who's the Dupe?
23. Deaf and Dumb—Comus.
24. Love for Love—The Citizen.
25. *Julian and Agnes*—The Humourist.
27. Macbeth—Lodoiska.
28. Julian and Agues—The Pannel.
29. Ditto—My Grandmother.
30. The Castle Spectre—The Liar.

Mar. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Mozart's *Requiem*—Grand Selection.
5. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
6. Creation.
7. The Merchant of Venice—Peroufe.
9. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
10. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
11. Acis and Galate—Miscellaneous Act.
12. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
13. Meffiah.
14. Othello—Peroufe.
16. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
17. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
18. New Grand Selection of Sacred Muficks.
19. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
20. A Grand Selection of Sacred Mufick.
21. Macbeth—Peroufe.
23. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
25. Meffiah.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
27. New Grand Selection of Sacred Mufick.
28. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Paul and Virginia. [Tour.

April 6. K. Richard the Third—Harlequin's
7. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
8. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Peroufe.
9. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
10. Othello—Paul and Virginia.
11. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.
13. Macbeth—Ditto.
14. Fontainbleau—The Poſitive Man.
15. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Peroufe.
16. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto. [Mode.
18. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
20. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Peroufe.
21. Hamlet—Oscar and Malvina.
22. *The Blind Girl; or, A Receipt for Beauty*—The Ghoſt. [The Reprifal.
23. The Birth Day—Paul and Virginia—
24. The Blind Girl—The Naval Pillar.
25. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
27. Ditto—The Naval Pillar—Ditto.
28. Point of Honour—The Review—Obi.
29. The Blind Girl—The Naval Pillar—The Jew and the Doctor.
30. The Poor Gentleman—Peroufe.

Mar. HAY-MARKET.

4. Redemption. 6 Creation.
11. Rauzzini's *Requiem*—Grand Selection.
13. *Eliſha; or, The Woman of Sbunem*
18. Rauzzini's Requiem—New Selection.
20. Eliſha.
25. Rauzzini's Requiem—Second Act of Redemption—An Act of Creation.
27. Eliſha—A new *Motet*, on the happy Recovery of his Majeſty.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 28, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 876	1682		Males 928	1901		2 and 5	137		50 and 60	209
Females 806			Females 973			5 and 10	75		60 and 70	155
						10 and 20	59		70 and 80	180
						20 and 30	138		80 and 90	48
						30 and 40	209		90 and 100	3
						40 and 50	226		101	1

Where of have died under two years old 491

Peck Loaf 7s. 1d.; 7s. 2d.; 7s. 0d.; 6s 10d.; 6s. 8d. Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per lb.

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INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	159	11	105	0	71	9	45	6	61	6
Surrey	160	0	000	0	73	10	43	4	67	0
Hertford	137	4	000	0	68	7	45	0	70	0
Bedford	137	5	101	11	87	2	38	3	72	0
Hunting.	145	6	000	0	84	0	36	8	65	1
Northam.	134	10	000	0	78	2	36	8	66	0
Rutland	131	6	000	0	85	0	40	0	75	0
Leiceſter	142	9	105	3	90	3	41	6	00	0
Notting.	141	9	105	0	82	8	48	4	75	0
Derby	136	6	000	0	84	6	45	6	85	0
Stafford	160	8	000	0	92	9	54	7	90	9
Salop	170	6	121	2	108	8	41	10	00	0
Hereford	174	10	108	8	106	7	49	2	89	7
Worceſt.	175	8	000	0	120	10	48	6	91	2
Warwick	167	11	000	0	107	10	51	0	90	9
Wilts	161	8	000	0	88	0	44	0	83	0
Berks	152	4	000	0	73	0	41	6	74	3
Oxford	154	5	000	0	77	6	47	4	75	10
Bucks	139	8	000	0	80	10	45	6	64	0
Montgo.	151	3	000	0	89	7	43	1	00	0
Brecon	161	2	150	4	115	2	48	0	00	0
Radnor	154	11	000	0	108	7	40	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

150	6	110	7	87	9	44	11	74	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

131	5	86	6	67	2	51	0	84	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	142	4	69	6	67	8	39	10	0	0
Kent	146	3	00	0	65	0	40	0	68	6
Suſſex	157	4	00	0	65	0	41	8	64	0
Suffolk	162	6	00	0	62	7	40	5	59	1
Cambrid.	142	0	00	0	59	9	30	11	53	0
Norfolk	138	8	00	0	57	9	41	6	58	6
Lincoln	127	1	00	0	83	4	38	8	79	0
York	135	5	102	4	73	8	48	11	79	1
Durham	143	10	103	7	88	1	49	10	00	0
Northum	135	3	105	0	78	4	45	6	00	0
Cumberl.	141	2	116	11	94	3	61	7	00	0
Weſtmo.	159	7	138	10	110	2	57	3	00	0
Lancaſt.	155	2	00	0	86	11	60	1	85	0
Cheſter	147	7	00	0	00	0	53	5	00	0
Flint	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	161	7	00	0	125	0	37	0	108	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	146	0	00	0	102	8	50	0	00	0
Merion.	152	5	00	0	116	0	61	1	00	0
Cardigan	137	8	00	0	100	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	133	6	00	0	95	4	39	2	00	0
Carmart.	155	2	00	0	120	0	39	4	00	0
Glamorg.	163	6	00	0	93	11	56	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	184	7	00	0	95	2	41	6	95	6
Somerſet	163	9	00	0	89	5	39	4	00	0
Monm.	172	2	00	0	117	7	36	0	00	0
Devon	116	1	00	0	59	7	37	11	00	0
Cornwall	114	9	00	0	67	4	37	2	00	0
Dorſet	172	10	00	0	89	7	00	0	00	0
Hants	168	2	00	0	81	6	48	11	78	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	152	5	97	2	62	8	37	5	60	11
2	157	3	110	7	61	8	38	0	63	8
3	138	8	110	7	57	0	41	6	58	6
4	131	2	102	4	77	10	40	6	77	6
5	139	1	106	2	81	1	46	9	74	11
6	147	4	124	2	97	5	60	2	74	11
7	153	3	110	7	86	11	58	8	85	0
8	157	2	110	7	122	10	57	9	108	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	144	2	110	7	100	6	43	1	74	11
10	173	11	110	7	97	11	39	7	95	6
11	115	4	110	7	64	19	37	5	74	11
12	169	11	110	7	84	10	48	1	78	9
13	135	11	86	6	69	11	51	0	88	5
14	132	0	86	6	77	6	53	9	96	0
15	137	3	86	6	67	6	53	2	85	5
16	119	0	86	6	59	8	48	9	77	8

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 27.

Fine	110s. to 00s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	00s. 0d.
Seconds	00s. to 00s.	Fine Pollard	00s. to 00s.	Bran	00s. 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 84s. 2d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25.

St. James's—Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 19s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 18s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 22, 1801, is 78s. 1d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 42s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 0os.—Mottled, 0os.—Curd, 0os.

APRIL, 1801.

												New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
			58¼		96½				194					4 dif.	6¼		57½			
30	160⅜		58		96⅛				194					5	5⅛ pr.		57⅛			
31	160		57⅞		96⅛				194					6	5		57⅛			
1	159		57⅞		94⅞									5	4⅞		56⅞			
2	160		57½		95									6	3½		56¼	22 0 0		
3																				
4	160½		58		95¾				193					6	4½		57½	22 10 0		
5	Sunday																			
6	162		57⅝		95⅞				192½					6	4¾		57⅜	23 0 0		
7	162		57⅝		94⅞				192½					6	4½		57¼	24 0 0		
8	162		57⅜		94⅝				193					5	4⅞	90⅜		25 0 0		
9			57½		94⅝				194					6	4½	90½		25 0 0		
10			58		95⅛				195					5	5⅛	90½		26 10 0		
11	162		57¼		94½				193½					5	4½	90⅜		15 0 0		
12	Sunday																			
13	162		57⅜		94¾				194					6	4¾	90½		15 0 0		
14	162		58		95				195					5	5⅛	91		15 0 0		
15	167		59½		95½				195					7	6⅛			15 0 0		
16	168		60⅛		96				196					9	8					
17	170		61⅛		97½				200½					12	10⅛					
18	167		60⅛		95			5⅛	198		66			7	8¼	91				
19	Sunday																			
20	166		60		95¼			5⅛	197½		66			3	7¾	91				
21	164½		59⅞		95¼			5⅛	198		66			2	8	91				
22	164⅛		59⅜		95⅛			5⅛	198		66			3	7½	91				
23	164		59		95			5⅛	197½		66			3	7	9				
24	164		59⅛		95			5⅛	198		65⅞			2	7	90½				
25	164		59⅛		95⅛			5⅛	198		66			4	6¾	91				
26	Sunday																			
27	164		59⅛		95			5⅛	198		66			3	7	91				

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r. & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford

Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouc-ſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
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Leeds 2—Lewes
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Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
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Sherborne, Surry
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1801.
1	SE moderate	30,27	42	43	14 4 .4	pleasant clear day
2	SE calm	20	44	44	.6	pleasant fun-shiny day
3	SE ditto	4	47	48	.3	very fine
4	W ditto	29,82	45	44	3 .2	fine A. M. thick fog from 3 till 5 P. M.
5	NW brisk	80	38	38	5 .2	cold clouds, hail showers
6	SW ditto	30	42	41	4 .9	no sun, rain at night
7	SW ditto	28	44	43	.6	hail showers, sun at intervals
8	N moderate	42	37	36	.0	fine day
9	SW brisk	57	41	40	.4	showers
10	W stormy	28	45	44	5 .0	showers with hail
11	W ditto	45	40	40	4 .6	showery
12	NW moderate	34	37	35	.6	fall of snow
13	NW brisk	30,33	40	39	.6	fine day
14	NW moderate	28	45	43	.8	little rain early, fine day
15	N calm	14	49	48	.4	fair, but little sun
16	NE ditto	29,88	49	48	.4	fine day
17	SE ditto	82	45	44	.4	clear fine day
18	W ditto	92	47	45	.6	delightful day
19	W brisk	30, 5	50	48	5 .1	fine day
20	W ditto	8	52	50	4 .2	fair, but little sun
21	E calm	14	50	48	.9	very fine
22	SE ditto	33	44	44	5 .3	fine clear day
23	E moderate	33	44	44	.6	very fine day
24	SE ditto	27	44	44	.7	delightful day
25	SE ditto	16	45	44	6 .0	fine and pleasant
26	S calm	26	54	51	.8	fine clear day
27	SE ditto	20	55	51	.4	clear blue sky
28	SE ditto	24	54	51	.6	clear and pleasant
29	E ditto	20	50	48	.2	fine day
30	E ditto	10	49	48	.2	very fine

Fall of rain this month 0 inch 59. Evaporation 4-5 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for May, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1801.
Apr.	0	0	0		
27	49	94	44	30,20	fair
28	45	62	46	,20	fair
29	47	62	44	,12	fair
30	46	63	45	,02	fair
M. 1	44	51	46	29,90	cloudy
2	45	48	44	,62	showery
3	46	57	47	,78	fair
4	51	66	51	,97	fair
5	52	64	48	30,05	fair
6	46	60	44	,06	fair
7	50	60	45	,02	cloudy
8	52	66	48	29,86	fair
9	53	60	46	30,03	fair
10	51	61	47	,05	fair
11	53	66	52	,08	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1801.
May	0	0	0		
12	53	60	46	29,86	rain
13	47	56	44	,80	showery
14	44	59	48	,80	showery
15	51	60	47	,56	showery
16	52	64	53	,72	fair
17	56	60	50	,62	showery
18	50	52	49	,70	rain
19	53	64	52	,83	fair
20	56	64	54	,94	fair
21	57	68	53	,80	fair
22	58	69	59	,63	fair
23	60	69	57	,60	fair
24	59	69	58	,70	fair
25	60	74	55	,69	fair
26	57	60	51	,56	fair

W. Cary, Opticism, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

AS it forms a part of your liberal and extenſive plan to notice the progreſſion of the arts as well as of ſciences, allow me to point your attention to an improvement which has juſt been effected in that higher effort of mechanical ſkill which is immediately connected with ſcience in ſome of its moſt noble and uſeful branches, thoſe, I mean, of Aſtronomy and Navigation. You will be aware, ſir, that I allude to the TIME-KEEPER; which, having engaged the talents of a Harriſon, a Mudge, and an Arnold, was ſtill confeſſedly ſhort of its attainable perfection. To this perfection it is at length advanced by the ſucceſsful efforts of Mr. Haley, of Wimpole-ſtreet; and it may now be conſidered as having reached that point of accuracy which not only will be equal to all the demands of practice, but beyond which nothing but the idea of the artiſt, prohibited as is his hand by the imperfection of matter, can poſſibly proceed. To preſerve the iſochroniſm of the balance, only two means can be ſuggeſted by the imagination; either to apply a maintaining power, the action of which ſhall be at all times equal, or to render the vibrations of the balance independent of the inequalities of this power. As the firſt of theſe means is impracticable (for who can expect to obtain a main ſpring which ſhall not be ſenſible of heat or cold, which ſhall not be deprived of ſome portion of its elaſticity by time?) the laſt has been the object to which the attention of artiſts has been directed. It has been attained, however, only by Mr. Haley, and by him it has been accompliſhed in a manner equally ſimple and efficient. A model of this mechanical improvement for the inſpection of the curious, and an explanation of it for the publick, are preparing by its ingenious author; and moſt earneſtly do I hope that his merits will experience an ample reward, not only from the celebrity which muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence of their being known, but from thoſe pecuniary advantages which the liberality of Government offers to exertions of this nature, and which it has conferred on ſubordinate claims. My acquaintance with Mr. Haley is of very late date, and was entirely the effect of accident. It has afforded me, however, conſiderable pleaſure, as it has diſcloſed to me a character of much worth; and has impreſſed me with as much intereſt for the *man* as reſpect for the *artiſt*. Retired, unaſſuming, diſintereſted, and intent wholly on the enjoyment of his profeſſion, he has advanced to the limits of age in attempts for the improvement of his art, and has left the more gainful exerciſe of it to his leſs enthuſiaſtic contemporaries. I could ſay much more, Mr. Urban, of this eminent mechanick, his character, and his works: but the publick will ſoon be made fully acquainted with the reſult of his ſucceſsful ingenuity; and for himſelf I cannot, as I am perſuaded, do him a leſs grateful office than by bringing him perſonally forward to the notice of the world. I have only now then to obſerve, that, with truth alone for my aim, and actuated ſolely by the wiſh of throwing ſome little ſunſhine on ſecluded merit, I am conſcious of an object, and of feelings

ings, which you will be ready to acknowledge for your own.

Yours, &c. CINNA.

MR. URBAN, *May* 7.

IN an æra when our naval exploits have covered the nation with glory, and when Painting and the ſiſter art Engraving are exerted to pourtray the gallant acts of the Hero of the Nile, and our other brave Commanders; it has been reſerved for an individual, remote from the capital, to publiſh a ſeries of Medals diſplaying portraits of ſeveral naval officers, with emblematic and appropriate reverſes.

Already I poſſeſs thoſe of Nelſon, St. Vincent, Duncan, Bridport, Onſlow, and Trollope; conſidering myſelf and the community indebted to Mr. Kempſon, of Birmingham, whoſe public ſpirit conceived the idea; and to the ingenious artiſt Hancock, who is carrying it into execution.

I anticipate Sir Sidney Smith, the gallant defender of Acre, and a medal to commemorate the brilliant exploit at Copenhagen. May our countrymen continue to acquire freſh laurels! and may their glorious deeds be thus perpetuated! Whence, Mr. Urban, whence is it that the artiſts, paid by our Mint eſtabliſhment, ſeem torpid while there are ſuch ſubjects for their abilities? Whence is it that the only coinage that has done honour to the country, ſince the days of Croker, was not the production of our *Mint*, but of Soho?

Why have we ſuch miſerable ſcratching impreſſed upon our gold coin as a boy ſcarcely nine years old, a ſon of the Birmingham Hancock, would bluſh to own? And, finally, why have we not the long-talked-of and much-wanted ſilver coinage? Are the artiſts at our mint inadequate to the taſk? Let the *ſilver* coinage alſo be given to Bolton: he will neither degrade himſelf or the nation in the execution of it.

I ſhould not omit to mention a very fine medal, ſtruck alſo by Kempſon, with a portrait of the King; reverſe emblematic of the new Century and the Union. Σ.

MR. URBAN, *May* 11.

MY letter to you on the ſubject of wills and executors having met the approbation of two of your correſpondents, I am induced to ſtate ſome farther obſervations thereon. Nothing requires greater nicety and attention than the drawing of wills; for it cannot be ſaid there are precedents for them as in other conveyances, and yet there is not any writing more ſhamefully neglected by reaſon of the ſame being prepared by perſons unacquainted with the profeſſion; and it is to me aſtoniſhing to find many people, to ſave the expence of a guinea or two to a gentleman in the profeſſion, ſhall place the whole concerns of their families under the direction of ignorant hands.

I have a will now before me prepared by a *tradeſman* for an elderly lady, which it is impoſſible fully to comprehend; and, having offered my ſervices *gratis* out of reſpect to the memory of her late huſband (for I was brought up to the profeſſion, but have declined practice), am preparing to make the ſame better underſtood. Some years ago I had an idea of ſettling in my profeſſion in the country with my friends, but I found the *ſchoolmaſter* of the village and another perſon not brought up in the law, engroſſed the whole buſineſs; and, I believe, made wills and leaſes without number. I was preſent at a court held for the manor, where one of the ſchoolmaſter's wills was produced by a widow, and the ſame had been ſo very improperly prepared, the ſteward was obliged to admit the heir at law to the teſtator's eſtates, in total excluſion to the reſt of the family.

I have been ſolicited ſeveral times to be nominated *ſole* executor to teſtators' wills, but have always declined ſtanding *alone* in

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that capacity, as I think it too arduous a task to give all satisfaction; and wishing, as I trust every honest man ought to do, to have any trust reposed in me fully and fairly inspected. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington Gore, April 30.*

LOOKING over Mr. Murphy's "Life of Garrick *" the other morning, I observed the following passage:

"Early in October (1759) Garrick brought forward that excellent farce called High Life below Stairs. For some private reasons he wished to lie concealed, and with that design prevailed on his friend Mr. Townly (Townley), master of Merchant Taylors' school, to suffer his name to be circulated in whispers. The truth, however, was not long suppressed."

Having in the memoirs of my late friend the Rev. Samuel Bishop, prefixed to the first edition of his poetical works, expressly asserted that "the Rev. James Townley was the author of High Life below Stairs, an excellent farce commonly attributed to Garrick;" I now conceive it necessary to declare, that I stated the fact upon the authority of Mr. Bishop, who had obtained his knowledge of it from the repeated communications of Mr. Townley himself. And this evidence is in my mind perfectly conclusive, because I know the confidential intimacy which subsisted between those gentlemen, and always understood, that from the year 1758, when Mr. Bishop was elected under-master of Merchant Taylors' school, to the time of Mr. Townley's decease, they mutually submitted their several literary productions to each other's judgement.

Mr. Bishop once put into my hands a letter printed for Newbery, the editor of High Life below Stairs, written with considerable pleasantry in the fictitious name of Oliver Grey, and containing an ingenious defence of servants; chiefly founded (if I recollect right) on the absurd and immoral conduct of their masters. This pamphlet, he told me, was also Mr. Townley's composition, and intended to remove some wrong impressions which the publick had received from his farce.

The concluding lines of the "Character of the Rev. James Townley," (Bishop's Poems, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 10.,) wherein it is said that "at vice" he

"— sped unseen th' effectual shaft; while [the claim;"
Fame,
That hail'd the triumph, knew not *whose*

particularly allude to the very circumstance of his having written, but never openly acknowledged, "High Life below Stairs," and "Oliver Grey."

If additional testimony should be required, it may be obtained from Mr. Townley's surviving sons, who know and have satisfactory proof that their father was really the author of the little dramatic piece in question.

The fact itself is of no great importance; Mr Townley's reputation is established upon merit of a very different kind from that of having written for the stage: but I consider it as material to myself, that the publick should be assured I have not hazarded a doubtful assertion. THOS. CLARE.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, I have been informed by James Townley, esq. of Doctors Commons, that Mr. Murphy is now convinced of his error. I am persuaded that gentleman's candour will induce him to take the first proper opportunity of correcting his mistake; yet I am still desirous, for my own immediate justification, that this letter should appear, where it will be most likely to be generally read, in your valuable Miscellany. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*

IN the course of perusing the life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood, a few days since, I received

* Vol. I. p. 343.

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received such amusement as to induce me to offer, through the medium of your entertaining pages, some extracts from it, for the entertainment of such as may not have leisure to go through a work abounding in original matter though quaintly expressed.

One Jacob, a Jew, opened a *coffey*-house at the Angel, in St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, in 1650; and there it was drunk by those who delighted in novelty. He removed to Old Southampton buildings, in *Holborne, neare* London, and was living there 1671.

What the condition of the roads, or expedition in travelling, could have been previous to 1669, we may guess from the following memorandum: that, on April 26 in that year, the *flying* coach first went from Oxford to London in one day, having a boot on each side (qu. the meaning of this description?). It performed its journey *in thirteen hours*. In 1678, he tells us, there were upwards of 370 alehouses in Oxford; effectual means, as he observes, to create idleness, and debauch scholars.

The mildness of the season in the winter of 1681 appears by our author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in consequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewise in blossom at the above period.

On the 16th of February 1682, Charles II. in his own person, laid the first stone of Chelsea College on the site of a former one founded by Dr. Matthew Suckcliffe. In the winter of that year, the people being prevented, at the instigation of the Lord Mayor (to prevent rioting), from burning the pope according to annual custom, *drowned* him. The following Summer was noted for the introduction of a vessel or "bason, notched at the brims, to let drinking-glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body and drinking-place might hang in the water to cool them."

On James the Second's visiting Oxford, in 1687, on the 4th and 5th of September, he touched between 7 and 800 people for the Evil. Whether the infatuation of the monarch or his subjects was the greatest, certain it is, that in this instance alone the kingly power was not completely a sinecure.

Bledlow church, in Bucks, is described as standing on a rising-ground, with a chasm at a small distance from the end of the chancel, from whence issue some springs forming a little river, to which, by tradition, were attached the following lines:

"He that lives and still abide
Will see the chancel fall in the Lyde."

A. Wood says it sensibly wears away, so that, if care be not taken, in time these verses may prove true.

Will any of your correspondents notice the above? Camden only mentions the definition of the word "Bledlow."

A constant Reader and occasional correspondent, M. W. I.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Its increased BUILDING *of late Years.*

"Sic fortis Hetruria crevit,
Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces:
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat" Virg.

THE few remarks on this important building which I here set down, may perpetuate some material incidents respecting it; to which many thousands have been eye-witnesses, and yet have suffered them to slip from their memory without a record.

The Bank of England is said to have had its commencement in the year 1640, and was first established by the charter of William and Mary in 1693 or 1694. The scite of the original *hall*, or house, mentioned

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tioned in the Spectator, No. III. is perhaps not remembered at preſent; but the building ſo called now was erected in 1732. It bears an inſcription to expreſs the memorial of royal ſanction, which is placed beneath a well-executed ſtatue of King William at the Eaſt end of the banking great hall; and the whole pile has been conſiderably and often enlarged in 1770, 1771, 1783, 1786, 1799. When I came to London, and lived near it in 1757, it was comparatively a ſmall ſtructure, almoſt inviſible to paſſers-by; being ſurrounded by many others, viz. a church called St. *Chriſtopher le Stocks*, ſince pulled down; three taverns, two on the South ſide, one (the Fountain) in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, juſt where the great door of entrance is now placed; and about 15 or 20 private dwelling-houſes.

Viſitors are ſometimes ſhewn, in the bullion office, the identical old cheſt, ſomewhat larger than a common ſeaman's; and alſo the original ſhelves or caſes, where the caſh, notes, papers, and books of buſineſs, were kept; and well are they preſerved as pregnant vouchers, no leſs of the Bank's priſtine ſimplicity and confined exertions, than of the amazing rapidity of its modern extenſion, and almoſt boundleſs accommodation of the monied intereſt and commercial world; happy emblem, I truſt, of the national proſperity at large.

Yours, &c. B***.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I SOLICIT a column in your valuable Publication for a few curſory obſervations on two ſubjects, which appear to me materially to concern almoſt all ranks of people; and which, if deemed of ſufficient importance, I ſhall be happy to ſee attended to by thoſe who to the will add the power of reforming. And firſt of police.

I believe it will be admitted, that almoſt all the higher order of crimes, as they may be denominated, ſuch as inveigling into houſes of infamy, and conſequent robbery, and frequently murder, are committed in obſcure alleys and courts, ſecluded from public obſervation, and by the inhabitants of ſuch places, who aſſociate with, and I fear keep each other in countenance in ſuch nefarious practices. Some parts of the Strand, Drury-lane, and Oxford-ſtreet, abound in ſuch receptacles of filth, infamy, and crimes; and no perſon can paſs them at night without being expoſed to the moſt ſhameful and diſguſting inſults, leading to the moſt daring exceſſes. My wiſh and propoſition is, therefore, if ſuch places, which contain the loweſt order of brothels, and the ſchools of every iniquity, cannot at once be ſuppreſſed, that the police ſhould have a particular eye upon them till it can be effected gradually. As moſt of theſe places conſiſt of old ruinous houſes, which muſt ſoon fall and bury the inhabitants in their ruins, if not taken down by authority, it would contribute as much to the ſalubrity of the town as to the morals of the people, if no ſuch retired holes were ſuffered to exiſt; which, by favouring concealment, facilitate and encourage crimes; but that progreſſively, and as early as may be, ſtreets only of a convenient width were allowed to be formed, and all, without exception, thoroughfares.

The ſecond point refers to the miſeries intailed by, and the impoſitions practiſed in, the vending of quack medicines; which, I conceive, might be effectually and eaſily remedied by a ſlight interference of the Legiſlature, who, I doubt not, would gladly prevent the many thouſand injuries annually ſuſtained by the people from this cauſe. The numerous ſhops ſet up in every part of the town and country for the circulation of theſe, ſometimes worſe than poiſons (as the maladies they inflict are as protracted as they are certain),

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is the plaineſt proof of this aſſertion. The remedy I would propoſe is, that no medicine which profeſſes to cure diſeaſes ſhould be permitted to be ſold without a name, or under a fictitious one, till it had been examined by a committee of the College of Phyſicians authorized for that duty, and reported by them at leaſt to be innoxious. Alſo, that the ſame Committee ſhould have a power of viſiting all ſhops ſelling ſuch drugs whenever they thought proper, and ſeeing that nothing deleterious was allowed to be ſold. And farther, that every man calling himſelf *Doctor* (by which the impoſition is ſtrengthened and extended), without a proper right to do ſo, ſhould be puniſhed as might ſeem fitting. It is not of ſufficient avail, I fear, to ſay, that, if people will be ſo groſſly impoſed upon, they may; for while medicines, which are pronounced infallible, are permitted to be ſo vended, to the conſequent miſery of thouſands; and while fees to phyſicians and apothecaries' bills are found ſo expenſive; there will always be found numbers who will reſort to ſuch ſeemingly cheaper and ſpeedier remedies. R. C. K.

Mr. URBAN, *April 5.*

WHAT Septuagenarian, vol. LXX. p. 207, may mean by his letter, I cannot ſay.

Before the ſtyle was altered in England, in 1752, it had been found that 11 days had intervened in ſmall portions, in calculating ſeveral years, ſince the council of Nice in 325. Was it to continue ſo for ever? The true year is a fraction of time ſhort of equal days, and even of any aliquot part of a day. Six hours is the neareſt, which intercalates the leap day, or biſſextile of the Roman calendar once in four years, yet that is about 11 minutes 5 ſeconds too much yearly.

But the law allows no fractions of a day, by which days and payments are to be regulated. We cannot calculate ſuch fractions except in the mind, or on paper. But in practice they are inadmiſſible. Our time muſt be kept by complete days; ſo many days make a complete year, allowing for the aliquot part of 6 hours; but this, as I ſtated, exceeds a true year by about 44 minutes 20 ſeconds in four years, when the biſſextile or leap-day is introduced.

Though it would have been a national injuſtice to compel payments or reſtitution of farms, &c. when the ſtyle was altered, 11 days before the expiration of a year; it ſurely can be none to regulate theſe matters, THREE times in 400 years, on the termination of the day previous to the completion of the exact year. Conſidered ſtrictly with relation to any immediate preceding year, it is only 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 ſeconds, too ſoon; a cale which is ſubmitted to three years in four without a word offered againſt it. Here the fractions of a day are not thought of by any, whatever may be their "fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time." Neither would it have been regarded by the perſons alluded to, had it been ſuffered to take its courſe without the ſophiſtical nitblings of would-be cracks. GREGORIENSIS.

Mr URBAN, *May 7.*

ARTHUR YOUNG, eſq. in his Agricultural Survey of Lincolnſhire, p. 200, ſays "that, when dung and lime are laid on the ſame ſpot, the crop is conſiderable, the dung has then a greater effect than when laid on alone. This ſhould ſeem to ariſe, that the operation was by aſſiſting putrefaction, as all the dung in every part of the world is carried long from the yard." Surely, in this ſtatement, Mr. Y. betrays a want of knowledge of the practical farming, at leaſt of chemiſtry. Lime certainly prevents the putrefaction of long dung. This is very well known to chemiſts, and to practical farmers, and is fully explained in Lord Dundonald's late publication on the chemical effect of manure. J. CURTIS.

Mr.

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is the plainest proof of this assertion. The remedy I would propose is, that no medicine which professes to cure diseases should be permitted to be sold without a name, or under a fictitious one, till it had been examined by a committee of the College of Physicians authorized for that duty, and reported by them at least to be innoxious. Also, that the same Committee should have a power of visiting all shops selling such drugs whenever they thought proper, and seeing that nothing deleterious was allowed to be sold. And farther, that every man calling himself *Doctor* (by which the imposition is strengthened and extended), without a proper right to do so, should be punished as might seem fitting. It is not of sufficient avail, I fear, to say, that, if people will be so grossly imposed upon, they may; for while medicines, which are pronounced infallible, are permitted to be so vended, to the consequent misery of thousands; and while fees to physicians and apothecaries' bills are found so expensive; there will always be found numbers who will resort to such seemingly cheaper and speedier remedies. R. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

WHAT Septuagenarius, vol. LXX. p. 207, may mean by his letter, I cannot say,

Before the style was altered in England, in 1752, it had been found that 11 days had merged in small portions, in calculating our years, since the council of Nice in 325. Was it to continue so for ever? The true year is a fraction of time short of equal days, and even of any aliquot part of a day. Six hours is the nearest, which occasions the leap day, or bissextile of the Roman calendar once in four years; yet that is about 11 minutes 5 seconds too much yearly.

But the law allows no fractions of a day, by which dividend payments are to be regulated. We cannot calculate such fractions except in the mind, or on paper. But in practice they are inadmissible. Our time must be kept by complete days; so many days make a complete year, allowing for the aliquot part of 6 hours; but this, as I stated, exceeds a true year by about 44 minutes 20 seconds in four years, when the bissextile or leap-day is introduced.

Though it would have been a national injustice to compel payments or restitution of farms, &c. when the style was altered, 11 days before the expiration of a year; it surely can be none to regulate these matters, THREE times in 400 years, on the termination of the day previous to the completion of the exact year. Considered strictly with relation to any immediate preceding year, it is only 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 seconds, too soon; a case which is submitted to three years in four without a word offered against it. Here the fractions of a day are not thought of by any, whatever may be their "fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time." Neither would it have been regarded by the persons alluded to, had it been suffered to take its course without the sophistical nibblings of would-be criticks. GREGORIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

ARTHUR YOUNG, esq. in his Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire, p. 260, says "that, when dung and lime are laid on the same spot, the effect is considerable; the dung has then a greater effect than when laid on alone. This should seem to intimate, that the operation was by assisting putrefaction, as all the dung in every part of the would is carried long from the yard." Surely, in this statement, Mr. Y. betrays a want of knowledge (if not of practical farming, at least) of chemistry. Lime certainly prevents the putrefaction of long dung. This is a fact well known to chemists, and most practical farmers, and is fully explained in Lord Dundonald's late publication on the chemical effect of manures. J. CURTIS.

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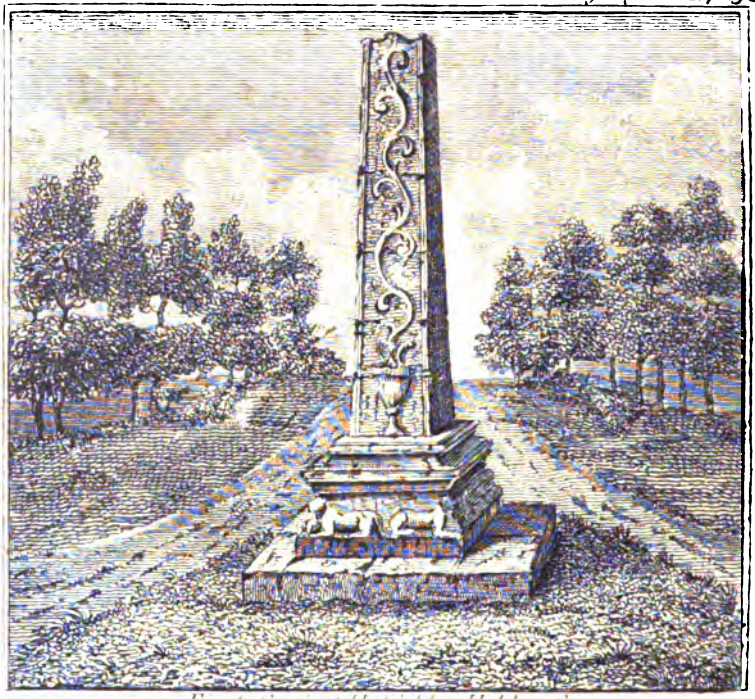

Fig. 1. Cross at Hatfield in Holderness.

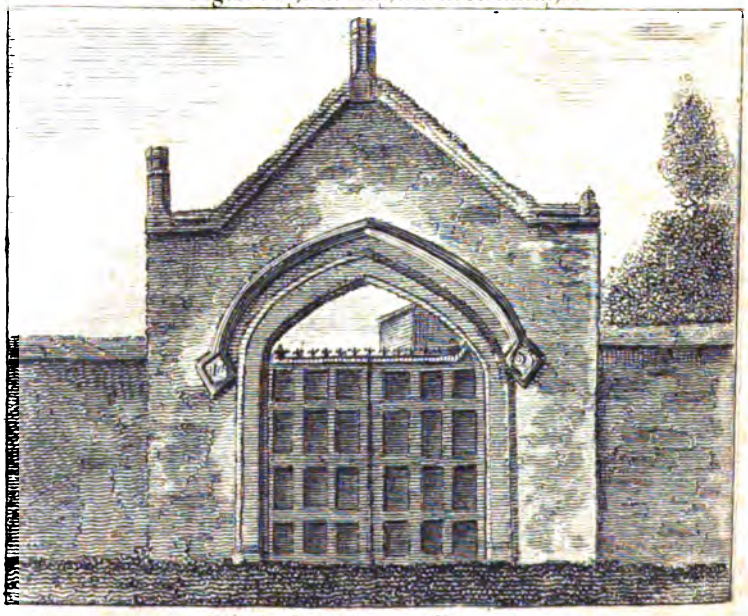

Fig. 2. A Gateway at Edmonton.

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Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

I SEND you a drawing *(Plate I. fig.* 1.) of a crofs in Hatfield parifh, in Holderneſs. The principal front is charged with a *vine*, growing out of a *chalice* by a Scripture alluſion. At the corners of the baſe are lions couchant, perhaps alluding to the arms of England borne by William the Conqueror, who beſtowed the earldom of Holderneſs on the Earl of Albemarle.

Fig. 2. is a brick gateway to the premiſes of Mr. Snell, at *Edmonton*; which, by the date in the points of the arch, appears to have been built 1605.

In the church of Eatington, in Warwickſhire, is a marble monument, placed there in his life-time by Captain George Shirley, a younger ſon of Robert the firſt Earl Ferrers by his ſecond lady, in memory of his parents and himſelf. This gentleman died about 1797; and I have to requeſt that ſome Warwickſhire friend would favour you with the curious inſcription on his tomb at Eatington. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

I BELIEVE it will not be contradicted by the generality of thoſe who may read this ſhort eſſay on plants, if I aſſert that all Nature is connected by the moſt durable links, and that without the minuteſt part the whole would in a ſhort time prove to be a chaos, while at preſent it withſtands the moſt rigid criticiſm. Saint Piere ſays, "Plants have as many principal parts, as there are elements with which they preſerve a relation. By their flowers they ſtand related to the *ſun*, which fecundates their ſeeds and carries them on to maturity; by their leaves they are related to the *waters*, which bedew them; by their ſtems to the *winds* which agitate them; by their roots to the *ground* which ſuſtains them; and by their ſeeds with their ſituations adapted to their growth and increaſe." The relation plants have to the ſun may be obſerved in almoſt all flowers blowing in cold ſituations, theſe having light-coloured petals; for light-colours reflect the heat, and dark ones abſorb it; ſo that the light-coloured petals collect the rays of the ſun in a focus, ſtriking on the parts of fructification; as in the ſnowdrop *(galanthus)*, primroſe *(primula)*, &c. Some of the ſpecies of the violet may be thought by many to be a contradiction, but far otherwiſe; if examined, it will be found few flowers are ſo well adapted to receive the rays of the ſun, for the corol is compoſed of five irregular unequal petals, the uppermoſt is ſtraight, and faces downwards, and is broader and more obtuſe than the others; the two ſide petals are oppoſite, ſtraight and obtuſe at the ends, the two lowermoſt are large, and reflected upwards, and thoſe parts neareſt the embryo are white, which reverborate the heat. The roſemary is alſo of this kind, for the upper petal is ſhort, cloven, upright, and reflected at the ſides, and the under lip reflected. The gaping and grinning claſs of flowers are well adapted to protect and keep warm the embryo "amid the warring elements of heaven," as in the alehoof *(glecoma)*, dead-nettle *(lamium)*, &c. There are evidently many flowers endure a longer time than others, and moſt of theſe are among thoſe blowing in cold ſeaſons, as the primroſe, &c. which appears to me to be occaſioned partly by the ſmall force of the ſun, and partly on account of the ſtamens and piſtils being ſheltered ſo curiouſly in long tubes or otherwiſe from the weather.

The leaves of plants alſo bear a great relation to the ſun, as well as to the waters. This may be ſeen in many trees of cold countries, as well as indigenous evergreens; the leaves of theſe are of a duſky ſhining green, which abſorb the heat by their darkneſs, and reflect it by their gloſſy coat. The laurel, ivy, holly, are examples, and more eſpecially the fir, whoſe leaves are ſo ſituated and formed as to receive benefit from the ſun in whatever direction it may appear.

The growth of one tree faſter than another, I can only account for in this manner, that the earth abounding with a general humidity for the nouriſhment of vegetables, and being charged with one kind more than another, occaſions, by an exuberance of moiſtures, an expanſion of the pores of particular trees requiring that kind; the ſap forcing its way through the body of the tree with great violence, occaſions the plant to elevate itſelf more than it would if only ſupplied with a ſufficiency to keep it little more than living.

The great and infinite wiſdom of GOD may be ſeen in every plant which decks the creation, and every ſpecies would

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would afford ſpeculation for the longeſt life: I ſhall, therefore, only mention one more peculiarity, that is, the *fungi* order of vegetables, which only appear in the dampeſt times and parts; they are compoſed of ſpungy valves placed underneath, which have no connexion with the rain, and abſorb great quantities of moiſture from the earth, but as ſoon as this ceaſes to aſcend, and the ſun appears in the horizon, they die away.

Atheiſt! art thou nothing daunted by the perfection of Nature? nothing by the arguments of the wiſeſt men? nothing by the praiſes the creation ſend forth? *O tempora! o mores!*

Yours, &c. HONECIB.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE deſcription of Utrecht given by Clericus Leiceſtrienſis, p. 219, is in many reſpects very correct; but, as the Rev. Author appears to have been miſinformed in two or three inſtances, I beg leave to avail myſelf of your readineſs to inſert in your valuable Magazine whatever tends to clear up miſtakes, or to point out facts not generally known. Many of the trees in the Mall at Utrecht were there at the time when Louis XIV. took poſſeſſion of the town. Some of his attendants requeſted his permiſſion to cut them down; but that monarch was ſo much pleaſed with the beauty of the Mall that he rejected this propoſal, and thus preſerved to the town one of its greateſt ornaments. Such is the effect of habit, that very few of the inhabitants ever walk there except on Sundays, when there was a great deal of bowing and ſcraping, of which the Dutch were formerly very fond. In the middle there is an incloſure, in which a few of the gentlemen of the town were in the habits of playing at a game called in the French *Le Mail*. (I ſuppoſe this was the caſe alſo formerly in St. James's park, which is not unlike the Mall at Utrecht.)

The lay canons, which in point of rank were the firſt members of the ſtate of Utrecht, have been ingulphed in that Serbonian gulph in which the late Dutch government has been ſunk.

The houſe in which Pope Adrian was born is ſtill pointed out. In front of it there is a buſt of him, and this houſe is generally called by the inhabitants *Paus Adriaan*, or Pope Adrian. The conferences which were terminated by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, were not held in the Maiſon de Ville, or town hall, but in a large houſe near the tower, or dome, lately belonging to Count D'Ablaing; and, as it was ultimately converted into barracks, it is not unlikely but General Pichegru may have placed his men there.

To praiſe good conduct, whether met with in a friend or foe, is always agreeable; and, as ſuch, I am happy in having it in my power to praiſe Gen. Pichegru's conduct towards the emigrants.

Part of the garriſon of Baſleduc conſiſted of 400 emigrants in Dutch pay. Theſe men were pointed out to General Pichegru; but he very nobly refuſed to take any notice of them, and thus ſaved their lives.

Such was the confuſion when the retreat of the Britiſh army took place in 1795, that ſeveral of the emigrant ladies could not get away, being deſtitute of ſupplies. General Pichegru not only ſupplied them with money, but freighted a ſhip for their conveyance to Hamburg.

A few days after the entry of the French into Utrecht, a party of Batavians having got drunk were going to arreſt all the members of the old government, and throw them (many of them very infirm and aged) into priſon. No ſooner did Pichegru hear of this than he ruſhed into the middle of them, telling them, that if they attempted to do any thing of the kind, he would immediately throw them into priſon. The exemplary good conduct of the French troops at that time in Holland deſerves every praiſe. They were the means of reſtraining the fury of a parcel of mad demagogues, who ſwore vengeance againſt all thoſe who had offended them in any degree.

The traitors of Batavia, Mr. Urban, may be divided into two claſſes. The firſt thoſe who kept up a regular correſpondence with the enemy, and uſed every means in their power to weaken the efforts of government to keep out the enemy.

Secondly, Thoſe members of the States, general and provincial, who gave way to a dirty ſpirit of jealouſy of the power of Great Britain, and at laſt looked upon a country to whom they were under the greateſt obligations as inimical; and thus, inſtead of ſtraining every nerve to avert the danger ſtaring them in the face, ſhook hands with the enemy. They now repent of their folly, after having loſt about

one half of their property in the space of 6 years. The universities of Utrecht, Francher, Groningen, and Harderwick, have been abolished. Leyden is the only one left, and its privileges have been greatly curtailed.

Should Clericus Leicestriensis wish to be informed of the present state of what was formerly a very pleasant country, I shall be very ready so to do.

Yours, &c. SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *West-Ham, April* 18.

THE following few extraordinary instances of *longevity* are selected for your readers entertainment. A place for them would gratify,

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

1. At Barfreston, about five miles South-west of Sandwich, in Kent, there was a funeral in the year 1700, very remarkable for the train of old people who attended it. The person buried was the minister of the place, aged 96; the funeral sermon was preached by another of the age of 82; the service was read by one of 87; the parish-clerk, sexton, and his wife, were each above 80; and several persons attended from Coldred, the neighbouring parish, that were above 100 years old.

2. On the road to Arundel there is an elevated spot called Highdown-hill, on the side of which is a tomb surrounded with rails, and has a yew-tree at each corner. An inscription expresses, that, in the year 1766, this tomb was erected by John Oliver, miller, for the reception of his body after his decease. On the top appears the following Scripture sentences:

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." 1 Cor. xv. 22.

"For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." St. John i 17.

"That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." St. John iii. 15.

"Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion; for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?" Eccles. iii, 22.

"Knowing that shortly I must put off this tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me." 2 Pet. i. 24.

The following lines are engraven at the East end:

"Why should my fancy any one offend,
Whose good or ill on it does not depend;
'Tis at my own expence, except the land
(A gen'rous grant) on which my tomb doth stand:
This is the only spot that I have chose
Wherein to take my lasting, long repose.
Here, in the dust, my body lieth down;
You'll say it is not consecrated ground:
I grant the same; but where shall we e'er find
The spot that e'er can purify the mind;
Or to the body any lustre give?
This more depends on what a life we live.
When the trumpet shall begin to sound,
'Twill not avail 'em where the body' found.

A MORAL.

"Blessed are they, and only they,
Who in the Lord their Saviour die,
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And sleep in peace where'er they lie."

And the West end exhibits an hieroglyphic of Time contending with Death, between the first and second of the following stanzas.

"Death! why so fast? pray stop your hand,
And let my glass run out its sand:
As neither Death nor Time will stay,
Let us improve the present day.

"Why start you at that skeleton!
'Tis your own picture which you shun:
Alive it did resemble thee;
And thou, when dead, like it shall be.

"But though Death must have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the measure we shall fill,
That's allotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath."

The Scripture sentences were selected by Mr. Oliver, and the verses are the production of his Muse. About ten yards from the tomb a variety of flowering shrubs are planted, and an alcove is here formed, which is painted with death's heads. In this retreat the miller, during his life, spent most of his leisure hours. We shall mention another circumstance expressive of the whimsical disposition of this extraordinary character: he had, some years previous to his death, prepared a coffin, on which were inscribed the words *memento mori*; it run upon castors, and was every night wheeled under the bed of its intended possessor. Mr. Oliver's residence was about a quarter of a mile from the tomb, on the declivity of the hill. Near the miller's house, in a tree, is fixed a curious piece of machinery (the production of his own hand) representing an old woman and her dog endeavouring to rescue a smuggler

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gler from a Cuſtom-houſe officer. The figures were formerly all put in motion by four ſweeps like thoſe of a mill, being turned by the wind; but it is now ſo much out of repair that only one figure has any motion; and Mr. Oliver being dead, it will, probably, never be repaired.

Mr. Oliver's remains were committed to this tomb May 1, 1793, (vol. LXIII. pp. 481, 496,) in the preſence of about 3000 ſpectators. The body was borne, by eight men dreſſed in white, from his houſe to the place of interment; and the funeral ſervice according to the church of England, and alſo a ſermon adapted to the occaſion, were read by a girl about twelve years of age. Mr. Oliver died in his 84th year.

3. Lady Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, and grandmother to the late Lord Cobham, though ſhe had no more than four ſons and five daughters of her own body, yet lived to ſee them increaſed to no leſs than 700 perſons.

(To be concluded in my next.)

Mr. Urban, *N—y, April* 24.

WILL you allow a conſtant Reader of your Miſcellany room for a few lines in it, in order to expreſs the great pleaſure he has received from the two letters, lately addreſſed by by Miſs Seward to Mr. Jerningham, on pulpit eloquence? and alſo to requeſt the ſame lady to have the goodneſs to publiſh the ſix ſermons of her own compoſition, referred to in her laſt letter, from which ſhe has ſeen ſuch impreſſive effects? From what the writer of theſe lines has ſeen of the compoſitions of Miſs Seward (to whom perſonally he is an entire ſtranger), he has the confidence to expect more impreſſive ſpecimens of ſacred eloquence than are to be found in the ſermons of either Ogden or Blair, and equal to the celebrated paſſage, "go to the religion of Nature," &c. in Sherlock. Truſting that a requeſt, proceeding ſolely from motives of public utility, will not be deemed impertinent, I am, ſir,

Yours, &c. D. J.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Norfolk, March* 4.

IT is related of Anaſtaſius, who, upon the death of Zeno, aſſumed the purple as emperor of the Eaſt in 491, that he impoſed on his people a tax which, even in theſe our days, when fiſcal craving and financial ingenuity have made ſuch wonderful advances, muſt be deemed a very extraordinary one—a tax upon *breathing*. As this *chef-d'œuvre* in the taxing art would well intitle him to rank highly in the claſs for inventors, ſo ſome hiſtorians have thought it beneath his dignity to leave the world in the uſual mode; accordingly, they tell us he was ſtruck by lightning, and the incident is by no means improbable; ſo vivid a genius might naturally enough expire in a *flaſh*.

Pity it is that the buſy tooth of time, tender of ſo many uſeleſs morſels of antiquity, has not ſpared us the edict for levying an impoſt capable of ſuch univerſal application. What a fund of information for the practical financier is thus loſt! What a theme for the antiquary and ſpeculative politician! Even the little we have upon the ſubject has excited the notice of the penetrating Monteſquieu; and he ſounds upon it ſome truly important reaſonings.

One might draw a conſiderable portion of amuſement from ſpeculating upon the probable proviſions of ſuch an edict. As, with reſpect to the *quantum* of the tax, whether a man was charged according to the dimenſions and capacity of his wind-cheſt, or to the frequency of his reſpirations, or (which ſeems the more likely mode) whether he took out an *annual licence* for breathing, as we do to ſport or wear hair-powder. Another enquiry would be concerning the *abatement* made to perſons afflicted with aſthmas or other pulmonary complaints, and the *allowance for damage*, which would be reaſonable where the breath had loſt aught of its uſual fragrancy. To this would ſucceed another conſideration of primary importance in all matters of taxation—the prevention of frauds. No doubt we ſhould be highly gratified by a knowledge of the ſurveys, the ſearches, the guards, the precautions, taken to hinder the eſcape of ſo ſubtile a fluid at illegal *outlets*.

If we can ſuppoſe this tax to have been brought to a high degree of perfection, I do not ſee how we can withhold our admiration of it. Surely it is the very ſpirit of equity to comprize in one wide, capacious, ſocial, requiſitionary graſp, the whole body of ſubjects in a ſtate; to allow the pooreſt individual to partake in a privilege which ſome, abſurdly enough, would confine excluſively to the rich; for

want

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want of reflecting upon the gratification which a man, however mean in station, must feel in knowing that his prince and country depend upon him in part for their support. And then, what a simple, yet lofty idea, of feeding the public exchequer by means of the grand function of human life! How worthy of imperial greatness, of Byzantine glory! Yet how humiliating for an Englishman, accustomed to behold the complicated, multifarious, petty scheme of taxation used in his own country. Avaunt! ye talliages, ye scutages, ye hydages, ye subsidies, dismes, and smoke-farthings; ye paltry shillings squeezed from yelping curs, broken-winded horses, and quack-doctors. Foh! never more shall I enjoy the sight of Kearsley's Tax-tables, nor partake in the pleasure so generally diffused by the opening of the *budget*.

Strange as this tax on breathing may appear to those who, wedded to modern notions and usages, see it through a false medium, it has at least been equalled in oddness by one which was in use amongst the Peruvians. Their historian, Garcilasso de la Vega, mentions, that the yncas of Peru laid upon the poorest of their subjects a tribute of a certain number of *gnats' horns*, to be brought every year to the governors of the provinces. Upon this the learned Baron Puffendorff* remarks, "that the design might possibly be, either that nobody should think himself exempt from paying taxes, or else perhaps to free themselves from those troublesome insects." I shall not, on the present occasion, go into any length of discussion upon the probable design of this tax, but merely observe that, if it was intended as a mode of *raising the supplies*, it bears very strong features of singularity, and may lead us to believe that the science of finance was but in its infancy amongst this otherwise ingenious and enlightened people.

I have indulged in the preceding observations, on the supposition that this remarkable tax on breathing did really exist; but, by my troth, Mr. Urban, I believe not one syllable of the matter; however, as the assertion of so profound an enquirer as the president Montesquieu is not to be lightly controverted, I shall briefly state the case, and leave your readers to judge for themselves. The passage he cites runs thus, "*ut quisque pro hausta aëris penderet*." Now, instead of *aëris*, I would, with the slightest possible alteration, read *æris*; and then, instead of a vague, impracticable tax upon breathing, we shall find it to have been upon a person's *expenditure*; a principle of taxation so just and obvious, that it prevails in most countries, and with us forms as it were the very groundwork of the system.

I should here conclude, resigning my emendation to its fate and the candid decision of the reader, did I not find it necessary to add a word or two, from motives of prudential caution.

Most earnestly do I intreat that little nest of *Zoiluses* who inhabit this place, if I should chance to fall within their critical gripe, not to treat me with the full severity of their animadversion. I well know that they will forthwith fly to the perusal of Evagrius, Zonaras, and other writers upon the period of Anastasius; and it may perchance happen that my interpretation of the passage above quoted shall not please their worships. In such case, although I have adventured to dispute the point with the president Montesquieu, I shall not carry my presumption farther. If, therefore, they shall not incline to read the vowels *a. e.* of the word in question diphthongue-wise, I do beseech them not to harrass the parties by the tedious ecclesiastical process of divorce; but gently to uncouple them, place them at convenient and safe distance from each other, and denote for the future their utter—Oh! for a *sesquipedalian* meet for the palate of these dread critics! their utter *inconjungibility* by restoring the brace of dots.

There is yet another class of readers to whom I shall address a few words, in order to guard against any misconception of my meaning. I allude to your men of quiet, domestic habits; men of thrift and frugality, who, upon the mere mention of any novelty in taxation, instinctively clap their hands upon their purses. These good creatures, knowing how materially the *head* is concerned in the operation of breathing, and that gnats' horns, after all that can be said upon the subject, are still *horns*, may be apt to conclude that in this my disquisition "more is meant than meets the eye." They may conceive that, under the guise of settling a disputed point in history, I am covertly furnishing a hint

* Law of Nature and Nations. Lib. [illegible]

* Spirit of Laws. B. 13

to

to the premier for a poll-tax, and for subjecting horns to the visitation of the excise. I beg leave to clear myself of such an imputation, by positively declaring that nothing is farther from my thoughts; and I shall expect, from the candour of that right honourable gentleman, that he will abstain from touching these articles, at least till the welfare and safety of the country shall be absolutely at stake. Much-envied country! seat of commerce, naval empire, and liberty! long, very long, may thy loyal inhabitants wear their *heads*, and those who are lawfully qualified their *horns* too, in peace, comfort, and free from excise! TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SUBJECTS of morality have seldom been expressly handled by the Legislature; but the crime of *crim. con.* is likely, in some shape or other, to obtain a full, free, and fair discussion, and I should hope that some good may result from that, although no specific law should follow. Alas! to what a pass are we come, when an act of parliament is thought necessary to sanction or support the laws of Heaven in a case so plain!

Strange opinions, however, have been advanced, Mr. Urban. There is a manifest and kindly leaning towards the frailties of the fair sex, and that I think proper; but still no sentiment of chivalry should compel us to forget what is due to truth. It is very moving to think that a woman is ruined "for *one* unguarded *moment*; and that, as the poet sings,

"*One* false step entirely damns her fame;"

and such were the pathetic appeals a friend of mine was making a few nights ago in a large company. I agreed with him in the sentiments; but I took the liberty to suggest (for I have very odd notions) that they were more applicable to the single than the married part of the sex. I went farther, and said that I did not know what business married ladies had with "unguarded moments" and "false steps;" and that I considered matrimony, where entered upon from principle and affection, to be a specifick against such *steps* and *moments*. I next bid him try to reduce his sentiments to practice, and try how they would apply to as many cases of *crim. con.* as we could recollect. Out of that number, for one that could plead an "unguarded *moment*" there were five or six who were convicted of unguarded *weeks* and *months*; and the very last lady we heard of appeared to have been unguarded for *four whole years*.

But my friend advanced another doctrine still more doubtful, and that was, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the *man* was the seducer; and he thought this an admirable defence for the fair sex. For my part, I replied, that if it was not a paradox it was an insult, or at least no great compliment to the fair sex. It was depriving them of all those charms which attract alike the good and the bad, although the latter only make an improper use of them; and it was attributing to us men a degree of power and consequence, which nothing but vanity could make us suppose we possessed. I have heard of an old Divine who represented the crime we are speaking of as the most *difficult* of all crimes, because it required two people to commit it; and I will venture to say there have been very few, if any, cases in which the strength of temptation was not pretty equally divided. Individual cases will admit of separate considerations; but I hold it as a maxim, that no man ever yet *successfully* made his advances to a married lady, without some hopes being held out from the opposite quarter. There is that about a perfectly modest woman, against which all the profligates in the universe could not for a moment support their assurance; a glance of indignation would at once check the boldest of them. In *crim. con.* therefore, as in war, before we are proper judges of the merits of the case, we ought to enquire who were the original aggressors.

I know not, Mr. Urban, if these thoughts are worth my while to write, or yours to print; but certainly there are vague, and, with submission I say it, not very moral ideas afloat on this subject. It requires the consideration of all good men, and I think good men only are qualified to give an opinion. I dread that immorality of principle, which excuses every crime to which *beauty* gives occasion, which softens criminality by sentimental names, which argues from the point of an epigram or the stanza of a song. We hear much of *knowledge* of the world; and it is a valuable knowledge when properly

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properly understood, but, if it be that knowledge of licentiousness which makes licentiousness familiar; if it be that knowledge of wickedness which renders the practice a callous habit; if it be that knowledge which inclines us to palliate offences in others, that we may with impunity commit them ourselves, which violates the peace of families, and substitutes for the laws of God and man a loose and fashionable theory of morals, protected by wealth and encouraged by corresponding connexions; it is then that knowledge which overthrew France, and from which may God preserve a nation hitherto the most moral and most religious in the world. I need not sign my name, for I suppose I shall be called A METHODIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture in Paris, for the year 1790 and 1791, an account is given of the following mode of preventing the blossoms of fruit-trees from being damaged by early spring frosts:

"If a hempen rope be intermixed among the branches of a fruit-tree in blossom, and the end of it be brought down so as to terminate in a bucket of water, should a slight frost take place in the night, the blossoms will not be affected by it, but a film of ice of considerable thickness will be formed on the surface of the bucket in which the rope end is immersed, although another bucket of water, placed beside it for the sake of experiment, will have no ice at all upon it."

Yours, &c. HORTENSIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

THE breed of woodcocks in England was clearly ascertained last week in the county of Suffolk. A gentleman, shooting in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Bittenham, in that county, flushed a cock, which he shot at, and missed; but the bird wheeled round, and then hovered near the spot from which it arose; this induced the gentleman to look upon the ground, when he discovered a woodcock's nest containing three eggs. Mr. Wennive, being informed of the circumstance, had the nest carefully watched; and, two days after, the eggs were hatched, and the young, which like partridges instantly leave their nest, were safely taken off by the old bird.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

THE following letter was found among the papers of a gentleman, who contributed more than one paper to the Connoisseur. It was destined to be sent to Mr. Town, but was mislaid and forgotten. As Mr. Town is dead, I know no person, Mr. Urban, who has a better right to open his letters than yourself. R. Z.

"Mr. TOWN, *Cambridge.*

"Nihil dale us est otio *literato*" Cic.

"The humour of forming clubs, which was so common in the beginning of this century, is still in existence in this place. Indeed, we are in many respects the same race of men that Mr. Bickerstaff remembers. "Manserunt hodieque manent—vestigia." The sect of Loungers daily increases, and St. John's has not lost its reputation for punning. But to return to my subject. It was a gentleman of this last-mentioned society, who made the first proposal for that singular club of which I am going to give you an account, and, of which I am myself an unworthy member. We call ourselves the Alphabet club; as we consist of twenty-six members, each of us by the initial of his name representing one letter of the alphabet. There was at first a dispute whether we should consist of more than twenty-five, as some persons contend that V and U were the same letter: however, it was asserted on the other hand that they differed both in sound and form; and upon Q's reminding the company, that he could be of no use without U, but that he had nothing at all to do with V, it was agreed that each of these letters should have a representative. Each letter takes rank, not according to its place in the alphabet, but according to its rarity; for this reason our president is always one whose name begins with a Z. The next to him in dignity is Q; after whom the rest follow in order, beginning at the end of the alphabet; for we have observed that the first letters A, B, C, &c. are the most ordinary. We likewise endeavour to chuse our members from some fancied resemblance, either in shape or mien, to the letters they represent. Our present worthy president is an excellent little Z, and is fellow of one of the largest colleges here. The part of the corpulent B is well supported by Dr. Bluster, a gentleman who measures about four yards in circumference. But he who bears the most striking resemblance to his initial is professor Ignoramus, who is as stiff and upright as any I in any horn-book whatever. There are at present several vacancies to be filled. If you can mention to us a person who turns out his toes well, and whose name begins with an A, we will prefer him to the

the place of that letter. We shall thank any body who will point out a gentleman that makes a good bow, and whose name begins with an S. We have already refused a P, who does not wear his hat with a good air; and have done the same by a V, because he has not the faculty of standing upon one leg. As we are determined that our society shall be truly English, we peremptorily rejected the proposal of a certain great scholar to admit the Digamma into our club. When we meet in an evening, which we do once in twenty-six days, we amuse ourselves in a very sprightly manner without uttering a single word; our whole conversation being carried on by the bodies of the members. We connect ourselves together by our hands, and so form words and sentences. Thus we are continually in motion, and talk in dumb shew. Were you to enter when we are carrying on a brisk conversation, you would think we were playing at blind-man's buff: at other times you would take us for a knot of Peripatetics. We think all this very innocent, and conducive to the sharpening of our wits, and keeping our bodies in health. I am, &c.

RALPH CROTCHET.

P. S. There are several clubs set up in imitation of ours; such as the Black letter, the Italic, the Grecian, &c. But, I believe they are not in a thriving condition. In the first there have been great contentions between the vowels and consonants, in which the diphthongs have sided with the former. The Italic has for some time been in a slender tottering condition, and expect that it will soon fall. There is a gentleman here whose letter is filled up, and who wants us to admit him as an honorary member under the title of *et cætera*. We wish to know your advice on this point.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

AS it is well known that your valuable Magazine unites the useful with the agreeable, I have taken the liberty to beg a spare corner for the following queries, hoping that some of your numerous correspondents will favour me with some information on the subject. Being in possession of an Eel-fishing, I have for some time past endeavoured to turn it to some good account, both for the sake of the publick and myself; but, although there are a vast number of eels, and that of a kind called the silver eel, and quite free from the mud taste so common to most eels, yet hitherto I have been able to do little more than pay for the expence of catching them. In that part of the country where this fishing is situated, the prejudice of the people to that kind of fish as food is so great, that they cannot be prevailed on to make trial of them. As this is the case, and as they are as much relished by some as they are disliked by others, and as they are universally allowed to afford a most wholesome and nourishing food, and to prevent so great a loss both to the publick and to the proprietor, especially when provisions of every kind are so dear; I am very desirous to convey them to those markets where they might be disposed of to advantage. With this view I should be glad to be informed of the best mode of conveying eels to a distance alive, and what is the most saleable way to preserve them when dead, whether by potting, collaring, or pickleing and salting, and for what length of time they will keep so preserved, and where is the best market for disposing of them, in what towns in England or to what places abroad, as they are not generally liked in Scotland where the fishing is situated; or if they will bear to be transported to the West-Indies, and, if so, if they could be sold there to advantage.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I HAVE so frequently observed the attention with which you notice the enquiries of your numerous correspondents, that I feel encouraged to indulge the pleasing hope of experiencing a similar kindness. A very neat quarto MS. lately came into my possession. It is intituled, "Diverse Christian letters, written by that worthy divine Mr. Joseph Alleine, minister of the Gospel at Taunton in Somersetshire, assistant to Mr. Newton, Prov. x. 7. The memory of the just is blessed: but the name of the wicked shall rot." The MS. is subscribed *James White, Anno* 1718; the name, probably, of the transcriber. It consists of forty-six pages, well filled.

The language and sentiments of this little work are truly excellent; and I confess, Mr. Urban, my curiosity has been strongly excited to know the character and life of the venerable writer. He appears to have been a non-juring Protestant clergyman, who was confined in the common gaol at Ilchester, in September, 1663. He resided at Bath in October 1668. This is all the intelligence I can deduce from the MS.

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The following admirable prayer occurs in p. 15.

"O Father of Spirits, that hast set me over thy flock to watch for their souls, as one that must give an account! I have long studied thy will, and taught in thy name; and do unfeignedly bless thee that any have believed my report. I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me, and they have received them. I have manifested thy name unto them, and they have kept thy word. And now I am no more with them, but I come unto thee: holy Father, keep them through thine own name, for they are thine. As they have kept the word of thy patience, so keep thou them in the hour of temptation. They are but a flock, a little and a helpless flock; but thou art their shepherd. Suffer them not to want. Do thou feed them and fold them. Let thy rod and thy staff comfort them; and let not the beast of prey fall upon them to the spoiling of their souls

"But what shall I do for them that will not be gathered? I have called after them, but they would not answer; I have charged them in thy name, but they would not hear; I have studied to speak persuasively to them, but I cannot prevail. Then I said, 'I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought, yet I cannot give them over!" Much less may I give thee over.

"Lord, persuade Japhet to dwell in the tents of Shem. Lord, compel them to come in, and lay the hands of mercy upon them as thou didst upon lingering Lot; and bring them forth, that they escape for their lives and be not consumed. Lord, I pray thee, open their eyes that they may see; and lay hold upon their hearts by thy omnipotent grace. Do thou turn them, and they shall be turned. Oh! bring back the miserable captives; and suffer not the enemy of mankind to drive away the most of the flock before mine eyes! Oh! let him not deride the fruitless endeavours of thy labourers, and boast over them, that he can do more with them, though he seek to ruin them, than all the beseechings, counsels, and charges of thy servants who seek to save them! Lord, if I could find out any thing that would pierce them, that would make its way into their hearts, thou knowest I would use it. But, I have been many years pleading thy cause in vain. Oh! let not these endeavours all be lost. O God, find out every ignorant, every prophane sinner, every prayerless soul, and every prayerless family: convince them of their miserable condition, whilst without thee in the world. Set thine image upon their souls. Set up thy worship in their families. Let not pride, ignorance, or slothfulness, keep them in neglect of the means of knowledge. Let thine eyes be over the piece of any desire for good; from one end of the year to the other end thereof. Let every house therein be a seminary of religion; and let those who cast their eyes upon these lines, find thee entering by the secret influence of thy grace into their hearts, and irresistibly engaging them to do thy pleasure. Amen! Amen!

JOSEPH ALLEINE."

Relying upon that politeness which I have so often *personally* experienced, permit me for the present, Mr. Urban, to take my leave. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 13.

THE annexed view *(Plate II.)* of a boat-house on the North-side of the Serpentine river in Hyde Park, may perhaps be acceptable. This house, in the beginning of last century, perhaps much earlier, was called *The Cake-house*. Dr. Swift in his Journal to Stella, Nov. 15, 1712, mentioning the death of duke Hamilton in a duel with Lord Mohun, says, "the duke was helped towards the Cake-house by the Ring in Hyde Park (where the duel was fought), and died on the grass before he could reach the house." It is built of timber and plaster, tiled with flat tiles, and is certainly antient. The view is taken from the coach road going by the side of the river towards the Magazine; and in the distant scenery is a part of Kensington gardens. In the garden belonging to this house (the entrance to which appears in the drawing) is the building benevolently erected by the Royal Humane Society, which you have already described and engraved.

Yours, &c. B. L.

STELLA is obliged to the Southern Faunist for suggesting his *suspicions* in regard to the flying glow-worms; and she followed his reference to the History of Animals by Dr. Hill. The species there described and delineated were more resembling the Beetle in bulk and in form than those she had seen. Although unable to gain any farther information in the county where she observed them, she has learnt through a friend, that a person of great observation in Staffordshire has frequently remarked similar flights in the month of June, when in the last stage of existence, and are called by the

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the common people *fire-flies*, though undoubtedly a ſpecies of the glow-worm. Stella, ſatisfied with this information, takes the firſt opportunity to impart it.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, May* 7.

I THANK your ſeveral correſpondents who have kindly endeavoured to anſwer my queries in vol. LXVII. p. 7, reſpecting the antient barony of Zouche of Harringworth. Your correſpondent W—dſ—r in particular (vol. LXIX. p. 1013,) has ſhewn that there is no iſſue from Mary, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Edward, laſt Lord Zouche; and ſays, that the barony is in abeyance amongſt the children of the two ſiſters of the late Bartholomew Tate, eſq. This latter circumſtance, however, may poſſibly admit of ſome doubt; for, in Walker's Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the time of the grand rebellion, is the following remarkable paſſage relative to Zouche Tate, ſon of William Tate and Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of the laſt Lord Zouche:

"His grandfather was born of poor parents in Weſtmoreland; but advancing himſelf by ſome means or other, got the nunnery of —— near Northampton for his booty in Queen Elizabeth's reign; after which his ſon (father to this Z—h) married a daughter of the Lord Zouch, who was with child before marriage, or elſe ſhe had never fallen to his lot. This Z—— built on the ſcite of the nunnery and part of the church. He had likewiſe other church lands, and no bread to eat but of that kind."

Z. Tate was a member of the committee of Northampton; of which committee Walker ſays, that it was compoſed of men who could not juſtly claim the title of *gentleman* either by blood or armour. The above account of him is taken from the papers of the Rev. Jeremiah Stevens, who was preſented by King Charles I. to the rectories of Wotton and Quinton, co. Northampton, and in 1641 to the prebend of Biggleſwade, in Lincoln cathedral, by the intereſt of that great patron of learning Archbiſhop Laud, as a reward for aſſiſting the celebrated antiquary Sir Henry Spelman in his edition of the Councils.

From Mr. Stephens's account we may conjecture that Z. Tate was illegitimate *; and the circumſtance of his eſtate having conſiſted entirely in abbey lands, may ſeem to corroborate that ſuppoſition; for, had he been legitimate, he muſt, on the deceaſe of his mother, have been entitled to a moiety of Lord Zouche's eſtates; and, on failure of iſſue from Mary Leighton, to the whole of the eſtate of the Zouche family, as well as to the barony. I ſhould, therefore, Mr. Urban, eſteem it a great favour if any of your correſpondents would inform me whether the illegitimacy of the ſaid Z. Tate can be ſatisfactorily proved; and whether there are at this time any perſons who have an intereſt in the barony of Zouche of Harringworth, in preference to the deſcendants of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorſet, and Catharine his wife, daughter of John, Lord Zouche. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

THE following reflections on apparitions, ghoſts, and ſupernatural admonitions, aroſe from the reading of Mr. Wraxall's relation of an extraordinary ſcene which paſſed at Dreſden ſome years ago. (Letter 8. vol. I.) If this eſſay ſuits your Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice; perhaps it may not be unſeaſonable, when the preſent *German* taſte in novels is conſidered.

By the word ghoſt is meant the ſpirit of a dead man returning in a viſible form to this world. That ſuch returns are poſſible and not uncommon, was once the general belief; now it is out of credit, and with reaſon.

* It ſhould ſeem that Z. Tate was neither begotten nor born in lawful matrimony; but, though it could even be proved that he was *born* in wedlock, yet from Mr. Stephens's account it appears he was certainly *begotten* before marriage, and it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that the deſcendant of a perſon, not begotten within the rules of honour and civil ſociety, can make any juſt claim to a perſonal honour annexed to the blood. The deſcent of titles of honour is governed by the rules of honour, and not by the rules of the common law. Honours are inherent in the blood; and when the line of deſcent is not perfectly ſpotleſs and uncontaminated, when the blood is in any degree ſtained, that which is inherent is taken away. The rules of deſcent of honours are, in ſhort, much more ſtrict than thoſe of more groſs inheritances. May we not, therefore, infer that in the inheritance of titles of honour, kindred derived from the blood of a perſon begotten as well as born within the rules of honour, ſhall be preferred to thoſe from the blood of a perſon not begotten but merely born in lawful wedlock?

We have no ground to think, that a ſpirit once ſeparated from its body has any longer connection with this earth: ſtill leſs authority have we to believe that it has in itſelf power to aſſume the ſemblance of its former body, and to become viſible.

How far any of the many ſpiritual beings, who are the conſtant ſpectators of human affairs, may be permitted to exhibit phantoms under known figures, with a view to inſtruct or to delude men, is a problem as yet unſolved.

Reſpecting *evocation*, all pretenſions to ſuch an art are ſurely as vain as wicked. Nothing is more improbable than that *ſpirits* ſhould by *men* be compelled to appear, and to anſwer to interrogatories.

There is, aſſuredly, a particular providence which preſerves men from danger, or leads them to unexpected good: it warns or directs by various methods; chiefly, perhaps, by unaccountable impulſe and ſuggeſtion, formerly, as we learn from Scripture, by dreams, or the miniſtry of angels, but not by that of ghoſts.

Of the ſtories of apparitions the greater part appear abſurd; for, though experience be wanting, Reaſon ſeems to dictate certain criteria as teſts of truth. A ghoſt, then, muſt have ſome reaſonable end in its appearing; it cannot touch or be touched; or perform any material action; or make any noiſe in entering. All fantaſtic ſights, ſmoke, ſulphureous ſmells, rattling of chains, &c. are circumſtances of terror invented by thoſe who had no juſt conception of the ghoſt character. Moſt tales of viſible ſpirits fail in ſome point of this teſt. Generally ſpeaking, they may be reſolved either into *groſs impoſture*, into *pious fraud*, or into mere *ſtrength of imagination*. To the firſt of theſe cauſes we may ſafely impute the necromancy at Dreſden (related by Wraxall). It was a whimſical ſpirit which ſtaid long with the company which it feared. Yet no one dared to approach it; ſo that that proof of impoſture which would have been gained by touch was wanting. And ſimilar impoſitions will always eſcape detection if the perſons to be duped can be ſtupified by terror.

To pious fraud may well be aſcribed the ghoſt of Buckingham's father, the ſtory of which is found in Lord Clarendon's hiſtory. This was a reſpectable apparition, both as to manner and motive; and probably was an artifice employed by the Duke's mother in the hope of reforming and ſaving him.

The ſtrength of imagination is a cauſe equal to the production of very wonderful effects. At the council of Trente the Legate Creſcentio, having long laboured at his diſpatches, roſe from his chair, and thought he ſaw a huge ugly dog advance and run under the table. In haſte he called for his ſervants, but no dog could be found. The Legate took his bed and died of the fright. [Jurieu, Hiſt. Conc. Trehte.]

Lord Herbert of Cherbury is an eminent example of the illuſive power of imagination. He had written a book, and doubting whether he ought to publiſh, he ſolemnly aſked Divine direction to be given by ſome manifeſt ſign. Immediately a loud yet gentle noiſe like nothing on earth was heard; this he conſidered as heavenly approbation, and he publiſhed his work. That the Deity ſhould in this manner encourage any author to print, will not eaſily be credited: as to the book in queſtion, it was unfavourable to the Chriſtian faith, and therefore could not receive a divine ſanction. We may ſafely conclude that his lordſhip was impoſed on, as others in different circumſtances have been, by ſtrong prepoſſeſſion, and an ardent imagination.

Dr. Doddridge is of opinion, that viſions and apparitions, &c. when moſt real, are ſupernatural impreſſions on the imagination, rather than the exhibition of any external object. And, indeed, if ever a ghoſt is ſeen, there appears no better way of accounting for the ſight. It would be abſurd to deny to him, who made our whole frame, the power of affecting it in any manner that he pleaſes. Allowing this, we eaſily comprehend in what ſenſe "the Lord opened the eyes of Eliſha's ſervant, when he ſaw and beheld the mountain was full of horſes and chariots of fire round about Eliſha." [2 Kings, ch. vi. 17.

Angels may have the ſame power to a certain extent; for even drugs are known to produce ſtrange effects on our imagination. Thus, on ſome few ſpecial occaſions, it may have happened that the imagination, or even the organs of a man have been extraordinarily afflicted by ſome ſuperior agent, ſo that he has ſuppoſed himſelf to

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to see the figure and hear the voice of a person really dead, that is, in common phrase, to see his ghost.

But *this* mode of spiritual agency, if there is any instance of it, must be allowed to be extremely rare. There are instances well ascertained of warning or admonition given to particular men by dreams, or by impressions on the senses, instances so extraordinary that they must be ascribed to an agent more than human.

In these supernatural communications, of whatever kind, there is one grand difference to be noted: when the Deity is pleased to give, or to order any information to be given, it is always full and cogent, leaving no doubt on the mind. But when inferior agents impart knowledge or offer advice to us, without a divine commission, there may well be some imperfection in their work; instead of plain direct truth, something ambiguous and enigmatical, perhaps, is suggested, so that there is reason to hesitate and consult about the meaning.

Morhof relates a wonderful story of a gentleman, who, waking suddenly, felt an invisible impulse to pronounce distinctly certain words which he did not understand. This he thought so odd that he wrote them down, and next day consulted a learned friend about their probable meaning. He perceived that it was Greek, and its literal translation, "Not about to avoid the misfortune which is within." No mischief seemed impending; however, the friend advised a change of lodging. In a few days, the house so quitted fell, and crushed its inhabitants. [Morhof, Polyhist. I. 19. p. 217.]

This salutary but mysterious warning seems to have been given by one whose power was not equal to his good will.

Very different is any admonition made by the Supreme Being: his work bears the impress of the workman, it is free from all obscurity. Such was the vision which converted Col. Gardiner. This officer, a man of gallantry, had an assignation at midnight with a married woman; the company in which he had supped broke up at eleven, and Mr. Gardiner took up a book to beguile the tedious hour. As he read, an unusual blaze of light seemed to fall on his book, which he supposed to arise from some accident in the candle; but, on lifting up his eyes, he beheld suspended in the air Jesus Christ upon the Cross, and words to this effect, "Sinner, did I suffer this for thee, and are these the returns?" were uttered, or impressed on his mind as if uttered. [Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardiner.]

The effects of this astonishing scene were such as it was fitted to produce; regret, compunction, dismay, followed by repentance and a thorough change of life. MONACO.

MR. URBAN, 47, *Carey-street, May* 4.

THE wide circulation of your Magazine in the Literary World renders it a desirable vehicle for the following notice.

I have been engaged for more than 40 years in collecting, compiling, and digesting, an index, or table of references, to many of the law reports; the whole being arranged under proper heads, with subdivisions under each, in a manner, it is presumed, hitherto unattempted. By means of this, not only professional men, but gentlemen of erudition, merchants, or tradesmen, may, without difficulty, find a report of almost any case that has received a determination, and which is interesting to him. Many of the reports referred to the compiler has perused throughout *verbatim*; and some estimate may be formed of the extent of the undertaking, and of the labour bestowed on it by the author, during a period of nearer 50 than 40 years, when it is stated, that, on a moderate calculation, it contains at least 200,000 references.

It has been seen and approved by several professional gentlemen of high rank, and may be inspected by any gentleman on application to the Compiler; who begs leave to add, that he will esteem himself honoured by permission to wait personally on the law officers of distinction, and others of high rank, with the work for their inspection.

The object of the present address is, to state the author's intention of disposing of the MS. in any way that may appear eligible, not without a view to his own remuneration. This he conceives might be done, either by selling the same for the benefit of some public library or body, or by printing it by subscription, which he is ready to do

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do on sufficient encouragement being given.

STEVENS TOTTON,
Barrister at Law of the Hon. Society of Lincolns-Inn.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

I CONSIDER the non-residence of the Clergy in a different point of view with your other correspondents. I may, perhaps, be a little singular, as a man attached to the Established Church, to argue in favour of them. The fickle disposition of man, and, I am sorry to say, the great neglect of attendance on divine worship, require, in my opinion, a more than usual exertion of our Clergy; and, unless the incumbent is possessed of exemplary piety and great power of eloquence, I think, a fixed residence would be in some measure disadvantageous to the promotion of our religion. I much approve Miss Seward's letter to Mr. Jerningham on the subject of pulpit eloquence, inserted p. 195; and most heartily wish to see greater exertions made by our Clergy in *prayer*, which constitutes, in my opinion, the principle of true devotion.

The Dissenters, I am informed, change their preachers frequently, generally once a month; and if the same plan was adopted in our churches (at least in the metropolis) it would, I think, be advantageous to the promotion of attendance on the duties of religion, when inculcated by respectability and eloquence. It is not the will of Providence that every individual should be endowed with the same power of eloquence; frequently it is their misfortune, and not unusual in our Clergy, for some impediment to prevent success to their utmost endeavours in preaching the Gospel *. If residence is to be enforced, it would then, I apprehend, be requisite that the clergyman should be selected from among the inhabitants where he is obliged to reside; which, I am inclined to think, was the case when the act of parliament for residence was enacted. To require a clergyman, afflicted with an asthma or other complaint, to reside in the Fens of Lincolnshire, is surely not shewing "charity and good-will towards men."

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

* I have resided in three parishes in this metropolis. In one, the clergyman had the Welsh dialect; in another, the minister had an impediment from a paralytic stroke, both very good men; and, in the third, the preacher so very low I could not hear him, notwithstanding my having a very good seat near him, for I paid for it.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, May* 2.

AS your widely circulated Magazine has long been deemed the best channel for the communication of schemes for the good of the poor, I venture by this means to point out to public notice, a kind of assistance highly necessary, and totally unprovided in small (I fear in large) parishes. I have resided some time in a small village near London, which belongs to a large parish, and is distant a mile from the workhouse. A sore throat of the putrid kind has lately much afflicted the children of this village, to many of whom it proved fatal; many grown people also had the disorder, but recovered. In times like these, when the poor find so much difficulty to subsist, it is not wonderful few poor families possess more than one room; in this often live and sleep, a man, his wife, and several children: what chance can there be, in apartments thus crowded, any should escape infection, if disease once gets entrance? Thus every infectious disease *spreads* like a *plague* among the poor. Alas! even in a more horrid stage this evil has lately been suffered; two girls died of the sore throat, the mother and her son (a great boy) continued to sleep with their dead relatives, and both caught the disorder. Surely at these instances (which a clergyman assured me were not unfrequent), humanity and benevolence must shudder. Nor is the infection among the poor the only bad consequence. During the continuance of a bad fever here last year, several medical men lost their lives by attending in these highly *infected rooms*, where cleanliness is seldom even so much attended to as it might be. As many see a thing to be wrong who have neither time or inclination to point out a remedy, I, who have much leisure and little money, shall be glad to devote to the poor what I can best spare, *my time*. I would advise the erection of small houses, consisting of two rooms each, at the distance of one mile from the village meant to be benefited; that 5 or 6 should be built in a row, but each separate: to these the sick families might for a time be removed. Such houses should be always

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ways kept aired, and to perform this business some pauper might be appointed by the overseers of the poor, or churchwardens. The erection of such houses to be ordered either at the expence of the county, at the expence of the country gentlemen, or of Government; if either of these should see the utility of the scheme in so strong a light as to wish it carried into effect. During the continuance of a bad fever here, much affistance was rendered by Government last year. As a rough sketch I offer my plan, which I shall be much pleased to see amended and carried into execution.

As fine names are much the taste of the age, I advise these buildings to be called *Benevolent houses*.

A Well-wisher to the Poor.

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*

HAVING resided a considerable time in Ireland, whence I am but lately returned, and taken much pains to ascertain the real character of that miserable, oppressed, and much-injured people, allow me to make a few observations on the unqualified assertions of Mr. Cooper, p. 382. This hasty writer evidently neither allowed himself time to form just opinions, nor does it appear that he derived his information from that only source which could not mislead him, a personal knowledge of the habits, manners, and sentiments, of the Irish peasantry. English tourists add considerably to those prejudices which have been entertained in this country for ages, by conversing with some of the Irish aristocracy. A rack-rent landlord palliates his oppressions by representing his wretched tenantry to strangers as beings utterly devoid of gratitude and humanity. I have known a member of the Irish parliament make use of the same arguments which I have heard from a planter in the West-Indies, twenty years ago, in justification of the cruelties exercised on his slaves. Hence, in a great degree, the misrepresentations and falsehoods that have been so widely circulated. But, if the character of this people has been thus greatly injured, it must be confessed, that their own landlords and countrymen are equally culpable with those writers, who, without farther enquiry, give currency to what appears to them to be facts, sanctioned by the best authority in the country. That the Irish peasantry exist under oppression, and live in misery, is acknowledged by every candid person who has visited the country. But that they are "destitute of fear, reason, and often of humanity," as Mr. C. roundly asserts, doubtless from second-hand and from hearsay; truth and facts, founded upon personal conviction, call upon me to deny. Misled by some of Mr. Cooper's predecessors in the business of tour-writing, and by the false statements of party-spirit, on my first residence amongst them, I constantly slept with my pistols under my bolster, and the door of my apartment well secured. A few weeks, however, convinced me that my apprehensions were groundless; and I can truly say, that I have no where met with more feeling, more gratitude, or more integrity, than among this wretched people. Civility and kindness are ever sure to impress the heart of an Irish peasant with gratitude; and he offers in return his labour, his services, and all his cot affords. That their unfeeling oppressors should meet with different treatment, is as much the fault of human nature as theirs. "You cannot be of this country!" said once a poor fellow to me. "Why, my friend?" "Ah, sir, the gentlemen here would not speak to a poor man." Their apparent indolence arises, I am convinced, from neglect and want of due encouragement. Let them be impelled by a certainty of reward for their labour, for it is not always that their landlords chuse to pay them, and no people on earth are found more active or more laborious. They are, no doubt, ignorant of arts and manufactures. But are they to blame? Rather, does not the charge come home to the landed interest and to the legislature of the country? The knowledge gained from books, I have found more generally diffused among them than in the remote counties in England. There are few to be met with who cannot read and write. Every village has a little school of one kind or another; and among the teachers of these humble seminaries, who glean a miserable subsistence in the very lap of Poverty herself, may be found, particularly in the South of Ireland, many men of real scientific knowledge and classic erudition. Even many of the peasants themselves are no strangers to the learned languages. I am afraid Mr.

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Cooper beheld many things not with a philosophic but with a jaundiced eye, in the course of his peregrinations. Had he time to observe, or sources of correct information, he must have known that the Catholic clergy of Ireland are acknowledged by their Protestant fellow-subjects to be a respectable and learned body of men. And so far from the priest proving himself, as he asserts, "the petty tyrant of the village," he is generally the benevolent father of his flock, alleviating, by the scanty means in his power, the miseries which surround him; and uniting with the Protestant rector (with whom he is in most cases on the most friendly footing) in every mode tending to ameliorate their condition, and render them obedient to the laws, and good subjects. Nor is the Sabbath so profaned as this writer insinuates. They are remarkable for their regular and punctual attendance on publick worship. Of Sunday evenings, indeed, they think no crime in innocent sports and recreations. It is all the comfort they have; and what the great and good Bishop Berkeley did not disapprove, I shall not condemn. I subscribe most cordially to the Union, and anticipate its salutary effects. But I enter not into the causes of the rebellion; nor shall I presume to discuss politics with one who thinks so profoundly as to observe "that the advantages which America has gained by her independance are of a *doubtful complexion*." The catch-penny pamphlets of modern tourists perish with the day, and deserve little notice. But extracts in the Gentleman's Magazine go down to posterity. I feel myself, therefore, called upon, as an honest man, to record my individual protest against a character of a people, founded in prejudice or ignorance, and false in fact. And I rely, Mr. Urban, on your impartiality to give it insertion. If it be true, and I have heard it from no mean authority, that nearly three fourths of the seamen in the royal navy are Irishmen, what becomes of our justice! nay our gratitude! If we must still retain those prejudices which have so long disgraced us as a nation, where is the policy or wisdom in branding the assertors of the rights and glory of the British flag, as "barbarians, destitute of fear, reason, and often of humanity?" VERAX.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mons. Latocyna's Rambles through Ireland in the year 1798 has fallen into my hands. That candid and enlightened Frenchman, having travelled on foot through the country, drew his observations from the very best source, personal and local knowledge. His work appears to me the most interesting publication that has yet appeared on the subject.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

IN epitomising one of the curious chartularies (which are so abundant in that valuable repository the British Museum,) for the new catalogue now preparing by order of the Governors and Parliament, the following singular clause occurs in a charter of Walter de Muchegros, knt. to Alexander, son of Roger de Moniton, for his homage and service, &c.

Harl. MSS. 3586. f. 51 b, de Registro Cartarum Monasterii de Wormesley.

"Concessi et eidem et heredibus suis eum cacubo suo proprio pandoxizando et locrandi ubicunque poterit."

As this and some other expressions mentioned in the following letters, bound up at the end of the aforesaid MS. formerly excited the attention and opinions of the learned at Oxford, I thought them worthy of preservation in your excellent Miscellany.

"Sir, I intreat these lines may excuse my not waiting of you, til the weather be warmer. You will see by the inclosed there has bein a consultation held at Oxford, upon the strange clause in Wal. Muchegros his deed, registered in the MS. you were pleased to lend me, wherein Mr. Wase's opinion prevayles with me. I know not what else to inform you, worth your knowledge, unless it be that my Lord Orrery is printing *the Art of War* in folio, and Davila's History is printing.

"I bought a voyage of Dr. Edward Brown (of your Royal Society) into Germany, full of delightful observations. Sir John Trevor (who has been very kind to me in lending me several of his uncle's MSS.) desired me to enquire if any memory were left at Hereford of Tendor Trevor, who he says was earl of Hereford before the Conquest, and his ancestor; I doubt I must return a *non-constat*.

"I delivered your commands to Sir Francis Rolls, who gladly expected your coming, and your accomplished Mr. Onslow, to honour our coffee-house; the rest is that I am, by many obligations, sir, your most humble servant, THO. BLOUNT.

"To the Hon. Sir Edward Harley, knight of the Bath, at Brompton."

The other letter is from Tho. Good, Baliol College, Oct. 26, 1676.

"Sir,

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"Sir, Since my return to Oxford I have shewn your little piece of antiquity to diverse learned friends, as Dr. Barlow, Bp. of Lincoln, Dr. Wallis, geometry professor, Mr. Walker of University colledge, a great scholar and traveller who has been at Rome, and Mr. Waste, one of the esquire bedels, a great critick in the Latine tong. They all agree with me that *pandoxando* is so brew, that *pandoxator* is a brewer in the antiquities of Oxford and Cambridge; that *furgent contra me* is not more than *coram me*: to doe obeysance, &c. that *sanguinem suum temere*, is to make themselves and posterity free. But for *locrando* they do not agree; Mr. Walker thinks it should be *locando*. My Lord of Lyncoln conceives that *locrando* is put for *lucrando*, according to Plautus and the antient Latine authors who usually put (o) for (u); but the most probable opinion in my conceit is the one of Mr. Waste, who believes it should be *lutrando*, which signifies to wash; soe that the *cacabus* is to brew and buck or wash, for lotrix (which has some affinity with *lotrando*) signifies a laundresse, and, as Mr Waste has well observed, there is a near similitude in antient manuscript betwixt (c) and (t), soe that, if there be not a great deal of care taken, the one is apt to be mistaken for the other; thus have I endeavoured to give you all the satisfaction I am able in those particulars, which did raise some doubts in them, and shall be ready, by the assistance of my learned friend, to assist you the best I can in any other particulars which you shall desire from your friend and servant,

THOS. GOOD."

The direction is too much mutilated to be read.

Pandovator, mentioned above for a brewer, is still so used at Trinity College, Cambridge. STEBBING SHAW.

P. S. Mr. Urban, the editor of the Bibliotheca Topographica, Mr. Lysons, or any other publisher of such antiquities, may likewise find a very curious article in 4217 of the same Harleian collection, viz. the wardrobe of King Henry VIII. within the Tower of London and his manor of Greenwich, remaining in the hands of James Worsley, yeoman of the same, 12 Henry VIII.

Pray inform your correspondent Mr. Snape, that I thank him for his corrections in your last, p. 322; and have given his epitaph, as being of a general nature, a very suitable and conspicuous place in the prefatory introduction to my second volume, now advertised for publication. S. S.

CRITIQUE VII.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the antient History of this Country.

(Continued from p. 40.)

IT is not improbable that many, from a cursory perusal of these Critiques, may deem them unimportant, as having for their subject the foibles of stage *costume*, hitherto supposed as little able to affect the general interests of our historic honours. But when they reflect that the theatres are open to all degrees of men, great part of whom have scarcely any time to enquire into the manners of their ancestors, yet, from that inherent love which they bear their memories, may be desirous to behold in mimic scenes the reflected brightness of their splendid day; how absolutely necessary then it is, that the stage should become the faithful mirror of past times, to instruct, not mislead. And, however I may fail in my attempt to awaken managerial stupor to a sense of public duty in this respect, at any rate my indulgent friends will reap from these my essays the experience of a life devoted to the study of the architecture, dresses, and decorations, which at various periods have prevailed in this kingdom. From these presumptions, I trust, I shall in some sort apologize for my communications in this Miscellany, which must henceforth be considered as the great guardian of our National Antiquities, now rising with redoubled vigour from the embers of a certain institution, whose internal fires have wrought its own decay!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Adelmorn, a Romantic Drama. Performed May 4, 1801. "With entire new scenes, dresses, and decorations."

Although the action of this drama is laid in Saxony, yet, as the architecture of the principal scenes is an avowed imitation of the antient works of this kingdom, they come properly under our scrutiny, as well to detect the errors in the drawing as the effrontery of their being announced all "entire" new efforts of the pencil on this occasion.

The first scene represents the exterior of a castle in the Saxon taste of architecture; which in its most prominent features, as columns, doors, &c. seems to have been much studied from some of

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of our remains. But thus the disposure of them into an open colonade is entirely against all the rules of Saxon arrangement, and evidently shews the artist was guided in this respect by the modern modes of constructing edifices. Approving as we do of this scene in some respects, yet we must protest against the open railings set over the entablatures: defences of this nature appropriate to the Saxon order were unperforated parapets. The mullions to the windows are likewise foreign to this style, as are the battlements in the towers, they exclusively belonging to the pointed-arch manner (or Gothic, vulgarly so called), an architectural creation posterior to the foregoing one.

Second scene. A modern farm-house without the smallest claim to notice.

Third scene. An interior of a chamber in one of the towers of the castle. A despicable dawbing of a sort of carpenter's room finishing in practice about 60 years back, with a latticed window [latticed windows are only applicable to brewhouses and other outbuildings], with *festooned* curtains.

Scene fourth, meant for the interior of the before-mentioned farm-house. This scene (conviction of the first error) is not an "entire" new painting, but one that has been used on all occasions ever since the present theatre has been erected. By-the-bye, a scenic *trick* is here played off; a window that, on the outside view of this farm-house, shewed only two divisions for light, is, in the present painting, drawn out into three divisions for the like purpose.

Scene fifth, termed a Dungeon, consisting of a Saxon recess, with plain columns and an extreme flat arch, which arch, to suit the purposes of a vision, rises to an enormous semicircular opening, where are seen rocks, mountains, fire, and ghosts. The management of this half terrific and half ludicrous spectacle is not without its share of merit, that is, as far as the mechanist is concerned.

Scene sixth, named a Place of Confinement in the West Tower, evident to the most common eye a semblance of the outer walls of a place of defence. Thus much for managerial attention to consistency. This painting is no otherwise deserving of examination than for the strange jumble of the architectural characters thereon: loopholes without mouldings, a window with a Saxon top and a modern string-finish at bottom, bracketed pointed-arch recesses, (interior embellishments), and other the like perversions. The destruction of the upper part of the building for the illustration of this part of the drama is wholly unnatural, devoid either of mechanic skill or picturesque effect, and deservedly met with that derision which attended its exhibition.

Scene seventh, distinguished by the name of a hall. This painting (conviction of the second error) is not an "entire" new scene, but one that was executed on purpose for the play of De Montfort last season (a short-lived sprout in the hot-bed of modern Davy's poetic garden grounds), and was purposed to give the Western part or nave of some abbey-church. The artist, at great pains and labour, followed the style of building of the 15th century among us, and, by an ingenious contrivance, gave practicable side ailes, and an entrance into a choir, &c. whereby the spectator, for a short space, might indulge his imagination to believe he was in some religious pile, forgetting both his station in a playhouse, or how allowable such an appearance was on theatric boards. If ever the conduct of managers in their scenic department deserved censure, surely the bringing forth this second-hand picture in this drama, to serve for the purpose of a hall, must appear in the most glaring colours. Antient halls were uniformly in their construction after the manner of Westminster-hall, though diminishing their magnitude and grandeur according to the various mansions they belonged to. How then can our minds reconcile side ailes, compartmented spaces under the windows, clustered columns, groined ceiling, &c. &c. in this place, as they are the characteristicks of structures raised for devotion. Can the running across the stage a flat scene with doors, windows, gallery, niches, &c. in a way never seen in halls, and the paneling suits of armour against the columns, change the remembrance of De Montfort's monastic *shew?* The deception is too manifest; and, as a thousand pens stand ready to condemn the literary part of this "romantic drama," let my single professional aid help to consign the whole to the "purple below;" a fate the author, in his impious allu-

sions,

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ſions, ſo ominouſly ſported off towards the concluſion of his heterogeneous performance.

The dreſſes were of the uſual maſquerade and ſeventeenth century fancy cut, marking no preciſe time or place, but the uncontroled whims of taylors and ſempſtreſſes.

Of the decorations it will be a difficult taſk to make a liſt that deſerved any ſuch appellation.—A fountain, which at firſt I miſtook for a peacock, a lamp or two, one common table, two fancy chairs, a couch, a block-of-ſtone ſeat, and a ladder (the ladder being the only furniture of the hall, as we did not ſee either benches, cl ir's, or tables), a few ſwords, javelins, and flambeaux, for the men, and ſome bows and arrows for the decoration of the women.

Speaking of Weſtminſter-hall; it ſurely was an unaccountable humour in managers, in a late fated tragedy, Julian and Agnes, to introduce a moſt ſcrupulouſly-copied painting of this ſtupendous and wonderful ſtructure, as the common room in a poor monaſtery on Mount St. Bernard, in the Alps.

From theſe remarks it will be ſeen to what a low ebb the coſtumic attention of managers is reduced. Surely the hiſtoric tide, from the courſe of public reprehenſion, muſt ſoon turn, and bring before them the experience and advice of thoſe men, who, from Antiquity's diſtant ſhores, have brought ſome of her brighteſt gems, to tell a preſent age the majeſty of former times.

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

YOUR Antiquarian readers may congratulate themſelves, that, after all that has been ſaid on the ſubject of Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, collected together in your vol. LI. p. 17, Profeſſor White, in his "Egyptiaca," juſt publiſhed from the Oxford preſs *, has determined it to have been a part of the *Serapium*; or temple of Serapis, erected by Ptolomy Philadelphus in the ſuburb of Alexandria called *Rhacotis*, fragments of the granite pillars of which Bp. Pococke, vol. I. p. 8, ſaw, with many old foundations. In this temple was the library collected by Ptolomy Philadelphus, which was called by Epiphanius (de Pond. et Menſ.) the daughter of that formed by Soter in the Bruchium, burnt in the war with Julius Cæſar, as the books in the other were by the Caliph Omar. In this library was preſerved the LXX verſion. The burning of this library, as related by Abulpharagius, is diſcredited by Mr. Gibbon, who has here received an ample refutation from the learned Profeſſor. Of St. Croix, who had taken part with Mr. G. ſee your vol. LXX. p. 461.

The name *Amud Iſſawari*, given to the ſingle pillar in queſtion, ſignifies the *column of the pillars*, or one gigantic and magnificent column, proudly towering over a numerous aſſemblage of pillars of inferior magnitude and ſplendour of the ſame material with itſelf, p. 98.

Macriſi, in his Egyptian hiſtory, makes theſe pillars amount to 400, and ſays that they were thrown down by a governor under the caliphs to block up the port.

The Profeſſor, not improbably, conceives that a ſtatue of Ptolomy Soter might have been placed on this pillar by Philadelphus, who reared it.

In p. 89, l. 18, r. pars ſecunda, p. 109; of Michaelis's edition of Abulfeda, p. 21. R. G.

* See our Review, p. 405.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE manor of Wotten Wawen, co. Warwick, of whoſe church you have notes, vol. LXX. p. 1142, is now on ſale by the maſter and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, for the redemption of their land-tax.

Downing college is ſaid in the Act, if I miſtake not, to be built on a certain place called *Dolls cloſe*, in Cambridge. As no ſuch place appears in any plan of the town, is the name inſerted *pro formâ*, like *John Doe* and *Thomas Roe*?

I cannot diſapprove the ſhutting-up Weſtminſter abbey; and wiſh the venerable abbey-church of St. Alban were under the ſame reſtriction, from being made a paſſage to and from card-parties and routes. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

WILL your benevolent correſpondent E. R. who, p. 296, has diſplayed much legal knowledge reſpecting *wills*, favour me with his opinion and advice in the following *caſe*, *viz.* being a ſingle man and far advanced in years, and having no near relations in *want*, I would wiſh to ſecure about *eight thouſand pounds* for the erection and endowment of about twelve almſhouſes for the comfortable ſupport

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support and refuge of distressed humanity? I live in a solitary remote part of the country estranged from law and lawyers, am but little acquainted with the formation of *wills*, and less of the *Mortmain act*; but am told every bequest to charitable purposes must be enrolled in Chancery twelve months before the benefactor's decease, and the will made and executed six months at least previous to it; and that the *bequest* must take place *immediately*, and the *donor* be for ever incapacitated from any interest or benefit in the donation afterward, however urgent and pressing his future wants or necessities may be.

This is hard doctrine indeed, Mr. Urban, to give the *staff* entirely out of one's own hand while tottering and reeling under the infirmities of years; and what I would wish to know is, if true, whether I cannot by will appoint my executors or some other trust to call in my monies which are on mortgages, and direct and empower that trust immediately after my decease to erect the said almshouses and endow them, and in what way and manner my will must be made to accomplish this favourite purpose of my heart; and whether the said capital sum of 8000*l.* will be subject to the duty or tax on legacies.

Would your correspondent E. R. or any other benevolent gentleman of the law, as many such there are, readers of your Miscellany, give me their opinion and direction in this business, I should feel an inexpressible sense of gratitued. To success of every kind, the head which directs is no less essential than the hand which executes; and you know, Mr. Urban, merit attaches to public usefulness. That we ought never to be *weary in well-doing*, reason suggests it as a duty, revelation confirms it, inward peace and approbation accompany it *here*, and there is no doubt but its satisfactions will be growing and endless *hereafter*.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN,
and formerly the Correspondent and acquaintance of your predecessor Edward Cave.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

YOUR correspondent C. J. p. 318, has presented your readers with a list of deaths, from which he infers that in the country the fewest deaths occur during the summer months. That the same is the case in London, I have for a considerable time remarked (near 20 years); and, the last three years have kept a regular account of those with which I have immediately had to do in the way of my profession, which, if it can afford any information or contribute towards settling the question C. J. thinks important, is heartily at his service, *viz.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1798	45	51	46	41	32	32	34	42	42	56	82	76
1799	68	67	57	56	42	50	28	49	29	46	27	68
1800	62	60	49	48	37	43	46	66	60	49	67	72
	175	178	152	145	111	125	108	157	131	151	176	216

The funerals I have had this year are nearly to the same amount as in the year 1798.

In a former communication respecting parish searchers, I humbly proposed that the clergy in their respective parishes would use their influence with their churchwardens, that in the appointment of searchers care should be taken that the person so appointed should write a legible hand. I frequently have a great deal of trouble owing to the searcher's report being incorrect, by which means the register is wrong, and affidavits are obliged to be made. It is an abuse so easily remedied, must plead my excuse for again mentioning the subject.

In the enumeration of the translations of Lucan's Pharsalia, p. 308, your correspondent mentions one by May, dated 1679. There must be some mistake as to date, for I have now by me a fourth edition of May's translation printed 1650. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

AMONG the numerous readers of your widely-circulated Magazine, there are many who have the means of affording me information of the respective times of the deaths and places of interment of the following gentlemen, all of whom were alive in 1689.

The Hon. Col. Thomas Erle, of Charborrow, in Dorsetshire.

Richard Flowner, esq. of Steepleton, in the same county.

The Hon. Col. Edward Berkley, of Pull, in Somersetshire.

Nath.

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North. Fairfield, esq. of Fairfield in that county.

Henry Seymour, one of the sons of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of Berry pomeroy, in Devonshire, &c.

Henry Wallop, esq. of Hursbornes, in the county of Southampton.

If any of those readers will take the trouble of communicating the required information, in whole or in part, it will be esteemed a particular favour.

Yours, &c. T. P.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. II.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, May* 16.

IT has been observed by some intelligent writers, that controversy in general arises from the misapprehension of terms amongst contending parties. It must surely be allowed that *truth* has charms so engaging to the human mind that whoever shall discover it in his neighbour must necessarily revere it; and it should seem beneath the dignity of rational beings to attempt to obscure its lustre by obstinate contention, the offspring of depravity. Minds free from this disgraceful stain can have but one opinion on the various topics of human investigation or literary discussions; and, whenever there arises discordance amongst these fair characters in their rational pursuits after *truth*, it is not that one party prefers error; but that one, or all, may have mistook the paths that lead to it. And these paths, Mr. Urban, will ultimately be found to be the terms, appointed by common consent, for conveying to each other our ideas and notions in the various concerns of human life. These terms not being settled by the parties about to engage in elaborate researches after *truth*, confusion must necessarily take place in their discussions; and controversy, heated by reciprocal impatience, becomes impetuous and endless, and too often attended with very mischievous consequences in religion and politics, and fails not to darken the serene atmosphere of the sciences with many noxious clouds. It shall be, then, the particular aim of these letters on architecture to settle, as much as possible, the obvious meaning of the terms assumed by our master, and no doubt well understood by architects of his day, though so very strangely mistook by many of his modern disciples.

Vitruvius teaches that Architecture consists of Order, Disposition, Eurythmy, Symmetry, Decorum, and Distribution. The patriarch Barbaro asserts, that whoever understands these six things may say he knows the whole extent and nature of architecture. And M. Perrault contends, "that this sixfold division is very obscure, as well with regard to their subtlety as the errors that have probably crept into the text;" and strengthens his opinion by quoting our countryman Sir Henry Wotton; "that the difference is not very apparent between order, disposition, and distribution of the parts of a building; and that it is difficult to comprehend how proportion, without which there can be neither order, nor disposition, nor distribution, should be a species separated from all these." But the truth appears to be, that Perrault dismissed the subject too hastily, and the Patriarch protracted it to a tiresome length no ways necessary to the exhibiting of the meaning of the text. Perrault, however, degrades the reputation of our master, by suggesting that he makes distinctions where we can discover no difference. The reader may judge from the following translation of the Latin text, which is as literal as the idioms of language can well admit, whether Vitruvius has thus blundered, or Perrault misunderstood the matter.

Ordination (for the word is *ordinatio* in Vitruvius) is the minute setting out of the members of a work severally, and the making the whole commensurate with symmetry. This has to do with quantity; and quantity is made up of small measures according to something taken from the work itself, and the effectual agreement of the whole work with every part of its members.

Disposition, again, is the due arrangement of things, and an elegant result from the plan's being designed in character with the quality of the work.

Eurithmy is the beautiful appearance and concordant aspect in the designs of the constituent parts. This is enjoyed when the members of the work are correspondent in height to breadth, in breadth to length, and every thing is seen to answer to the nicety of its symmetry.

Symmetry again is the exact commensurability amongst the members of the work

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work, and when each part separately examined is found to be commensurate with the whole.

Decorum also is the correct aspect of a work, when every thing in the design is warrantable, either as to station, custom, or nature.

And Distribution is the suitable dispensation of materials and spot of ground, and a discreet frugality in expences according to estimate.—There will be a different degree of distribution in superb designs laid out for family mansions, for men of great affluence, or for nobility of high rank.—So far Vitruvius.

Now it seems unaccountable how Perrault could attentively consider these six things thus defined, without discovering an obvious distinction between Order, Disposition, and Distribution. For we see that the business of Order (or ordination) is the recovering, from some known member of an intended work, a measure (called *modulus*) by which the rest of the work is to be set out in such *absolute* quantities of yards, feet, inches, and parts, as will fall in with the rules of symmetry, already supposed to be laid up in the mind of the architect; and which is performed by arithmetical divisions and calculations. Whereas Disposition is not the calculation of quantities, but the scientific placing of ornaments; such as allotting what we call entablatures over columns in character with the quality of the column, giving it modillions, or mutules, or dentils, or triglyphs, &c. according to the kind of column, and a variety of other things, which will be found to belong to Disposition when we descend to the minutiæ of the practical part of the art, and which are altogether foreign to the notion of *absolute* quantity, which is managed by Ordination. And Distribution is so apparently distinct from both these, as to render an attempt to prove it quite nugatory. Perrault's next difficulty is, how to conceive that Proportion should be a species separate from the things that include it. Now, here we see the necessity and utility of agreeing first on the import of terms before we use them. For if we ask a mathematician the meaning of proportion, he will tell us it is a similarity of rates. But it is presumed Perrault means by it either Eurythmy or Symmetry, or both; but our master means by Eurythmy an harmonious correspondence of parts with their whole; and by Symmetry, commensurability, as when by examination and comparison the parts are found to be commensurate with the whole. The former are the acquired habits in the mind by a studious application to the scientific rules of composition, in common with architecture, painting, music, and poetry, and called by the Italians *Il bel numero*. The latter is the active application of such rules, and may be expressed by the term commensuration, called by the Italians *compartimento*. These are terms, therefore, that adequately express the meaning of Vitruvius; while the word Proportion in its unqualified acceptation is ambiguous, and not so appropriate to architecture as to the mathematics. This kept in view will facilitate the right understanding of our future discussions, and bring down Perrault's difficulty to the ground.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXV.

GOTHIC,

A TERM of reproach, a barbarous appellation, an invidious designation, a vulgar epithet, an ignorant by-word, a low nick-name, given to hold up to shame and ignominy our antient English Architecture, the pride of human art, and the excellence of all earthly scientific labours.

At length the opportunity is arrived to tear down this rag of prejudice, this scum of Innovation, this word "Gothic," which for a century past has branded with ignominy all our national works. I have already openly called in the face of the world, p. 33, for its primæval or authoritative appropriation, but in vain; Silence points to that gloomy cell where Falsehood and Detraction sit brooding in the damps of perverted genius. See, they rear their poisoned web, whereon is blazoned in infectious stains Wren's "Parentalia!" Discordant combination of opposing memoirs, where filial recitals of fraternal honours, and "heathen-schooled" stigmas on our national science, swell the heterogeneous page! Say, ye green-eyed spectres, as ye backward fly, what is my crime, that thus has doomed me to this loathed trial, this odious durance on my every sense, to read each line, pore over every sentence that fills this "Parentalia,"

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"Parentalia," till my tortured mind is on the verge of mental diſorganization? Say, I conjure you, why am I tortured thus?—Calm reflexion aids me in this rage of thought; and I am reminded, that out of evil often riſes much good. This record of the *Wrens* ſhall then henceforth become the memento of their architectural ſins, and the beacon to warn all Antiquity-followers to ſhun the hidden rocks and ſavage ſhores of Innovating taſte and Gothic defamation!

Wren's "Parentalia" ſtands at preſent triumphant, by an unnatural power, over that ineſtimable jewel, that moment-caught treaſure, the beſt beheſt of that learned and real Antiquary, his country's glorifier, Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, in his "Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral," as does the proud uſurper Sir Chriſtopher's heathenized prodigy on the ſite where once appeared in holy pomp London's firſt St. Paul's, whoſe aiſles and towers dazzled all the ſurrounding nations. But, by the memory of the revered name who told your dying fate, and in juſtice to all your violated glories, I will, from the mercileſs "iron-armed" foe's memoirs, bring him to the judgement of the times, for ſetting up the ſtandard of revolt againſt our National Architecture, on whoſe ruins he eſtabliſhed the "heathen-ſchool" practice of building; from whoſe innovating day to the preſent hour the infidel name of "Gothic" has been affixed to our antient piles, caſting ſuch a contagious miſt before the eyes of moſt men, that contempt and obloquy has been their conſtant portion, to doom them to diſfigurement and deſtruction.

Before I note down my obſervations from this "Parentalia," let me once more turn to Sir W. Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's, where, with a melancholy delight, I hang on his patriotic ardour, when he exclaims, "This church of St. Paul's (meaning old St. Paul's) is one of the moſt eminent ſtructures of that kind in the Chriſtian world." I look with inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment at its dimenſions, which he has ſet down. Length, 699 feet; breadth, 130 feet; height of roof, 102 feet; height of tower, 260 feet: height of ditto and ſpire, 520 feet; exceeding by more than one-third the capaciouſneſs of any other of our religious buildings. Again, he cries out, "this church is the principal ornament of the realm, and the principal ornament of the city of London." In contraſt to his high regard to this church, he brings in the words of Lord Brooke, which will for ever fix an indelible ſtain on his name, that, when he and three other lords were paſſing on by the Thames, 1649, he ſaid, "he hoped that one of them ſhould live to ſee no one ſtone left upon another of that building*." Bewailing with Sir William, in his concluding lines, that the then viſible intent of the demolition of this church was moſt apparent; I here tranſcribe them. "*That ſo glorious a ſtructure, thus raiſed, enriched, and beautified, by the piety of our anceſtors, ſhould be utterly deſtroyed, and become a woeful ſpectacle of ruin!*" I catch a look at thoſe "ſhadows," as Sir William ſo aptly terms the engravings of the ſeveral views and monuments of this departed wonder; where I behold the cloiſters and the chapter-houſe (magnificent!); South front of the cathedral (noble, though contaminated with the *improvements* of Inigo Jones!); general plan of the cathedral (immenſe!); Weſt front (wholly contaminated by I. Jones!); North front (more contamination!); Eaſt front (remaining pure and undefiled!); interior view in the nave (ſublime!); entrance into the choir (majeſtic!); view in the choir (enchanting!): view of the Eaſtern part of the building (a continuation of enchantment!); view in the undercroft, or St. Faith's chapel (ſolemn and impreſſive!). I alſo earneſtly look over the monuments, and the tombs, braſſes, &c.; all of which appear to me as combining a maſs of hiſtoric evidence and ſcientific perfection, the loſs of which but the more widens that profeſſional breach between the love of my country's antient works and that hoſtility declared againſt them by modern taſte and innovating phrenzy.

Some of the principal circumſtances and ideas relating to the antient architecture of this kingdom, extracted from Wren's "Parentalia," pp. 269, *& ſeqq.*

"Towards the end of James the Firſt's reign, and in the beginning of his ſon's, Taſte in Architecture made a bold ſtep from Italy to England at once, and ſcarcely ſtaid a moment to viſit France by the way. From the moſt profound *ignorance* in architecture, the moſt conſummate *might* of

* This Lord Brooke was ſhot before Lichfield cathedral while making his ſacrilegious aſſault thereon.

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knowledge, Inigo Jones ſtarted up a prodigy of art," &c.—"Wren was the next genius that aroſe," &c.—"Inigo Jones caſed great part of the outſide with Portland ſtone" (ſpeaking of old St. Paul's)——"had re-built the Weſt front with a Corinthian portico."—"the great tower was to be new caſed inſide and outſide"—"the whole inſide from the choir to the Weſt door to be new caſed" and *reformed* in ſome meaſure."—"He (Sir C. Wren) was aſtoniſhed to find how *negligent* the firſt builders had been; they ſeemed Normans, and to have uſed the Roman foot. But they valued not exactneſs; ſome intercolumns (diſtance between column and column) were *one inch and a half* too large, others as much or more too little: nor were they true in their levels."—"They made great pillars without any *graceful* manner, and thick walls without *judgement*. They had not as yet fallen into the Gothic pointed arch, but kept to the circular arch; ſo much they had retained of the Roman manner, but nothing elſe. Cornices they could not have, for want of large ſtones*. In ſhort, it was a vaſt, but heavy building." Next follow ſome "particulars relating to the architecture, the original defects (of the church), the deſign for the repairs, and for erecting a cupola in the place of the tower," &c. in a propoſal made by Sir Chriſtopher to that effect. Take ſome of the moſt remarkable thoughts, as thus: "He would (Sir Chriſtopher) give to it an *uniform beauty*." Sneers at the "zeal of our anceſtors" for erecting large buildings. Says the work was "*ill* deſigned and *ill* built from the beginning"—uprights "ſix inches" out of their perpendiculars. Derides the conſtruction of the walls and their materials; would repair them "after a *good* Roman manner, as to follow the Gothic *rudeneſs* of the old deſign"—that the roof was too *heavy* for its ſupporting walls, the tower "*defective* both in *beauty* and *firmneſs*."—"The *exceſſive* length of the building" diſcommended. "*Deformity* of the tower" and other parts. Intercolumniations *unequal*. The decorations on the outſide of the church "a *heap of deformities*," and only worthy "to be *taken down*." Propoſes to reduce the middle part to a "ſpacious *rotunda* with a *cupola*" not ſo lofty as that "*unneceſſary* height of the former ſpire"—"and this with incomparable more *grace*"—"than the *lean* ſhaft of a ſpire to afford." A profeſſional trick is next propoſed by this great genius, to paſs on thoſe who at that hour might "bewail the loſs of old St. Paul's ſteeple," to keep it ſtill up (making it at the ſame time a ſupport to ſcaffold-pole) till the new work was completed, &c. &c.

It appears to me from what follows, after this ſaid "propoſal," of the ſtate of this church both before and after the great fire of London, that a ſettled plan was on foot to annihilate the whole fabrick, in compliment to the favourite and faſhionable Architect of the day, Sir Chriſtopher Wren*; and that, had not the roof been burnt down, and ſome conſequent injury done to the upper parts of the walls, yet the fate of the church was caſt, Sir Chriſtopher's "new deſign" in the *Corinthian* taſte being then thought to "exceed the ſplendour and magnificence of the old cathedral when in its beſt ſtate."

Of the buſineſs of taking down the old church, I declare, from the accounts in this "Parentalia," were acts ſo wanton and barbarous, that my mind recoils with diſguſt but to recite a few particulars. The difficulty and labour of the workmen, it appears, was ſo inceſſant, and the danger ſo imminent in demoliſhing the walls, that very many of them loſt their lives in conſequence. So mighty a reſiſtance the great tower preſented, that mines of gunpowder, and the force of huge battering-rams, were reſorted to, to effect its cruel downfall. The methods then uſed to conſtruct the foundations of the preſent erection will, ſome years hence, or to futurity, as it may be, ſhew whether they were laid on juſt principles; and, although Sir Chriſtopher is adulated by ſaying, "his endeavours were to build to eternity," I much queſtion the fame, as will be hinted at in its proper place.

In Sir Chriſtopher's account of the ſtate of the abbey-church at Weſtminſter, we find among his repreſentations theſe ſentiments: "This we now call the Gothic manner of architecture,"

* Cornices make but an inconſiderable part of our antient architecture.

* Sir Chriſtopher was ſuperſeded at laſt in his high office of "Surveyor of the Royal Board of Works;" and was left to reflect on the ſacred liſt of thoſe perſons, who before him had been any way active in the demolition of our antient ſtructures.

&c.

&c.—"the vaultings covering the choir is the worſt performed of all done before." Paſſes many ſtars on the antient architect, on the South ſide of the church, and on the cloiſters; and affirms, that his repairs had made the work "much *ſtronger* than the firſt builders had left it." He then diſcourſes on our cathedrals and other antient edifices in general. Contemns buttreſſes; "pinnacles are of no *uſe* and *ornament*;" derides the materials; calls the builders of Weſtminſter-hall "*ſenſeleſs* artificers," becauſe they formed the roof of cheſnut; the roof of the abbey-church, for being of cheſnut, is alſo termed after the "*bad* Norman manner." He propoſes ſome additions to this church, as the carrying up the Weſtern towers to a certain height, and a ſpire "ſtill in the Gothic form, and of a ſtyle with the reſt of the ſtructure; which I (Sir Chriſtopher) would ſtrictly adhere to throughout the whole intention. To deviate from the old form would be to run into a diſagreeable mixture, which no perſon of a good taſte could reliſh." And yet we ſee what a barbarous "mixture" of embelliſhments he has introduced on thoſe parts of the tower, and on the North ſide of the church which he has worked upon.

Sir Chriſtopher next ſurveys Saliſbury cathedral, where he makes the cauſe of its decayed ſtate to ariſe "partly from the want of *true* judgement in the firſt architect*." The repairs he made to the ſpire are trumpeted forth as rendering it "*ſtronger* than at the firſt erection." We next hear of his "enumerating the fundamental *errors, defects*," &c. of the church. He then condemns the conſtruction of the whole for the incomprehenſible ſuſtainment of the various parts, which, he obſerves, although they have not any viſible principle to account for their reſiſtance to time and their own weight, yet ſhew the aſtoniſhing and conſummate ſkill of the antient architect. This he calls *error* in them, for not following the "*better* and Roman art of architecture."

Sir Chriſtopher's thoughts on the riſe and progreſs of what is judged *proper* to be called the "Gothic mode" then enſues, where are theſe memorable words: "He was of opinion that what we *now vulgarly call the Gothic*," &c.—Pretends to account for the erections in the ſaid mode from the efforts of ſtrolling companies of mendicant builders and artificers. He then makes invidious compariſons between the "Roman way" and the "Gothic way," adoring the former work, and ridiculing that of the latter. Theſe conceptions are wound up by this ſentence: "Architects, aſhamed of the modern (or Gothic) barbarity of building, began to examine carefully the ruins of old Rome and Italy, to ſearch into the orders and proportions, and to eſtabliſh them by inviolable rules. So to their labours and induſtry we owe in a great degree the *reſtoration of architecture*." To follow up this creed, we have then a quotation from Evelyn's Parallel, to ſhew, as he ſays, "the majeſtic ſymmetry of the one (the Roman), and the *abſurd* ſyſtem of the other" (the Gothic). Among his prepoſterous words are theſe: "a certain *fantaſtical* and *licentious* manner of building, which *we have ſince called modern or Gothic*. Congeſtions of *heavy, dark, melancholy*, and *monkiſh* piles, without any *juſt* proportion, *uſe*, or *beauty*," &c. After this, in the moſt daring and conſummate defiance to all juſtice and propriety, he vents amid his other abuſive ſtrains theſe ſlanders: "Slender and other *mis-ſhapen* pillars, or rather *bundles of ſtaves*, and other incongruous *props*"—"trite and buſy carvings as *glut* the eye," &c. He then refers his readers to Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſtminſter, as a proof of all this deformity; and degrades the whole by contemptuouſly bidding them note "its ſharp angles, jetties, narrow lights, *lame* ſtatues, and other *cut-work* and *crinkle*-crankle*," &c. &c. Then adverting to theſe our fabricks in general, he ſays, the "unreaſonable thickneſs of the walls, and apertures without *proportion*; *nonſenſical* inſertions of various marbles *impertinently* placed; turrets and pinnacles thick-ſet with monkies and chimeras, and abundance of buſy work and other *incongruities*," &c. &c.—that the antient ſtructures (Gothic by him called) "are *mountains* of ſtone; vaſt and gigantic buildings indeed, but not *worthy* the name of architecture!"

Thus have I traced this architectu-

* This lack of true judgement in the firſt Architect has been realized in the late innovations made in this church, and which will be fully ſhewn in a future Number.

* See our deſcription of this chapel, vol. LXIX. p. 941.

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ral malady near to its contaminated ſource, this name "GOTHIC," a name unknown to old St. Paul's Hiſtorian; but maliciouſly ſported off by its deſtroyer and his followers, to ſeduce the then publick to adore his new temple, and to forget their old church. Was it not enough with him to level all its glories with the duſt, but he muſt brand the memory of its antient Architects with profeſſional infamy? Among ſome of his charges are theſe: an inequality in the diſtances of *one inch and an half* (the intercolumniations); and that their levels were *untrue*, as already cited. Wherein is Sir Chriſtopher ſuperior to them, but in preſumption and defamation? His diſtances (in the preſent St. Paul's) are more irregular than were thoſe of his fallen hecatomb; as, for inſtance, the diſtances between the columns of the Weſt portico, diſtances between column and column, pier and pier, in the ſeveral parts of the interior of this his church, from half an inch to *three* and *four* inches. His levels, likewiſe, will not bear the ſcrutiniſing eye of any profeſſional man, for they are "*untrue*."

Old St. Paul's did, and all thoſe religious piles which Sir Chriſtopher contemns for being ill-conſtructed have braved the blaſts of Time; centuries have ſtill told their names! Go and view his diſuniting columns (of the preſent church), burſting joints; let us enquire of the uncertain ſtate of the South tranſept, which has more than once gone through a long repair within theſe few years! Did the limits of theſe eſſays grant more ſpace, I could bring back on his own memory all his black calumnies hurled on the manes of our great architectural anceſtors: but it muſt ſuffice at preſent to ſhew, it is to Sir Chriſtopher and his "needy hirelings" we owe the name of Gothic architecture; which in a diſtorted line has fallen down to us, diſhonouring our recording pages, and thoſe tranſcendant works at which it was at firſt directed, to pave the way for their univerſal deſtruction, and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of the Roman and Grecian ſtyles on all their ruins, ſo fatally evinced wherever we turn our eyes, either on our caſtellated or religious ſtructures. True it is, a half-begotten, miſhapen "*conjection*," called "Gothic architecture revived," has within theſe few yeats been bandied about the kingdom, and ſome of its dregs we find foiſted on our ſight, as the fronts of the courts in Weſtminſter hall, the choir in Weſtminſter-abbey, the South front of Guild-hall, St. Margaret's church Weſtminſter *, and on an infinite number of other antient buildings. Our villas, ſnug boxes, ſummer houſes, and theatres, glare with this mania of mock ſcience, and all its ſymptoms are aggravated by the models of the Roman and Grecian ſchools; models which have been laid down in ſuch plain terms, and in ſuch voluminous illuſtrations, that "apprentices" to maſons, bricklayers, or carpenters, are fully competent to judge of their merits, and may preſume to erect buildings in thoſe ſtyles, ſo as to render any propoſed "diſſertations," wholly ſuperfluous and unneceſſary †. This "half-and-half," this "fire-and-water" mixture, this Gothic and Roman compound of all that is new and ſtrange, may ſtill further be purſued; and we, looking through compariſons perſpective, may juſt take a glimpſe at Strawberry-hill. And if a correſpondent is to be believed in his account of the abbey at Fonthill, p. 297 (which I am rather inclined to diſcredit, from the knowledge I have of the poſſeſſor's ardent attachment to the antient works of this country) we may alſo there ſee this unaccountable combination carried to the utmoſt pitch of human gratification; where we find "a noble Gothic arch" (if we are to judge from the annexed view) is but a "hole in the wall," an "abbey" without an abbot, or any one willing to accept of the title, a "groined Gothic hall," when all our antient halls are uniformly diſtinguiſhed by open-work timber-roofs, a "cardinal's parlour," whence we may expect ſhortly to hear of the Pope's *drawing room*; "ebony chairs," (theſe ſort of *ebony* conveniences not known before the reign of Henry VIII.) and other the like decorations, ſet down for "monaſtic ornaments." A dinner ſerved up in the "ſubſtantial coſtume of the antient abbeys." It would be a curious matter of information to hear a

* We do not allude to the *improvements* carrying on at this moment (they being reſerved for a future Number), but the decorations of the Weſt front, done about 50 or 60 years back. † See p. 325.

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few

few of the "pittances" enumerated. In a "myſterious" way we hear of the ſemblances of monaſtic characters officiating as ſo many torch-bearers. A "library" too! No ſuch arrangement in our antient religious ſeclusions; books there being merely depoſited in cheſts, no particular place being aſſigned for them, and reſorted to as occaſion required. A "gallery" (a modern term for any long and ſplendid apartment in the Roman taſte) with a "ſhrine," "wax-lights," "candelabras," "*ebony* ſtands," "plate glaſſes," &c. "Suggeſted ideas of a religious ſervice to recall the ceremonies of Catholic times" is to be the property of this "magic" library. A "collation" then is really taſted, not "ſuggeſted," and the whole ſcene is theatrically concluded by a repreſentation of Agrippina bearing the aſhes of Germanicus, &c. The writer, indeed, doubts his entertainment being otherwiſe than the "viſionary coinage of fancy;" and ſo do I; or elſe, in this long announced manſion of "imitation," we ſhould never have found at laſt the Gothic and the Roman "ways," hand-in-hand, running the continued round of the modern "way;" of reviving our antient cuſtoms and our antient architecture.

My countrymen being thus prepared through the medium of this Miſcellany, I ſhall now bring forward my "propoſed diſtinctive appellation (p. 83) to be affixed to that ſtyle of architecture among us, whoſe principal feature is the pointed arch," to be drawn from the reſult of the following queſtions.

I. Is not that mode of architecture, which was uſed by the antient Britons, known by the name of "Britiſh architecture?"

II. Is not that mode of architecture, which was followed here during the Roman æra, known by the name of "Roman architecture?"

III. Is not that mode of architecture, which was practiſed here during the Saxon æra, known by the name of "Saxon architecture?"

IV. Then why ſhould not that mode of architecture which emerged from the Saxon art, of which the pointed arch is the grand characteriſtick during the Norman æra, be called

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE?

I ſubmit theſe queſtions to the publick for their impartial and mature judgement, being ready to ſubſcribe to a more comprehenſive and expreſſive appellation, to revive our credit as a nation which has given birth to a ſtyle of architecture all its own, and to baniſh into oblivion a ſavage name which for ſo long a period has been its greateſt foe!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, April 2.*

TO cheriſh with a grateful affection the memory of our deceaſed parents, and retain a fond attachment to their former dwellings and the places where we paſſed our firſt, and commonly our happieſt days, under their tender care and proteſtion, is not only productive of ſome of the fineſt feelings and pureſt pleaſures of the heart, but alſo of ſuch ſentiments as I have experienced in the early part of life to have ſaved me from many a youthful error; for they are ſentiments which, like the *charms of Nature* deſcribed by Beattie in his admirable poem of the *Minſtrel*,

"—— ſhall work the ſoul's eternal health,
And love, and gentleneſs, and joy impart"

I am now conſiderably paſt the meridian, and find, as the day declines, a very ſuperior gratification in frequently tracing with my pencil or my pen the ſcenes of my childhood, and the virtues of thoſe good parents to whoſe inſtructive care and examples I am principally indebted, under Providence, for all that can be ſo denominated in me. I have a dear, deſerving, and only child, who in another year is going to a very diſtant country, whence I can ſcarcely expect to ſee him return. Before he leaves me, I have it in my intention once more to viſit, with him, my native place; where, though 30 years and upward have elapſed ſince I quitted it, and left me few ſurviving friends to introduce him to, I ſhall feel a penſive pleaſure in pointing out to him ſome particular ſcenes rendered dear and even ſacred to me by the ſentiments I have mentioned above, which I wiſh to tranſmit to him. Under theſe impreſſions, I have lately made a drawing of my paternal dwelling *in its former ſtate*, which, though nothing more than *an old parſonage houſe*, was in my father's time commodious and reſpectable, although it had neither drawing room nor library. Few of the clergy of that period, I believe, under the dignity of a Dean or an Archdeacon, ever thought of giving thoſe

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those denominations to their parlours and their studies. The house has since been altered, and perhaps improved; but, however this may be, I shall assuredly regret the alterations when I see it again, and, with that partiality to former days which is natural to the decline of life, shall probably think nothing good that obliterates the traces of them.

I should with pleasure send you my drawing* of the house, if I thought you would have it engraved; but as it never, that I know of, was the residence of any inhabitant superior to a private clergyman, I apprehend you may not think it worth that distinction; and transcribe *some lines* which I have written under it to commemorate the virtues of a man whose days were conscientiously devoted to the duties of his sacred order, and distinguished likewise through all the relative connexions of private life by the most approved and amiable deportment. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

IN p. 399, I noticed a paragraph, stating, that in the latter end of April last a woodcock's nest with young was discovered in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Brittenham, in the county of Suffolk. In corroboration of the above account, I have to inform you, that on Sunday last, May 10, about six o'clock in the evening, a young woodcock, nearly full-fledged but not able to fly, and apparently to me about a fortnight old, was brought to Astley-hall, which was taken by some boys in Bently park, near Atherstone-under-Arden, in the county of Warwick, about a mile from that house, who informed me that there was another with it, which ran away and could not be caught. I ordered my keeper immediately to take it back, and turn it up in the same place, as near as possible, from whence it was taken; and I make no doubt it will live and do well in that large wood. This I believe to be the only occurrence of the kind, which has been noticed at least, in this county, in the memory of the eldest man living. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

I HAVE just witnessed the dispersion of one of the most capital collections of classical drawings in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, by the late Mr. Reveley, who died in the prime of life, July 6, 1799 (LXIX. p. 627); and, though I congratulate myself in possessing not a few of them, I regret that the whole collection did not fall into one person's hands. What force, what colouring, in his views of the different sides of the temples at Pesto, copied and tinted with the utmost precision, the temples of Theseus, Jupiter Olympius, Parthenon, Erectheus, and other public buildings at Athens! of which city, from the Museum hill and from Mount Anchesmus, the views are most interesting. Nor less so at the present moment those of Alexandria and its antiquities, particularly the pillar so happily ascertained by Professor White to have belonged to the Serapeum; the obelisks, and that at Matarea; Rosetto; Cairo and its monuments; the isle of Ramida; the pyramids, of which the largest is most faithfully represented, with its rough uncoated substance, and the ground raised half way up the door; the head of the sphinx drawn very close to it, expressing the destruction of the nose in its proper colouring, and the back part striated or fluted in various rows, as Sonnini represents some neglected statues.

Among other smaller views of the pyramids were, a view of the upper quarry at Mount Pentelicus, and a large drawing of the colossal head of Ceres at Eleusis: the plain of Marathon with its great barrow; the door of the temple of Bacchus on a detached rock close to the island and town of Naxos; Micone, and habits of the women; two harbours in Rhodes; the mosque of Sultan Jahir without the East gate of Cairo; plan and pillar of the temple of Juno at Samos, and the village of Metalenan in that island; the city of Scio; city and castle of Smyrna, with the portico called Homer's school; views of Tenedos, the Dardanelles, Constantinople (by a Greek who lived there), mosque of Sultan Achmet, and inside view of it from the North gallery (masterly); four views of the East front of Bisichdæsh, a country-house of the Grand Signior on the European side of the Thracian Bosphorus, and plan, section, and cieling, of its bath; view from the column of Pompey* on the Black sea, looking upon the mouth

* We shall be glad to be favoured with the drawing, to accompany the verses which we have already received. EDIT.

* One regrets the want of a drawing of this pillar by such an hand.

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of the Thracian Bosphorus, with the two forts erected by Baron Tott; West side of the aqueduct of Justinian, eight miles from Constantinople; view of Cape Carthage, the Goletta, and Tunis bay; view of the Acropolis at Corinth, not unlike the castle-hill at Thetford, but bifid.

Mr. R.'s folio book of observations made in the course of his travels, principally architectural, were purchased by Mr. Bowyer for 28 guineas; and, at a rough calculation, the whole collection of 80 views may have produced about 250l. The only specimen of Mr. R.'s science as an architect, carried into execution, is the new church at Southampton, of which several drawings and sketches were now sold; but in the application of Grecian temples to the purpose of Christian churches, he, as well as Mr. Revett, who gave a specimen of his talents this way at Laurence Ayot, near Hitchin, have greatly failed. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

SOME additional notices of the Harrington family, p. 295, by the editor of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, happen to be particularly interesting at this moment to myself, and induce me to propose a few queries to the ingenious author of that communication.

It appears from Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. I. that John Harrington (father to the translator of Ariosto) married a natural daughter of Henry VIII. in 1546 or 7, who was called *Etheldred Mallet*, alias Dyngly, alias Dobson; and we have no intimation that he married more than once: yet Sir John H. (in his notes to Ariosto, lib. 29,) says, "that he had an *Isabell* to his mother;" and in the "Nugæ Antiquæ" we find several poetic compliments addressed by John Harington to *Isabella Markham*, in the character of a lover, from 1549 to 1554. How can this paradox be solved, except by the supposition of a second marriage?

Again, the wife of Sir John Harington is registered as *Lady Mary* H. on a memorial in Kelston church. Whence could she be entitled to higher distinction than *Lady Harington*, as the daughter of Sir George Rogers? And how is it reconcileable with family records, that Drayton inscribed his heroic epistle of "Queen Isabell" to Lady *Anne* H. wife to Sir John Harington, knt. in 1608?

Part of the "loose matter" respecting Thomson, p. 299, may be found in your monthly Repository, vol. LXI. p. 1078. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

THE late fire at Aldgate has laid open an arch well worthy notice; and the East-India Company, in purchasing the houses in a court, in the Trinity Minories, and pulling them down, have also opened an old window on one side of the church there, which may have belonged to the antient chapel of the monastery. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

THE increase of the price of writing-paper in my family, which is not very large, is so visible, that, to counter-balance its expence, we are told to tear up our old letters and account-books into shivers, and sell them for I think 30s. a hundred weight. With these fragments they purpose to make paper afresh, having learnt an easy process to expel the ink and preserve its whiteness. Thus employed among some old writings, I found an old account-book of a tavern at Putney, where, it would seem, the Lord-mayor of London and his Court of Conservancy breakfasted in the year 1744 and the four following years*. The inn-keeper, in the early part of the book, appears to be of the name of William Barnesby, with Margaret his wife; afterwards Wm. Rowton; and his customers appear to be many persons of rank and property, as, about that period, excursions on the Thames were among the fashionable pleasures of the day.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor's Court of Conservancy, dr.

1747, April 14.	£.	s.	d.
To bread, butter, and cheese	0	6	0
To sage and radishes	0	2	6
To cold tongues	0	12	0
To lamb	0	7	0
To pickles and anchovies	0	2	6
To cool-tankards	0	14	0
To wine	0	3	0
To chicken	0	6	0
To Common Hunt	0	5	0
To Barge-master	0	2	6
To Water-bailiff's deputy	0	1	0
To Lord-mayor's servants	0	5	0
To watermen	0	5	0
To ringers	0	5	0
To the poor	0	10	0

* A postchaise from Putney to Friday-street was in this year charged 7s. 6d.

To paper		0	1 0
To ale		0	2 6
To marshal's men		0	2 0
To the use of room		0	10 6
		5	3 6

"The Churchwardens of the Parish of Putney.

1747, Jan. 5. To four pints of Lisbon, at four times, to the vestry		0	4 0
To two quarts of tent, for the Sacrament		0	8 0
21. To a pint of Lisbon		0	1 0
July 5. To a quart of tent		0	4 0
27. To a pint of white Lisbon		0	1 0
Aug. 1. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
8. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Sept. 5. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
Oct. 3. To ditto		0	8 0
Nov. 28. To a pint of white to the vestry		0	1 0
Dec. 24. To three quarts of tent		0	12 0
25. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Jan. 3. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
10. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Feb. 7. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
March 5. To ditto		0	8 0
April 3. To ditto		0	8 0
8. To three quarts		0	12 0
20. To two ditto		0	8 0
30. To ditto		0	8 0
		5	18 0

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I HAVE read Mr. Browne's* account of Conisborough, or Conisbro' castle p. 204, with so much pleasure, that I cannot resist the inclination to correct a very few mistakes, for which, I am sure, both he and you will pardon me.

In the first place, *Caer Conan* and *Cyning Burgh* signify not the royal town but the city of the king†.

The river Don is not more than 350 yards from the building. John Earl Warren gave this castle, in the reign of Edward the Third, to his Mistress, Maud de *Nereford*, not *Hereford*. Richard Duke of York was surnamed de *Coninsburgh*, not *Conisbury*. But these latter are probably errors of the press. However, though the spots in a masterly performance, like those in the Sun, do not obscure its lustre, a few moments are well employed in removing them. The account of the upper chamber, which I confess to my shame I have never had fortitude to explore, is interesting on many accounts; and Mr. Browne's elegant prose contains so much of poetical imagery, that it tempted me to give the ideas it suggested a poetical dress. The few lines subjoined are the result of my attempt, and are entirely at your service.

Hark! the harp's Æ'lian sound,
Gently waves the curling breeze,
Kissing as it scatters round
Foliage rich on blooming trees.
Through yon arch's fractur'd height
More than mortal forms appear;
Radiance half destroys my sight,
Music half distracts mine ear.
Cease, O cease, pale Fancy's slumbers!
Hovering Sylphs thy visions guard!
O, could these ungentle numbers
Bring those visions to the Bard!
Come Remembrance, softly falling,
Wake my soul to dreams of ease:
Nor with sorrows unavailing
Shall my voice pursue the breeze.

MELIBŒUS MINOR.

* Mr. B's second favour is just received.

† See Camden's Britannia.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, May* 7.

IN Hutchinson's "Biographia Medica," and in John Bell's "Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," are found some interesting anecdotes of the celebrated surgeon Paræus, one of which you will oblige me by inserting.

"The fortune of Paræus was very singular; he was at once the chief surgeon, the counsellor, and the private and familiar friend, of four successive kings of France. He attended them in their retirements and looser hours; he followed them into the field through all the dangers which were in those days part of the duties of a king, and which his writings display to us with a faithfulness and minuteness of description which the Historian should hardly disdain. He had the good fortune on one occasion to save manifestly the life of the king, when his arm had been so injured in bleeding that it was three months before Paræus could accomplish the cure. And this man was of such rare abilities, and so valued by the king, that he alone was saved alive in that horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, which remains an eternal blot on the French character*. But of all his good fortune this is the most remarkable, that it was he alone who, by his influence over the king, put a stop to this unparalleled butchery after it had continued in Paris during two

* What an innumerable list of blots, equally black, are now to be added to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day! EDIT.

days.

days. The feelings of the king after those dreadful days of carnage and most sacrilegious murder, and the familiar and even tender manner of his complaining to Paræus, are told by the Duke of Sully very feelingly; for he was himself of the Reformed religion, and, though yet a child, with difficulty escaped. "The hour is now come," said the king, "when all France shall be of one religion." "Now, by God's light, Sire," replied Paræus, "I think you will never forget your promise to me, that there were four things you would never force me to do: to enter again into my mother's womb; to go out in the day of battle; to leave your service; or to go to mass." The king then took him aside, and opened to him the troubles with which his soul was disquieted. "Ambrose," said he, "I know not how it is with me, but it goes so heavily, that within these three days I am as in a fever. Indeed, I am ill; I am as ill in mind as in body; sleeping or waking the murdered Hugenots are ever before my eyes, with hideous faces weltering in their blood. Would to God the children and the aged had been spared!" The order for stopping the massacre, which was proclaimed the following day, was the result of this conversation."

I think your readers will, with me, wish that either Mr. Hutchinson or Mr. Bell had been fuller on this subject.

Yours, &c. CHIRURGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

THE Native of Berkshire, who asserted, vol. LXVIII. p. 1007, that the estate of Ockwells was in possession of Mr. Finch, of Watford, in 1781, was certainly right; as I can assure you that I resided within a mile of that place from 1784 to 1798, and remember that, when Mr. Powney sold his estate at Old Windsor to Mr. Isherwood, brewer, of New Windsor, part, if not all, of the money produced by that sale was paid to Mr. Finch for the Ockwells estate, which was rented by a person of the name of Lucas. Ockwells was said to have been the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the great favourite and brother-in-law of Henry VIII. having married his sister Mary, Queen-dowager of France, widow of Louis XII. Knowing these particulars, I could not be otherwise than astonished on seeing, in vol. LXX. p. 581, a positive assertion, that neither Mr. Finch or any of his family were ever in possession of it.

Mr. Payn, the attorney of Maidenhead, could readily resolve the doubts of your positive correspondent, having been employed by both the Powney and Isherwood families in the transaction of the business of the sale of the Old Windsor and Ockwells estates.

You may depend on the veracity of

A NATIVE OF WILTSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

EASTON MAUDUIT, in the county of Northampton, has been the seat of the *Yelverton* family ever since it was purchased by Sir Christopher Y. one of the judges of the King's Bench in the reign of Elizabeth, who was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Henry, attorney-general, and chief-justice of the King's Bench in that of James I. and died 1629-30. His son and heir was a second Christopher, created a baronet 1641, and died 1650. His son, Sir Henry, died 1670, having entertained under his roof Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, who died there, and was buried in the parish-church. This last baronet married Susan baroness Grey of Ruthyn, daughter and sole heir to Charles Longueville lord Grey of Ruthyn, who inherited that title in right of his mother Susan, sister and heir to Henry earl of Kent, who being married to Sir Michael Longueville, knt. had issue the said Charles L. her son and heir, who had the title of lord Grey of Ruthyn adjudged to him; and, being summoned to parliament by it 1640, left it to his daughter, who brought it into the family of her husband, who died 1679. Their eldest son, Charles, on the death of his mother, 1676, became lord Grey of Ruthyn; and dying single of the small-pox, 1679, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was created viscount Longueville, 1690, married Barbara, daughter of John Talbot, esq. of Laycock, Wilts, and died 1738, leaving two sons, Talbot, who succeeded him, and Henry, who died 1675, and five daughters, of whom Barbara, the eldest, was married to Reynolds Calthorpe, esq. of Elvetham, Hants. Talbot was created earl of Sussex 1717, married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, esq. and died 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Augustus, who dying unmarried, 1753, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who, though

twice

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twice married, left no issue at his death, 1799. In consequence of this event, the furniture at Easton Mauduit was sold by auction by Mr. Smith, of Kimbolton, April 6 and following days. Among the rest, the family pictures and other portraits, as follow.

Charles duke of Shrewsbury, three-quarters.—He was the first and only duke of Shrewsbury, and died 1717-18, having married Adelhida, daughter of the Marquis Paleotti, and widow of a Swedish count (who previously abjured Popery), and purchased Heythorp, co. Oxford, still the family-seat.

Adelhide, his duchess.
Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury.
Lady Bulkeley.
James duke of Monmouth.
Anne, daughter to Robert earl of Manchester, by Anne, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, and wife to George earl of Suffolk, three-quarters.
Elizabeth [Percy], wife of Charles duke of Somerset, died 1722, three-quarters.
—— earl and countess of Sussex, but which is not said; both whole-lengths.
John duke of Argyle, three-quarters.
Henry Pelham, esq. three-quarters.
Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot, mother of the first earl of Essex.
Earl of Lincoln; Henry, 7th earl.
Lucy, his countess, sister of the duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pelham, both three-quarters.
Anne, wife of Robert earl of Manchester, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, brother to the late earl of Sussex (George-Augustus, 2d earl).
Annette, wife to Thomas Pelham, esq. M.P. for Lewes, died 1787. She was daughter of Thomas Bridges, esq.
Sarah, wife of John duke of Marlborough.
Catharine, wife of Sir William Windham.
Barbara (second) wife of Thomas earl of Pembroke, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, Yorkshire, and widow of John lord Arundel of Trerise; died 1721.
Thomas Bromley, lord high-chancellor of England, three-quarters.—His youngest son, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, Bucks.
Duke of Richmond, half-length.
Barbara (only) daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded by Oliver Cromwell. She was married to Sir John Talbot, of Lacock.
Mrs. Lawson, three-quarters.
Sir John Talbot.
Lady Ingram.
Lady Longueville.
Also, whole-lengths of James II.
Anne, when princess-royal and when queen.
Princess Amelia.
Princess Caroline.
Queen Mary.
Late duke of York.
Queen Elizabeth.
Mary, queen of Charles I.
In the chapel, Abp. Sheldon, three-quarters.

Thirty-seven miniatures by the *first artists*, without any farther specification.

Mr. Bridges (History of Northamptonshire, II. p. 168) observes, of these "portraits of the nobility and gentry about the end of the last century," that they were "chiefly collected by Barbara Viscountess Longueville." H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

THE great scarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is spoken of in vol. LXX. p. 437. I have a book, intituled, "The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Albans, containing three most exact and excellent Bookes: the first of hawking, the second of all the proper Termes of hunting, and the last of Armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the Yere from the Incarnation of Christ 1486, and now reduced into a better Method by G. M. Printed for Humfrey Lownes, and are to be sold at his shop in Paule's Church-yard. 1595." This I suppose to be the same. It was picked up at a stall in London in 1737. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May* 14.

THE following pathetic little anecdote merits preservation in your Magazine. I have copied it from the *Porcupine* news-paper of Saturday, April 25; and I have very good information that the fact is correctly stated.

"In a few minutes after Capt. Otway had arrived at the Admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crowded with enquiring visitors. Among the rest, a young gentleman of the Transport-office, about 13 years of age, was very conspicuous. His engaging figure and eager deportment interested all around him, and riveted their attention. He hastily asked Capt Otway after the Monarch: 'And my papa, Sir; how is he? is he wounded?'

wounded? is he killed?'—'Who is your papa, my dear?' said Capt. O. struck and affected with the youth's ingenuous sensibility. 'Capt. Mosse!'—'My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled.' 'Oh! I know your meaning,' exclaimed the mourner, 'my dear papa is dead!'

"Capt. Otway was much agitated; and the youth, bursting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loss of his parent in few but pathetic sentences. At length he raised his head, and, with his eyes streaming with tears, faultered out, 'I am happy, however, that papa died *fighting for us!*"

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

CASTLE HYDE (LXX. p. 251,) is near Fermoy, which is on the great road from Cork to Dublin, and is a "good old house, with large improvements and a large deer park." (I have been near it). And in 1772 John Hyde, esq. was knight of the shire for the county of Cork. This family, it appears, are descended from the ancestor of the earls of Clarendon; and, indeed, most families of note now in Ireland are of English extraction. This is a great eyesore to those of the Milesian race, as *they* think, because they were possessed of the estates in Ireland once, that they have a right to them still. As well may our neighbours, the Welsh, set up a claim to the lands in England possessed by their ancestors some centuries back; or the Saxon English families *pretend* a right to the estates wrested from them by the Norman invaders.

On a late perusal of Mr. Boswell's well-written Life of Dr. Johnson, I was surprized that, amongst other literary men, his contemporaries, who are introduced in that work, the name of Dr. T. Smollett is never once mentioned, as I remember. This is the more singular as *he* was a countryman to the one, and some of his political sentiments were congenial to those of the other. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

I BELIEVE that the etymology of *turnpike*, in its original signification, is as follows. In antient times it was the custom to fasten a pike or spear-head loosely to the top of a post, in order to prevent the intrusion of travellers not duly authorized to pass. This turning round, of course presenting a point on every side, occasioned the name corresponding which your correspondent Querist enquires. JAMES BUBULCUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Corey-street, April* 18.

TO a query in p. 274, "was not Mr. Bury the inventor of the Ormskirk powder, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?" I answer, No. The receipt has been in the family of HILL, of Ormskirk, for near two centuries, and now remains in the same family; to which the late Mr. *Bury's* mother was related. JAMES HILL.

CORRECTIONS.

VOL. LXX. p. 231. It is asked if Lord Andover left any issue? It is believed he did not.

P. 389. The father, brother, and nephew, of Mr. l'Anson assumed the title of baronet. The family had a warrant for that honour from Charles I. but never took out the patent; which may be supposed to be the reason Mr. l'Anson never claimed that dignity.

P. 410. Who was Sir Michael Warton, of Warton-hall, in Lancashire, bart. No such creation appears.

P. 587. For Bedingford, of Ditchingham, r. Bedingfield

P. 594. Under Webster, for Sir Christopher, r. Sir Whittler.

Ibid. Under Bradford, for Lucy Isabel Boyle, r. Louisa Isabella Boyle; for the Earl deceased 1702, r. 1762.

P. 908. It was not General Russel Manners who shot the highwayman, as there mentioned, but Major-general Robert Manners.

P. 1007. After Hawkins, for Ashr. Nash Park.

P. 1104. Is not the son of the Earl of Tyrconnel, there mentioned, dead?

P. 1220. Robert first Earl of Farnham left no surviving male issue; Barry his brother, and not his second son, the late Earl, succeeded only to the title of their father, Lord Farnham; he was third Lord Farnham (the title of earl having been limited to his brother Robert and his male issue), but was afterwards likewise created Earl of Farnham; he was therefore the second earl and third baron of the family.

Vol. LXXI. p. 21. The creation of the title of Ormond did not take place a few years since; but the attainder under which it lay was declared null a few years since.

P. 25. The arms No. 4. are those of James Montague, Bishop of Winchester, and previously of Bath and Wells.

No. 5, appears to be a merchant's mark, what is called a figure of 4, and a crowfoot. D. L. M.

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106. ÆGYPTIACA: *or, Observations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt. *In Two Parts. Part I. the History of* Pompey's *Pillar elucidated. Part II.* Abdollatif's *Account of the Antiquities of* Egypt, *written in* Arabic A. D 1203 *Translated into* English, *and illustrated with Notes. By* J. White, D.D. *Professor of* Arabic *in the University of* Oxford; *Editor of* Timour's *Institutes in the* Persian; *of the* Philoxenian *Version of the New Testament in the* Syriac; *of* Abdollatif's *History of* Egypt *in the* Arabic. Bampton *Lecturer for the Year* 1784; *and late Publisher of a Critical Edition of the Gospels in* Greek; *and of a Diatessaron in the same Language, for the Use of Academical Students Part I.* Oxford.

NO region of the earth has more frequently employed, or better deserves, the critical investigation of the exploring Antiquary than Egypt. The great fountain whence admiring Greece drew the rich stream of the Sciences, the exhaustless treasure-house of the noblest Antiquities, her shores have attracted, in every age and from every clime, those more zealous sons of Literature who wished to penetrate to the sources of human knowledge, and visit the sacred recesses of the antient sages of the world. As the foot wanders through the gloomy caverns of the Thebais, the schools of those sages, and as the eye ranges over its spacious temples, the mind is transported back to the remotest ages, and holds "high converse" with the shades of the ancestors of the human race. The present barbarism of her sons, and the hazard of the visit, indeed, allow the sublime pleasure but to few; and happy is it for Science when such accomplished scholars as a Pococke and a Niebuhr, glowing with an equal desire to inform others as to be instructed themselves, undertake and accomplish the arduous task. Fortunate also is it for her interests when other scholars, alike ardent in her cause, and thoroughly adequate to the office, but not favoured with the same opportunities of personally exploring those precious remains of primitive magnificence, combine their efforts with them to throw light on what is obscure, and rectify what may be erroneous in the rapid effusions of a moment of hurry, alarm, and peril. In literary adventures of this kind the modern Egyptian beholds nothing but the daring enterprizes either of European robbers, to plunder the tombs of the dead, or of those whom their skill in the black art enables to burst the charm that guards, in their sacred repositories, the treasures of the Pharaohs.

The worthy and learned author of the *Ægyptiaca* does not, at least in the work immediately before us, in this *first part*, solicit us to accompany him to fabricks and to periods of this very remote antiquity; the subject of his enquiry, however, cannot fail of being highly interesting, and his sentiments truly gratifying, to the curious Antiquary, when he reflects that they are the result of the laborious scrutiny of the first Arabic scholar in Britain, if not in the world, who unites the strongest powers of argument with almost unrivaled eloquence of diction. His ability to argue, and his competency to decide, on any question of an Oriental retrospect, nobody can doubt, for nobody can be supposed more familiar with the Oriental sources from which he derives the leading points of his information, than that *respectable author* in whom Christianity exults as one of her ablest champions against Infidelity, the sagacious *editor* and *critick* of the volumes revered by her sons as sacred; the *excellent man* who at once illustrates the noblest theological system by his erudition, and adorns it by his morals. It is impossible not to feel a lively interest in whatever is produced by the energetic pen of the writer of the Bampton lecture for the year 1784, who with the most distinguished talents unites the most amiable virtues; to be languid in commendation of his works, or cold in attachment to his person.

No prouder or more perfect monument of antiquity remains to gratify and instruct the artist of modern times than the pillar falsely assigned to Pompey. The great elevation and the elegant workmanship of this vast Corinthian column, added to the circumstance of its having stood so immoveably firm for more than twenty centuries, on a base little more than *five feet square*, for such is the fact, what appears to be the pedestal being of too weak a masonry to support the prodigious mass of granite above it, and its whole weight has been discovered to rest on a fragment of an antient Egyptian obelisk, proved to be so by the hieroglyphicks engraved upon it, and those hieroglyphicks too in an inverted position,

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position, which proves that it must have been reared *after* the period when the native Egyptians, by whom they were considered as sacred, were no longer masters of the country; the abovementioned circumstances, we say, render this colossal remain of antient art not less interesting than it is sublime.

The preface is written with great modesty, yet with much spirit, intermixed with very indignant reprobation, renewed also at the conclusion of the work, of the Gallic invaders of Egypt, who, with all their boasted love of the Arts, have by no means added to the stock of knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities, the Report of the National Institute being simply confined to a description of the pillar, and the detail of its dimensions, while to the stock of the miseries of the wretched inhabitants they have added a dreadful accumulation.

The first section of the dissertation has reference to the period of its erection, a very important point in the discussion.

"For, whether (observes our author) it were the production of regal power and munificence; or were reared by a loyal community in gratitude to an imperial benefactor; whether it stood single, and formed a whole by itself; or were a part only and appendage of some great edifice; these are either subordinate questions, or would receive a satisfactory answer, if its age were once completely ascertained. The elucidation of this point, therefore, has generally been the first aim of every author who has written upon the subject; and the attempt has given rise to conjectures the most wild and extravagant. Paradoxical enquirers have disagreed so widely respecting the age of the column, that, on the one hand, its origin has been assigned to the second century of the Christian æra, and, on the other, to the remote and unknown period which witnessed the building of the Pyramids*.

"Of opinions claiming admission by no better title than conjecture, I think it unnecessary to speak: my animadversions will be confined to hypotheses which profess to be founded on facts. If any one of these can stand the test of fair examination, my enquiry concerning the age of the column is at an end. But if, on mature examination, they shall appear to be unfounded, I shall myself, in the course of these observations, offer a new hypothesis: and I hope so to interweave this particular investigation with other subjects of literary discussion as to afford the reader some little entertainment, even though I should fail to convince him with respect to the principal object of research.

"Among the numerous authors who have attempted to determine the period in which this column was erected, there are three whose opinions have particularly attracted the attention of the learned world; our countryman Wortley Montagu†, Brotier, and Michaelis."

Of these three writers the hypotheses are respectively examined, and the arguments for their support effectually confuted. That of Wortley Montagu, giving the honour to Vespasian, on account of a medal which he pretended to have found inserted near the base, is overthrown by the general suspicion of insincerity attached to his character, and report, at that time current in Cairo, that the whole story was a gross forgery, intended to impose on the credulity of the learned.

"In Mr. Montagu's singular account one conclusion is introduced, which seems to be perfectly just. From the reversed hieroglyphicks that appear on the broken obelisk the author fairly infers, that the column was not placed on this foundation whilst hieroglyphicks were regarded with religious reverence, that is, whilst the Egyptians were masters of their own country. But how we can infer, from this circumstance, that it is less antient than the time of Pompey, it is not easy to

* "Si, au milieu de ces incertitudes, qui, malgré les recherches savantes, couvrent souvent de la même obscurité le passé et l'avenir, je dois énoncer mon opinion, je serais tenté de faire honneur de l'érection de la colonne d'Alexandrie aux temps anciens qui ont vu paroître tant de prodiges en Egypte, à ces époques où des milliers d'hommes étoient employés, des années entières, au transport de masses de pierres, dont le mouvement sembloit au-dessus des efforts humains, et exiger ceux d'hommes extraordinaires." Sonnini, tom. i. p. 139.—To judge of the probability of this notion, it will be sufficient to recollect that Alexandria was built only about three centuries before the Christian æra; but he who adopts this opinion must believe, likewise, that so singular a monument of Grecian architecture was erected by the Egyptians before the introduction of Grecian arts into their country, and upon the ruins too of an obelisk still covered with hieroglyphicks, and probably once dedicated to the service of their religion."

† For Mr. M's account, in a letter to William Watson, M D. F. R. S. see the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LVII. p. 438.

discover;

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discover; nor has he even attempted to show. He endeavours indeed to prove this from the silence of Strabo, and other antient writers. This argument, which must be acknowledged to possess some weight, I shall hereafter attempt to refute. But did our traveller consider that the same reasoning might be directed, with far greater force, against his own hypothesis? Did he recollect that the pages of Tacitus contain not one syllable in support of his conjecture? We are informed by this historian, that the Emperor Vespasian passed some months at Alexandria, waiting for a fair wind to convey him to Italy, and in this interval performed certain *pretended* miraculous cures, and saw a vision in the temple of Serapis. These wondrous tales are related at length, and the course of the history is afterwards interrupted to exhibit an account of Serapis, and to trace the origin of the worship paid to him in Alexandria. But in all this narration no mention is found of any public monument there dedicated to the Emperor; an omission which can never be reconciled with the supposition that, at any time within the historian's knowledge, the most magnificent column in the universe had been raised for this very purpose.

"If a medal of Vespasian had been reposited between the shaft and the base of the column at the time, and for the purpose, which Montagu supposed, we might have expected to find on it an impression somewhat more appropriate to the occasion. It was reported and believed that the residence of Vespasian at Alexandria had been signalized by the most extraordinary events of his life. It was even said, that the chief Deity of that city had distinguished him by repeated marks of his regard. If then the column was erected by him, or by others in honour of his name, the medal so placed would probably have preserved the remembrance of these wonderful events; and piety, or gratitude, or vanity, would have suggested some device to exhibit the Emperor as the distinguished favourite of Heaven; in short, it would have borne some reference to Serapis. For, since it is certainly known that the name of Serapis appears on other medals of Vespasian, as well as those of his son Domitian, it is incredible that it should have been excluded from this, when it had so just and singular a claim to admission.

"But there is something still behind, which takes from the credit of the whole account. It is said, that the pretended discovery of the medal was nothing more than a fraudulent contrivance to impose on the credulity of the learned. A modern French traveller into Egypt informs us, that the trick was known at Alexandria, and would not pass on those who knew the column. His authority, which I should assuredly never produce in opposition to evidence of approved respectability, may, in this instance, be taken for the existence of a common report; for, it must be acknowledged, that the character of our countryman was not so established for veracity as not to be vulnerable even by an antagonist like the present *. I may therefore dismiss the hypothesis with observing, that it rests entirely on the relation of an author whom we may more justly admire for eccentric ingenuity and various learning than for modest diffidence and scrupulous attachment to truth."

The opinion of Brotier, the learned editor of Tacitus, which ascribes it to Ptolemy Euergetes, in consequence of a passage in Father Sicard, is fallacious, because that passage is misquoted, and by no means supports the arguments deduced from it.

The conjecture of Michaelis, to whose general accuracy and profound erudition Dr. White pays the highest compliment, is also founded on a mistranslation of a passage in Abulfeda's Geography of Egypt, where the Arabic words *Amûd Issawari*, translated the "Pillar of Severus," should have been translated the "Column of the Pillars." On this expression the Doctor makes the following observations:

"To an English ear this phrase will perhaps appear tautologous. Our language affords no correspondent term, no word equally extensive with *Amûd*; which includes both the round and the square pillar, and may be applied to a Grecian column or an Egyptian obelisk. At the time when the Arabic language first prevailed in Egypt, there were only two extraordinary objects of this kind remaining in Alexandria, Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar; and the inhabitants appear

* "Extract of a letter from my worthy and ingenious friend John Skippe, Esq who travelled into Egypt, and other parts of the Levant, some few years since:

"Dear Sir, *Overbury, Oct.* 13, 1785.

"I was favoured with your letter of the 27th of last month, inclosing me a copy of Mr. Montagu's upon the subject of the pillar. The account appears to me to be a very just one; and his conjectures, strengthened by the circumstance of the medal, seem to have some degree of weight and plausibility: how far we may venture to give credit to the finding of the medal, I do not know, as he was a man whose veracity has been too frequently called in question, and oftentimes with reason," &c. &c.

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to have distinguished them by their local situation, calling the one *Amûd il Bahr*, "The Column of the Sea," and the other *Amûd Isfawâri*, "The Column of the Pillars."

"It is, however, necessary to shew that some reason existed for the use of this appellation, as descriptive of the column. Now Dr. Pococke informs us, explicitly, that there *still remain* some fragments of granite pillars, four feet in diameter, near the column of Pompey; and we have the most positive testimony of the Arabic writers of the middle ages, a testimony as much to be depended on, in this instance, as that of any Greek or Roman writer, that, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, there were more than four hundred of these pillars standing in the immediate vicinity of the column. So that this magnificent monument at that time might evidently be called, with singular propriety, "THE COLUMN of the Pillars."

"It appears, therefore, that neither the suspected medal of Vespasian, the illegible inscription on the base, nor the mistaken version of the passage in Abulfeda, can afford any satisfactory information with respect to the history of the column. But having now, I trust, removed at least some of the impediments that obstructed our way, it is time to quit this part of the subject for another; in the investigation of which, while I endeavour to present the reader with an interesting object of curiosity, some discovery may perhaps be made which will facilitate the remainder of our ENQUIRY."

The succeeding section discusses the situation, in Alexandria, of the temple of the Egyptian deity, SERAPIS; and the remainder of the publication, including a very learned appendix, is intended to prove (which we are of opinion it does, as far as the subject will admit of proof) that this famous column was erected, amidst an almost infinite number of others of smaller size, in the front of that immense edifice; that it was raised by the greatest monarch of Egypt, in the zenith of his power, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, as a noble specimen of Greek architecture, and bore, on its lofty capital, the statue of his illustrious father, the founder of the dynasty of the Ptolemies. As our wish is to do ample justice to the learning and penetration of the Professor, we shall reserve for a second article the full consideration of this very probable fact, and the connected detail of the many plausible arguments which are brought together from Greek, Arabic, and Roman writers, in support of it.

107. *Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, A cursory View, with important Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of* G a B tain

WE cannot follow this writer through his various statements, the result of which is, that, though this country has been half the century in a state of war, "at no period, in peace or war, have the wealth and power of Great Britain been so considerable as at the present moment. The extent of our commerce and naval power has excited the envy of the world. Since the beginning of the last century the nation has risen, under her pressures, with accumulated energy. Our naval force, which *then* was hardly sufficient to cope with a single power, is now so formidable as to be a match for the combined sea forces of Europe; and our resources are proved to be adequate to encounter the hostile powers who envy our greatness." (p. 77.) For all this we are indebted to Mr. PITT.

108. *A Letter to a Nobleman, on the proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in Force against the* Irish Roman *Catholicks, from* Charles Butler, *Esq. of* Lincoln's Inn.

MR. B's argument is, that "the Coronation oath was fixed in Ireland by 1 William and Mary, when Roman Catholic peers had their seats and voted in the House of Lords. Roman Catholic commoners were eligible to the House of Commons; and all civil and military offices were open to Roman Catholicks. They were deprived of these rights by acts of 3 and 4 of William and Mary, and 1 and 2 of Anne. Now the Coronation oath can only refer to the system of law which was in force when the act which prescribed it was passed; but the Irish laws meant to be repealed are subsequent to that act. To those laws, therefore, or to any similar laws, the Coronation oath cannot be referred." (pp. 14, 16.)

109. *The Question as to the Admission of Catholicks to Parliament considered upon the Principles of existing Laws, with supplemental Observations on the Coronation Oath. By a Barrister.*

THE Barrister pleads, that, by 31 George III. c. 32, all disabilities are so completely removed, as to those who comply

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comply with the conditions which the act prescribes, that the present noble Chief Justice of England, whose zeal for the cause of Religion and the Gospel commands reverence from all good men, has declared from the bench, that the *Popish religion is now unknown to our law* *. Yet the laws of the United Kingdom, with respect to Catholicks, have destroyed *principles*, and preserve *consequences*; have repealed offences, and continue the most rigorous penalties; have declared those who were formerly considered as *criminal* to be now free from imputation; and yet they exercise upon the *innocent* the severest punishment pronounced upon criminals. But, as scrupulous persons may expect a *special* replication to the matters alledged in *bar* against admitting Catholicks to parliament, the writer therefore endeavours to shew that such a measure, by a trifling modification of the oaths, may be safely effected, and with all security to the state. The present oaths taken by the Catholicks of the United Kingdom are so minute and positive, they abjure so pointedly all civil and temporal authority of any kind in the Pope within this realm, and also all spiritual authority whatever, which can interfere with the allegiance of subjects to his Majesty, or be dangerous to the country, that Catholicks must be acknowledged to have given the State complete security with respect to their political tenets.

The Barrister follows Mr. Butler in taking for granted that the Coronation oath applies to the executive capacity of the King, and not to his legislative capacity. He enlarges on this with ability, comparing the old and present Coronation oaths, and supporting his opinion like a lawyer who has both discernment and learning. But, supposing this oath to be a solemn confirmation of a contract between the Sovereign and his subjects, this contract is no parliamentary proceeding. It is the contract made immediately between the King and all and every individual throughout the kingdom (to say nothing of his whole dominions). It is the original contract of the State, in which the King engages to govern, and the subject to bear allegiance. Every right thereby stipulated for, on behalf of the subject, is an original right, such as is deemed paramount to municipal rights, and is antecedent to parliament itself, the holding and regular functions of which are supposed to be among the municipal rights so stipulated for. Can then a right so contracted with and for the whole kingdom, directly and *individually*, properly be released by the two Houses of Parliament, who constitute indeed the three estates of the kingdom, but *virtually* and by representation speak for the whole people? But posterity are concerned as much as ourselves in this entail; the Church is to continue *inviolable for ever*, say the Acts of Union, which, in this enactment, do little more than put into words the design, which was sufficiently provided for by the Coronation oath of King William's reign; for, if every successive king swears in that oath to maintain the Church to the utmost of his power, this is a more probable way of producing that effect than declaring in a statute that the Church shall continue inviolable for ever. This is testified by the very occasion of the present controversy.

* 's Nisi Prius, 79.

110. *Considerations on the Coronation Oath, as maintaining the Protestant Reformed Religion and the Settlement of the Church of England, as prescribed by Stat.* 1 William and Mary, *C.* 6, *and Stat.* 5 Anne, *C.* 8. *By* John Reeves, *Esq.*

THESE Considerations have gone through two editions, and the second has additions. Mr. R. "looks only to the law and constitution of the realm, which has grown out of the historical passages he has alluded to, and which has imposed upon us a necessity much more imperious than any which the claimants can pretend. I mean a *constitutional necessity* of keeping Catholicks out of all offices which possibly enable them to prejudice the Church Establishment, if they should be so inclined." (p. 16.) — "The Coronation oath is the *original contract* on the part of the King, as allegiance is on the part of the people; and the intended release and abolition would be resolved into this: the Lords and Commons propose to the King to pass a dispensation to absolve himself from his oath, and passes it accordingly. This would not be a very auspicious beginning to a great plan for the advancement of Religion and Piety, though some might think it a casuistical expedient, not unsuitable with the genius of Popery, whose

whose cause it is to serve." (p. 52—54.) In his answer to the three pamphlets written by Mr. Butler, a Catholic in the Country, and a Barrister, Mr. R. argues for the indulgence of the King's conscience against the idea of a dispensation of him from his Coronation oath by the consent of his subjects or his parliament. "It ought to have been known that the inclination of the people of this country, no less than the letter of our laws, and the spirit of our constitution, is decidedly against such innovation; and that all these are on the side taken by our just and religious King, who has manifested himself, on this occasion, at once a defender and an example of the true Protestant faith." (pp. 68, 69.)

111. *Considerations on the Change of his Majesty's Ministers, and its Consequences, as far as relates to the Question of Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Test Act; with Observations on the Coronation Oath.*

"THE following pages, supposed to contain the sentiments of the late and present Ministry, first appeared in "The True Briton," "The Porcupine," and "The Times," and were thought to be of too great importance to be lost in the news-papers of the day. It is probable there are but few who will read them with the attention the subject requires, and at the same time lament the unfortunate agitation of so momentous a question at such an unseasonable period, particularly as it is well known that the landed interest of Ireland is nearly unanimous in opinion."

112. Nuptiæ Sacræ; or, *An Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, addressed to both Houses of Parliament.*

THE author, p. 3, declares himself a married clergyman, who conceives that Scripture has been equally misapplied by the advocates for, and the opposers of, the bill attempted to be brought into parliament last session. He examines the views and intentions of the Mosaic and Gospel dispensations as to marriage and divorce, and shews that, in the patriarchal ages, before Moses, one marriage only was allowed; but gradually, from the impure connexion with the Egyptians, and till the law threw a better restraint on their practice, they indulged a vicious and excessive polygamy, without any sufficient solemnization of marriage, and dismissed their wives, and even their children, from their houses, whenever they pleased. The law prescribed the punishment of death for adultery, and allowed lesser causes of divorce. The object of the Jewish law was, generally speaking, the preservation of the woman, who was allowed to marry again; but the bill of divorcement might be, in the hands of the wife, for ever a bar against the resumption of her by the husband who had caused it to be executed upon her. But she had full liberty of re-marriage with any other person, the high priest only excepted. The defiler of a virgin not yet betrothed was compelled to marry her; but the adulterer could not follow the same rule. The only thing to be observed is, that the principle of the second marriage of a divorced woman during the life of her first husband is fully acknowledged. The only thing to which moral turpitude is attached was the re-union of the man and wife after divorce, and intermarriage with any other. The Christian dispensation admits no plea for divorce but adultery. But what is to be understood of the liberty of re-marriage? Does the divorce obtained by the innocent against the offending party liberate fully the persons of both? or does an incapacity of all subsequent marriages attach to the crime of adultery committed against the first nuptial vow?

Our author goes on to observe, p. 34, that Christ adapted his doctrine to the Mosaic dispensation, vindicating the moral part of it, in which was the institution of marriage, from the corrupt glosses of the scribes, by excusing its necessary imperfections, by adding to it those provisions which were essential to a better sanctuary, and by enjoining it, thus purified and enlarged, to the observance of his followers, as his own, necessary to salvation. The law of Moses was therefore the foundation of the law of Christ. But the Bishop of Rochester, in his speech, says, that he pays no regard to it. In p. 38, Chrysostom, Eusebius and Bp. Bull, are shewn to think differently. "The power of divorce, granted by Moses, is still retained by Christ; he only restricts it to cases of extreme necessity, and completes what the ancient law had indeed only hinted at, but, from the existing circumstances, could not fully accomplish." (p. 45.) "The proper

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proper answer, concerning the novelty of doctrine taught by the Gospel, will be this: It is a novelty, not by contradiction, but religious superiority. And what is my object in applying this deduction to the law of marriage? It is, to point out the inference to which it so fairly leads, that the liberty of re-marriage follows, as a correspondent consequence from the power of divorce. For, what is the question between Moses and Christ? It is not whether there shall be any power of divorce, since that is allowed by both; but who shall have it. The Gospel does not take away the authority itself, but limits the number of the persons acting under it, and, at the same time, exalts its principle. The old provisions of the law, which were of a larger indulgence, are succeeded by others of a looser obligation. But here ends the change; for, the power of divorce is substantially retained; and, because it is thus retained, it *will have that consequence which it ever had, the power of re-marriage.* Under the law of Moses, these actions were, amidst all circumstances, inseparably connected; and the law of Christ, which must be viewed as a modification, and not as an utter subversion of it, will allow the same inference in those few to which its limited permission extends. The Saviour evidently points out this conjunction of the two actions; for, announcing his own law, he declares himself upon both of them at once: "Whosoever shall *put away his wife, and shall marry another,*" except under certain new circumstances, is guilty of adultery. The licence which, from the viciousness of the former practice, Moses had been still compelled to allow, was not now utterly taken away, but contracted, in order to serve a greater moral purpose. But it is only contracted. The principle of the dissolution of the first marriage is still continued; and, if so, the power of entering upon a second attends it in an equal proportion. The difference of the two laws is not, therefore, in the nature, but in the quality, of the licence granted. Under the former it was great; by the latter it is brought within a small compass. But, notwithstanding this restriction, the indissolubility of marriage is no more the doctrine of the Gospel than it had been of the law of Moses." (p. 50.)—"We see the gracious approach which the two institutions make in common towards the standing demands of Civil Legislation, the fundamental principle of which is (as the soundest lawyers inform us) never to permit the dissolution of one marriage without the legal prospect of another." (p. 51.)—"How can the woman in question, if divorced, as the Bishop of Rochester maintains, for a legal cause, any longer commit adultery? She may be guilty of fornication while she remains unmarried. It can be nothing more. But the passage involves her in adultery if she marries again. And what is this but to say, in another shape, that as yet she is innocent? that, by means of that innocence, her former marriage is still undissolved? and that the same exception must be attributed to her which was asserted of her husband?" (p. 56.)

"Homer tells us of Diomede, that, at times, a spectator could scarcely determine on which side he fought. Diomede was a fervent warrior. And you, my Lord, in the zeal of argument, are seen to mingle with the teachers of both churches by turns. You borrow a little liberty from Christ's law, and allow the re-marriage of one of the parties; and thus far you reason with Protestants. Presbytery you adduce as a broad argument from St. Paul; which, if fully interpreted in the sense you gave to a part of it, comprehends both the man and the woman in its total prohibition; and here you agree with the Catholic directors. For, seeing this doctrine with the steady eye of a Christian reformer, and teaching it boldly against the thunder of Popery, you unchain your censure, and set it at the memory of the venerable Cranmer; and, by an unhappiness of language, which we cannot sufficiently lament, throw upon him the odium of that very name, the application of which to yourself you so properly disclaim. 'He reasoned more like a *monk* than a senator.' But, my Lord, you will have to make your peace with others besides Cranmer. Are you aware that, in the fervour of dispute, you equally encounter your friends and your enemies? Do not you see that you heap the same ignominious term on the original mover of the late bill, to whose assistance, notwithstanding his correction of our depravity, you so readily came from your 'Cause?' With a rectitude of intention which would not blind itself to favour the point in

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dispute,

dispute, and with a proper openness which led him fairly to express what he could not but see, he has confessed that he is unable to conceive how a divorce can take place on one side only. Here is more *monkish* reasoning; and in this part of your argument you throw upon the person who uttered it that very opprobrium from which you so zealously defended him in another. But, whatever be your censure of Cranmer, I will be a monk with him, and believe that, by the law of Christ, a marriage once dissolved sets both parties at liberty. Whatever may be your inadvertent hostility against your fellow labourer, I believe with him too, that, by the Law of Parliament, divorce bills effect a "complete dissolution of marriage," and, by consequence, that the re-marriage of each party is good upon legal principles, without the help of any of that "connivance" which you would call in for the merciful purpose of covering the inherent defects of such contracts." (p. 77—80.)

Having thus stated "the disputation concerning the adultery imputed to the marriage of the divorced woman," the author "throws off the air of controversy from what remains of this question," and endeavours "to gratify curiosity respecting the origin of the opinion here combated, connecting the opinion with the doctrine of marriage from the Apostolic times." (p. 88.) The first ages of Christianity were marked with uncommon severity on the subject of marriage, and there were many reasons which concurred to produce it: the dangerous outward circumstances of the Church; the expectation of the end of the world; the fear of mixture with Gentile families. A passage in the Pastor of Hermes * is regarded by our author as the origin and fountain of all that persuasion concerning the utter indissolubility of marriage, which was afterwards so zealously espoused by the Latins. (p. 100.) The words are, "If the husband shall put away his wife [for adultery] and marry another, *he also doth commit adultery*." "The improvident orthodoxy of the Council of Trent fixed this doctrine for ever, on the acceptance of the Christian believer *." (p. 101.)—"The deliberations of the Council of Trent took place at a time when the state of the world, both in its temporal and spiritual concerns, was very unfavourable to a dispassionate examination of the subjects to be laid before it. The interests of the Christian princes were much divided as to the convening of any assembly. New principles too, variously hostile to the doctrine and pretensions of Rome, were fast gaining ground, and left it this alternative: either to take away some of that offensive opinion which had grown up in the Church through the gradual influence of Ignorance and Superstition, and which, not being yet sanctioned by any general authority, might have been prudentially dropped; or, with the high hand of Spiritual Power, to protect all its extravagances, and give it a broad and conclusive sanction. The latter method was adopted. The supremacy of such a decision was blindly supposed to be capable of quelling all private objections. In conformity with this resolution, all scattered errors were compelled to come together, all vagrant absurdities were laid hold of, and made for ever stationary.

"Fixt as firm
As Delos floating stood."

"By a new effort of "art *Pontifical*", and "wondrous," that enormous bridge of doctrine was reared, which, stretching "with passage broad" through the intermediate ages, accommodated the carriers of all superstitions in their way to Trent; and Hermes at one end of it, and Pius IV. at the other, connected the primæval error of Christianity with a corrupt Hierarchy of the 16th century. Then, for the first time, was tradition declared to be equal in value and obligation with the written word of God. Then, for the first time, were the Sacraments ordained, by the same œcumenical judgement, to be held in

* "The then learned and excellent Bishop of Lincoln (the present Prelate is not the first who has adorned that see, and benefited the cause of Christianity), the accomplished Dr. Wake, gratified the world with an English translation of this work, accompanied with a concise but comprehensive dissertation on the character of the writings it contained." (p. 97.)

* "The deliberations (at the Council of Trent) were remarkably free; and if a discreet Divine will carefully read the whole of this history, he will find, in the debates of the Council, a number of those arguments on which the Protestant Church so triumphantly stands against the doctrines of Rome, and, on some of the disputed points, learn to give them a new and peculiar force." (p. 103, n.)

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that number (neither more nor less) which dark opinions had, from time to time, invented. Then too was the tyrannical decision made on the subject before us; a decision which, while it declares its conformity with the doctrine of the Evangelists and Apostles, perverts it all, abridges of their power the express conceptions of the Saviour, or, by insisting on the broad meaning of St. Paul's precept, instead of accommodating it to the predominant demands of Christ's own decision, builds up, at all hazards, an exaggerated persuasion, and preposterously places the servant above his lord." (p. 105—107.)

Our author next proceeds to shew that the punishment of adultery was *public* from the time of the Romans, before and after Christianity, to the period when the imperial and ecclesiastical authorities were successively employed in the guardianship of marriage. At present, however, it is notorious that the public part of the punishment of adultery is mostly, if not altogether, dropped; the force of conviction, upon which the judgements of the ecclesiastical law depend, is decayed amongst us. The severities which were once employed with so much effect upon the incontinent have lost all their influence. It is obvious that the exposure of the person is prevented by the refinement of modern manners, and that it will always degenerate into what the Legislature never wished to see—a commutation. And the refusal of admission to the Holy Communion till the adulterer should reform has no longer any of the antient terror for those whose lives so fatally convince us that they have never yet regarded the Sacrament as a spiritual consolation. It would be equally useless to talk of that cognizance of adultery which a justice of the peace may take, or to alledge that there is something penal in the very damages which the husband recovers from the party who has injured him. Yes; at this late time we are worse than Ethelbert's men. We do not even buy other wives for the commutation of the sufferers; we only take away the first, and pay for them *. What remains then but to renew the penalties in the most effectual manner, and invigorate the aim of the antient authorities? It is true you cannot, by an act of the Legislature, restore the conscience, but you can punish the person. You cannot terrify the soul of the adulterer, but you can seize his body. And, at least, imprisonment, the mildest species of corporal suffering, ought to be put in force against him. In the case of the *abduction* of a man's wife, public fine and imprisonment for two years are added to the recovery of private damages, and both the king and the husband may have this action. Is the *seduction* of her so much lighter in guilt that the Crown shall have no plea against it, and barbarity be imputed to those who would guard the marriage-vow by a salutary increase of rigour against the invaders of it?" (p. 121—123.)—"But perhaps there will be less disagreement in this point than in another, which ought, notwithstanding, to accompany it. If such is to be the punishment of the adulterer, what is to be that of the companion of his crime? Is the dissolution of her marriage, and the consequent loss of reputation, a sufficient inconvenience to her? This cannot be; for, it is supposed that, in some cases, such dissolution is the very object for which she commits adultery. Ought you to resign yourselves, as some have so pathetically done, to the force of sympathy, and suffer the criminal to escape your severity? This marriage may be termed amicable, but it cannot be wise; and on no account ought the fleeting impulse of an ill-directed charity to be the substitute for the settled principles of a sound legislation. (p. 128.) By the old law of France there was an interval of two years from the proof of her offence; at the end of which, the husband might take her home again. This period she passed as a secular within a convent. If the husband did not recall her, but applied for the full execution of the law, it could not be refused him. She was shorn, and took the veil for life. Our only convent is our country; and the culprit must be at large in it; for, an imprisonment of her, on a parity of punishment with the adulterer, is not to be thought of for a moment. But is there nothing that may be adopted from the accompanying ordinances of France? By one of them the

* The lawlessness of the present gallantry is exactly described in Seneca's words: *Satis justam causam putat emendi quod aliena est (uxor).*

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the crime of the woman occasioned the forfeiture of her fortune to the husband. If there were children, it belongs to them. But, in the mean time, the husband had the *usufruct* of the whole property, out of which he maintained the common family, and allowed to her a yearly sum, which was barely competent to her support. Might not a regulation of this sort be attempted? Might not a certain part of her fortune be retained for her decent maintenance, while the rest was forfeited? Might not the Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench be appointed the official judge of her conduct? If she continued vicious, or drew impure gains from other quarters, might not the portion first awarded to her revert to her family? If there were appearances of contrition and a better behaviour, might not the judge have a power to command from the husband a certain decent addition to the allowance originally made? Here would be a sort of moral inspection, equally discouraging to the progress of viciousness, and promotive of a returning sobriety. I can but mention this generally. If you approve the principle now suggested, your wisdom will easily discover the particular modes in which it may best be carried into effect. This may be securely promised, for never was Parliament possessed of higher abilities, whether for debate or legislation. Much talent has been already called forth to the discussion of this question. Much yet remains behind. Among those who took no public part in it, when it was lately presented to you, there are persons (and I could name them) whose sage experience of life, whose extensive and solid knowledge of the principles of civil polity, whose settled attachment to the maintenance of public morals, and whose happy exemption from the fallacious impulses of all light theories of legislation, make it of public importance that they should give the power of their minds to the consideration of it. For their assistance I venture to express my hopes. Meanwhile, there is one common maxim, on which I must dwell with all earnestness. Whatever correction you apply to the evil, let it be but just sufficient for the purpose required; and, while you seek to repress offence, leave every possible opening to returning virtue. If the punishment goes beyond the necessity; if, in the violence of reform, terror is heaped upon terror against the offenders (for morals too have their excesses, and virtue sometimes riots), it is easy to see the consequence. Society will grow universally depraved under a law superfluously rigorous. "Offences will come," and the passions will be more destructive in another direction. Terrified at first with thundering statutes, we shall learn to shelter ourselves from them under forced covers of our own invention. Every man, by degrees, will unguard the virtue of his house, hitherto sacred; and, through a corrupt agreement, which will soon come to be generally understood, the husband will accommodate his neighbour, and be silently accommodated in his turn. Sad state of morals! where Justice is completely disarmed by private compact, and a dreadful silence is spread over universal guilt!" (p. 125—129.)—"I have endeavoured to find a substitute for different provisions of the bill, the disinclination to which occasioned the failure of the whole measure. I speak of the prohibition of the intermarriage of the adulterous parties. That disinclination still continues; and I am persuaded it is of too strong a nature to be immediately surmounted. Not that it solidly rests upon any dreaded violation of the word of God, but upon strong moral fear for the dangerous situation of the unhappy woman, whom nobody can receive with any appearance of honour. A noble Viscount, indeed, whose share in this dispute does him credit, has expressed his persuasion that the prohibition would offend against the Divine law*. His good sense and acuteness will soon tell him that a permission conceded to our infirmities, and of which we may avail ourselves without sin, may, notwithstanding, be waved by us, if we were properly convinced that the public virtue is sufficiently strong to bear the voluntary privation. But experience tells us, that the Legislature has not yet admitted this conviction. On this account, and from the wish I feel that something may at all events be done in so important a concern, I take the liberty of suggesting to the Honourable Gentleman who will have to propose the question to the Lower House, whether it may not be most conducive to the public interest to re-

* Lord Mulgrave's speech, p. ult.

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inquiſh the prohibitory part? If the candour of Mr. Percival is equal to his talents, and I am perſuaded it is, he will readily excuſe me. It is only by ſuch a diſcreet forbearance that a juſt hope can be entertained of carrying the other parts; and theſe, perhaps, may well ſuffice for the preſent exigency. At leaſt an experiment may be made with the alterations now propoſed. If it ſhall be found, hereafter, that they are not equal to the neceſſities of the caſe, an advantage will be drawn from their very incompetency, and the minds of thoſe who now refuſe to liſten to the propoſal will be impelled to the final reception of it by the moral demands of Society." (p. 129—131.)

The writer of this intereſting and able diſcuſſion concludes with acknowledging his motive to be, next to the zeal which is habitual and ſupreme with him, "for the right interpoſition and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of its authority has been the deſire I have felt of vindicating the honour of Parliament from an opinion, maliciouſly propagated, that their late deciſions on this buſineſs was made with a wilful contempt of the divine command; an opinion which chiefly reſts on the authority of the learned Prelate whoſe doctrine of the perpetual adultery inherent in thoſe marriages, the prohibition of which you refuſed to ſanction, has been adduced to prove that your conduct was careleſs, becauſe your principles were Antichriſtian." (p. 134.)

113. *A Letter to the Hon.* Spencer Percival, *Solicitor General to His Majeſty, in Conſequence of the Notice given by him, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he would in the preſent bring forward a Bill for the Puniſhment of the Crime of Adultery.*

THE writer, conſidering the ſevere puniſhment denounced againſt adultery in the Goſpel, not leſs than eternal miſery, calls for equal ſeverity from the laws of the ſtate, by making it cognizable by the criminal courts, and by prohibiting the intermarriage of the criminal parties. The crime being moſt clearly connected with the moral ſentiments of a country, is, in a peculiar manner, a proper object of legal coercion. In no caſe can the diſgrace and infamy which attend upon puniſhment, and which, by the proceſs above deſcribed, are transferred to the crime, have a more beneficial operation. Nay, this is a caſe which particularly requires the aid of ſuch influence. For, adultery does not, like burglary, murder, or treaſon, excite inſtantaneous horror. Reflection is neceſſary to point out its deſtructive nature; more reflection than the bulk of mankind can command; more than the gay and licentious part of them are diſpoſed to exerciſe. The paſſions which produce it are the ſtrongeſt in our nature. In ſuch a caſe, criminal law ſhould ſtep in to make that line clear and ſtrong, and render a boundary, which is the very rampart of ſociety, as inacceſſible as poſſible. To puniſh as a miſdemeanor a crime which endangers the very exiſtence of Society is, if an error, certainly on the ſide of lenity; but the extremely corrupted ſtate of morals, brought on by the long impunity of that crime, renders it impoſſible to puniſh it as it deſerves.

Thoſe who think the woman leſs criminal than the ſeducer ſhould read this author's arguments for prevention of intermarriage of the offending parties after a divorce for adultery. Indeed, the whole tract is well worthy of attention.

114. *The Microcoſm. By the Author of "Viciſſitudes in genteel Life."*

THESE five volumes (which might perhaps have been compreſſed into three) have been long ready for the preſs, but a ſeries of incidents delayed the publication, to the great inconvenience of the writer, ſhe having other works nearly ready for printing, which wait only till the public opinion of this can be aſcertained. It does not fall within our plan to point out all the moſt approveable paſſages in it, though many of its excellencies may eſcape the notice of the light readers of the age, for whoſe benefit they were penned. It is dedicated to Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of the county of Stafford, to whom the fair authoreſs is under *immeaſurable* obligations; and ſhe has addreſſed a prefatory letter to the Rev. William Johnſtone. This letter cloſes with a liſt of ſubſcribers, as their names were received, without any alphabetical arrangement or honorary diſtinction.

115. *A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Cathedral Chapel at* Durham, *on* Friday, February 13, 1801, *being the Day appointed for the General Faſt. By the Rev.* J. F. Goffier, *a* French *Clergyman.*

"THIS diſcourſe was delivered in the preſence of Eraſmus Arundell, Eſq. au

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and the Hon. Mrs. A. with whom the author has lived almoſt ten years, ſupported by their munificence, and honoured with their patronage. The author is happy in having the preſent opportunity to acknowledge his obligations to Lord and Lady Arundell, who firſt kindly received him when he came over, and have ſince, at different times, given him freſh proofs of their benevolence." (p. 3, n.) This is a plain, unaffected improvement of Job xiii. 5, applied to the preſent ſcarcity and war, of which the preacher endeavours to awaken a becoming ſenſe in his hearers, by what he himſelf feels on the occaſion as a fellow-ſufferer with both nations, his native and his adopted country. Gratitude coincides with Sympathy.

116. *The Thirteenth Annual Account of the Collation of the MSS. of the LXX Verſion. By* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Canon of* Chriſt Church.

ALTHOUGH the ſubſcription to this undertaking was diſcontinued at the end of the 12th year, the collator's obligation to deliver an account of advances ſubſequently made in it remains in force. He reports progreſs at Florence, Rome, Vienna, and Paris, beſides the Armenian, Sclavonian, and Georgian verſions, and a balance in hand of 366l. 16s. 9d.

117. *The Firſt Annual Account of the Publication of the LXX Collation. By the ſame.* "1801."

THIS is the opening of a new account of ſubſcriptions for the *publication* of that correct edition of the LXX verſion which Dr. H. has indefatigably and ſucceſsfully laboured on for many years, from more than 300 Greek MSS.; from 20 or more Coptic, Syriac, Arabic, Sclavonian, and Armenian MSS.; from 11 editions of the Greek text and verſions; and from near 30 Greek fathers; the whole to be compriſed in 4 volumes at leaſt, by a ſubſcription of 3 guineas for each volume, in the courſe of 4 years. The total amount of expences for theſe volumes, in paper and printing, is eſtimated at 827l.; of which 186l. is here ſtated to have been received in the courſe of 1800; and 546l. to remain in hand, after printing Geneſis, Exodus, and two-thirds of Leviticus. "With ſuch probability before him, the Doctor may be forgiven for preſſing on every friend of ſacred literature a moſt reſpectful but very earneſt entreaty to favour this publication with his beneficent aid, by becoming a ſubſcriber to it;" in which the Univerſity unite with him in requeſting the farther patronage of the publick to a work of ſo much importance.

118. *Picture of* Palermo, *by Dr.* Hager; *tranſlated by Mrs.* Mary Robinſon.

"THE author of this deſcription of Palermo having reſided two years in that city, at the requeſt of his Sicilian Majeſty, for the purpoſe of examining the Arabic MSS. of the abbate Vella, ſuppoſed to contain the hiſtory of the iſland under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, availed himſelf of that opportunity to draw up a ſhort account of its climate, cuſtoms, buildings, antiquities, &c. He hoped it would not prove unacceptable to the intelligent part of Europe, as the travellers who had previouſly deſcribed Sicily had none of them reſided more than a few days or weeks in the capital. The preſent reſidence of the court of Naples in Palermo will, it is believed, add conſiderably to the intereſt of a work which has been read with much avidity in the native language of the author." *Advertiſement*, we preſume, by the tranſlator now deceaſed. (vol. LXX. p. 1800.) The Sicilian autumn exhibits all the beauties of Tempé, with ſmall oranges, ſweet and ſour pomegranates*, and the Italian fig; the Arabian jeſſamin, the fragrant ceſſia, and the clove of Meſſina diffuſe their perfumes; no miſt or white froſt, no humid or dewy windows; and little uſe is made of ſtoves; myriads of flies hover about the rooms, and flock to the chandeliers of variouſly coloured paper. The almond-tree begins to blow early in December; and, towards the middle, the graſs grows green, and the flowers bloom in it; green peas, young radiſhes, large brocoli, and other vegetables are ſold in the middle of January, in which month the groves are full of oranges. The ſummer with a perpendicular ſun and continued drought is intolerable. Swimming is the univerſal practice; and ſnow is purchaſed in pennyworths by

* *Cartaſi*, the name of the four pomegranate, proves that it is a fruit of Carthaginian origin, reſembling the other pomegranate, which the Romans called *punica mala*. (p. 2.)

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the

the labourer. The wind called *Samum* approaches like the hot air which iſſues from an oven, about once a year, for about an hour; and the thermometer riſes immediately to an extraordinary heat; and when Count Borch was in Sicily, it reached 38½ of Reaumur's thermometer. Among the buildings at Palermo, the Viceroy's palace claims precedence, having been the abode of Roger, the valiant Norman, who drove out the Saracens, but employed Arabian artiſts to decorate this building, the chapel of which is ſtill adorned with Arabic inſcriptions. The librarian of the ſenator Angelini had prepared a deſcription of it for the preſs*. A Latin inſcription at the entrance ſays, that in 1142, at the command of Roger, a *time-piece* was made, which confirms the opinion, that thoſe machines owe their origin to the Arabians. The cathedral was built in the 12th century, when the Arabians were in poſſeſſion of Sicily; and appears like the Arabian moſques and caravanſeries in Hodges' Indian Views. In it was buried Frederick II. whoſe body on the opening of his porphyry tomb was found after 500 years as freſh as if alive, and deſcribed by Cardini, whoſe account is epitomized in the Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. lxxxii. Drums are uſed to proclaim feſtivals inſtead of bells. Bagpipers come into church in the middle of maſs, and blow their inſtruments. At Madrid may be ſeen canary birds in cages upon the high altar, which, as ſoon as the muſic commences, begin a loud cry, entirely diſcordant with the orcheſtra. At Palermo nuns are ſeen looking from the ſecond floor of a building, where the firſt floor is occupied by men. Youthful nuns are ſeen in carriages, or, under pretence of indiſpoſition, live in the houſes of their relations; ſtand in the balconies; and frequently enter into lively and even gallant converſations, till they obtain their ſecularization, and from the cloiſter paſs into the marriage bed. There are in Palermo alone 22 nunneries. Two-wheeled carriages, let for hire, ſlip through the ſtreets through the thickeſt crowds. Sedan chairs are as often uſed to carry dead corpſes to the grave unconcealed, as living perſons. Straw ſeats* are let to hire in churches; and the raggedeſt of the commonalty attend in the churches only to hear the muſic, and diſappear before it is half finiſhed. The ſtreets ſwarm after dark with ſuch ragged beggars, crying piteouſly, unheeded. Murders are common, and thoſe who commit them paſs unpuniſhed. On an elevated turret of the palace has lately been erected an obſervatory, but its horizon is not expanded on all ſides. From it Hack obſerved the comet 1798. The women are of middle ſtature, weak-ſighted, with coal-black or cheſnut-brown hair, black fiery eyes, and regular features. A ſlender ſhape, a full boſom, and a Grecian profile give the gazer an idea at the preſent day of that beauty which ſerved Praxiteles and Polycletus for models, and inſpired Acis with a paſſion for Galatea. They are educated in cloiſters till marriageable, frequently at 12; and become grandmothers at 30; and there are no young women ſervants. The only language which they learn beſides their own is a little French, and they read only their own writers and poets. The piano forte and guitar are their muſical inſtruments; and the melody of their ſongs ſounds like the Aſiatic ſtyle in the tone which is called technically *mol*. Their heads are never covered, except by a black veil when they go out. Silk ribbons or flowers are interwoven in their hair, and round their waiſts a light corſet, and over their necks amber or coral. The remainder of their dreſs is after the German or French faſhion. The fineſt muſlin with embroidery, point lace, gold chains, medallions, and trinkets from London and Paris ſet off their charms. Their deportment, their dancing, their attitudes diſplay ſomething attractively elegant; they reſemble the mimic graces of Lady Hamilton, which Rebberg at Naples has ſo well repreſented. Their converſation is lively; and, as their countenance is accompanied ſometimes by a ſoft languiſhment, at others by playful ſmiles, and frequently by vivid flaſhes of fancy, the tone of their voice is enchanting, and their preſence perpetually enlivens ſociety.—Many Arabian monuments and inſcriptions

* This will be the third royal chapel that has been entitled to a profeſſed deſcription. Our own St. Stephen's was the ſecond; and of the *ci devant Sainte Chapelle* at Paris we ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent who can procure us a copy, as we have formerly ſeen a review of it. Ed.

* Perhaps *baſſacks*; or, as called in ſome places, *baſſes*. Edit.

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inscriptions remain in Palermo. Cufic gold and silver coins are every day engraved; and Arabian diplomas are preserved in the ecclesiastical archives of this and other cities of Sicily; but the Sicilian writers lament the destruction of many Arabian writings by the Inquisition, so that no history remains of the Saracens while resident here. An Arabian palace, called *Azziza*, near Palermo is thought one of the objects most worthy of notice. The view of the sea is beautifully grand and diversified. The two theatres are well regulated, and furnished with well-delineated characters, instead of low pantomime or refined satire; but the clerical character is too much introduced on the stage. No crowds about the theatres, or danger of pickpockets, though the inhabitants are calculated at 70,000. Little regard is paid to foreign compositions, or even to foreign languages. The *improvisatore* have such a command of language, that they can return *extempore* an answer in rhyme to any subject proposed to them, and with a splendour of ideas and images conveyed in the most flowing language. Fencing matches are frequently exhibited, and more attended to than the best dancers. A small theatre is erected in summer near the sea, where men are dressed as women, but no *castrati* perform female characters; and mountebanks keep the people early in the morning from their occupations. At Palermo one must frequently wait a week before the arrival of a single vessel from the continent. The packet-boat comes from Naples every three weeks. Messina has been rebuilt quite regularly since the earthquake, and become one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, provided with most commodious hotels arranged according to the French and English fashion, and with a convenient theatre; while Palermo has still an antique appearance, the houses are built in an awkward, top-heavy style, with clumsy iron balustrades at the windows, and without a single tolerable inn: it is also extremely dirty, like Madrid; and is quite after the Spanish fashion. The other amusements are commerce and basset, and billiards, races of horses without riders, bull fights, and promenades in the Flora or flower garden, or on the sea shore. Among proofs that Sicily is not sufficiently enlightened, our author brings the short space of half an hour for hanging, the burial of a young woman who had recently expired, the neglect of persons drowned and of electricity, and the want of inns and travelling machines, which in the Neapolitan territory are no better. We are here told that Hakert travelled lately from Naples to copy the sublime prospects which surround the magnificent theatre at Taormina. The language of Sicily differs from that of Naples and Italy, and has a mixture of Arabic. "The Italian language owes its profusion of vowels to that of the Sicilians, and to those vowels it is also indebted for its sweet and melodious sound; for that offspring of the Latin should, like her sisters the Spanish, the French, and the Wallachian, be terminated by consonants. But in the court of Frederick II. when the Arabic was the learned language of Sicily, it received those vowels which sound so well in the dialogue of the Koran." p. 94. The earliest of the Italian poets were from Sicily; and, according to the testimony of Dante and Petrarch, were denominated Sicilians. Count Cagliostro was a native of Palermo, and as great a cheat as the Syracusan banker, who cheated Cicero's friend Canius; (Offic. III. c. 14.) and Vella is a more recent instance. (See our vol. LIX. p. 158, and vol. LXII. p. 908, and more traits of his imposture in this book.) Among the solemnities of Palermo, that on the festival of St. Rosalia deservedly maintains the first place: the general illuminations which follow upon it are wonderful. A similar ceremony is displayed in Constantinople when a *Donanmaw* is celebrated with illuminations for five, six, or seven nights, closed with a grand procession of the Sultan on horseback and his whole court. In the vaults of the Capuchins at Palermo, as at Rome, is a gallery of dead bodies; monks are there placed in an erect posture, covered with their *capuches*, their beards still pendant, and their persons still preserving the original form. The wall is symmetrically set with human bones; and the front of the altar is composed of teeth, strikingly resembling the Mosaic pavement of Pompeii. "The corpse is extended upon a kind of iron grate, where it remains six months over a swiftly gliding water, by whose rapid circulation of air it becomes perfectly dried: they then clothe it, and place it in a niche, on which is affixed the

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the name of the person so preserved, and the date of his death*. I once saw at Florence that singular representation of the dissolution of the human frame, which is there preserved in wax-work. It was executed in the time of Ferdinand II. of the house of Medici, and is known by the name of *lo Sfasfello*†. It is impossible for anything of the kind to be more perfect: the correctness of the execution, the selection of colours, and the perfect proportion of all the parts render that model, as well as its companion, which represents the plague, chef d'œuvres. These extraordinary works of the Abate Lumbo, their artificer, were again purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany at a considerable expence, his father, the emperor Leopold, having made them a present to his archiater, Dr. Laguasius. The public burial-place at Palermo is also remarkable. It forms a species of calendar, and every day in the year has its particular grave, where those who die on it are buried. The space allotted to each body is of an equal size. They form regular rows each month; and the burier may reckon the days by the number of the graves. There are likewise at Palermo places for the dead of a more antient description. In 1785, catacombs were discovered out of the gate of Ossuna, like those of St. Sebastian at Rome; but, as the corpses had their faces turned to the East, with Punic inscriptions affixed to them like those of Malta, Eryx, and Mozia, it is not doubted by Prince Torremuzza, that they were graves of the Carthaginians. Those of the Greeks are still more extraordinary. There may be contemplated those exquisite Greek vases, which have been erroneously considered as Etruscan, but are now proved to be of Grecian manufacture, having not only Greek inscriptions, but being also precisely similar to those which the English Graves and Paars found recently at Athens, and in the island of Milo. There are also graves of the Saracens, with inscriptions in the Carmatic characters."

The general character of society is not so free at Palermo as at Naples; yet the inhabitants of Sicily are neither haughty nor reserved. The English, who speak sparingly, and pay liberally, are peculiarly favoured with attention whenever they visit it. News is a long time coming from the Continent; and the papers are much restricted. Literary journals are concluded. Literary information is very scantily distributed; the little they do publish is on the great subject of literature. Yet even the ladies were heard to reason on Vella's different MSS.; and, though they scarcely understood a syllable of the subject, yet, from the scarcity of other topicks, they not only attempted to investigate but to judge the subject, and formed two parties, till the Bishop of Aleppo arrived from Rome and pronounced Vella an impostor. The country round Palermo is a circumscribed horizon and high mountains, on which every evening signals are given by blazing flambeaux; and under their bare surface are concealed all kinds of shells and marine productions, and fossil bones. The presence of the King of Naples in his Sicilian territory, however the necessity of his journey may be lamented as springing from political causes, still may be of great advantage in remedying or exterminating many political evils; such as the number of banditti monks and friars and lawyers, want of population and cultivation, and security from invasion, and undisciplined military.

* D'Orville.

† Greek, Εφικτος, *mortificatio, gangræna.* EDIT.

119. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Asiatic *Annual Register, &c. &c.* *(Continued from p. 347.)*

SIR William Jones, in his sixth Discourse to the Asiatic Society, takes notice of the ruins of Persepolis; the style of which, he justly observes, is very different from that of the Hindû architecture, which he endeavours to account for upon the hypothesis, that the Hindûs migrated from Irân, and that those buildings had been erected subsequent to the period of their emigration; an hypothesis which we conceive to be more specious than solid, but which we shall not now stop to investigate.

Of the sciences and arts of the antient Persians he observes, "that, though there be some loose accounts regarding them, *no complete evidence of them seems to exist.*"

The seventh Discourse treats of the Chinese; respecting whom he confines himself to a philosophical enquiry into their origin, which he traces to the same source as that of the Hindûs. And he observes, in our opinion with the most perfect accuracy, that the

Buddha

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Buddha of the Hindûs was unquestionably the *Foe* of China. There is indeed sufficient evidence now in our possession to justify us in saying without reserve, that the religion of the Chinese and Japanese is, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, the same in its principles as that of the avowed followers of *Buddha* in the island of Ceylon, in the Pegue or Burman empire, in Siam, and in Butan and Thibet. This religion is supposed to have been introduced into China about the first century of the Christian æra.

"Previous to which period," says Sir William, "they had an antient system of ceremonies and superstitions, which the government and philosophers appear to have encouraged, and which has an apparent affinity with some parts of the oldest Indian worship."—"As to the religious opinions of Confucius and his followers, a notion may be gleaned from the fragments of their works translated by Couplet: they professed a firm belief in the Supreme God, and demonstrated his being and providence from the beauty and perfection of the celestial bodies, and the wonderful order of Nature, in the whole fabrick of the visible world. From this belief they deduced a system of ethicks, which the philosopher sums up in a few words: 'He,' says Confucius, 'who shall be fully persuaded that the Lord of Heaven governs the universe, who shall in all things choose moderation, who shall perfectly know his own species, and so act among them that his life and manners may conform to his knowledge of God and man, may be truly said to discharge all the duties of a sage, and to be far exalted above the common herd of the human race."

In the eighth Discourse he takes a wide survey of the Borderers, Mountaineers, and Islanders of Asia. He commences in the Red Sea; and, after making some remarks on the Abyssinians, and paying a just compliment to the talents and accuracy of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, he encircles all Asia, observing the characters, languages, and religions, of the inhabitants of its principal islands and mountains; and concludes with a general description of the antient Greeks and Phrygians, and of the islanders in the Mediterranean.

His ninth Discourse, *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, forms a general corollary to the foregoing Dissertations, and is certainly the most ingenious, and not the least learned or finished, of his lucubrations on Asiatic literature.

Asiatic history, civil and natural, is the subject of his tenth Discourse. He informs us, with strict truth, "that all our historical researches have confirmed the *Mosaic* accounts of the primitive world." Respecting India, he says,

"That no Hindû nation but the Cashmirians have left us regular histories in their antient language; but that from Sanscrêet literature we may still collect some rays of historical truth. The numerous *Purânas* and *Itihâsas*, or poems mythological and heroic, are completely in our power; and from them we recover some disfigured but valuable pictures of antient manners and governments; while the popular tales of the Hindûs, in prose and verse, contain fragments of history; and even in their dramas we may find as many real characters and events as a future age might find in our own plays, if all histories of England were, like those of India, to be irrecoverably lost."

He then observes,

"That the first Purâna contains an account of the deluge, between which and the Mahommedan conquests, the history of genuine Hindû government must of course be comprehended. That as to the modern history of India, which commences with the Mogul conquests, we have ample accounts in Persian from *Ali of Yezd*, from the translations of Turkish books composed by some of the conquerors, and from *Gholaum Hussain*. From all these materials," says Sir William, "and from *these alone*, a perfect history of India might be collected by any studious man, who had a competent knowledge of *Sanscrêet*, *Persian*, and *Arabic*."

Having enlarged a good deal on these important topicks, he gives a sketch of the geography, chronology, and natural history, of Asia; on all of which he throws a new and clear light, which cannot fail of ultimately conducting us to the fountains of truth.

He concludes with the following remarks on the mechanical arts, which merit the peculiar attention of politicians and merchants:

"Europeans enumerate more than two hundred and fifty mechanical arts, by which the productions of Nature may be variously prepared for the convenience and ornament of life; and the *Silpaśâstra* (a Hindû work on the subject) reduce them to sixty-four, yet *Abul Fazel* (the celebrated author of the *Ayin Akbarry*), had been assured, that the Hindûs reckoned three hundred arts and sciences: now, their sciences being comparatively few, we may conclude, that they antiently practised at least as many useful arts as ourselves. Several Pandits have

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have informed me, that the treatises on art, which they call *Upavédas*, and believe to have been inspired, are not so entirely lost, but that considerable fragments of them may be found at Benares; and they certainly possess many popular works on that interesting subject. The manufacturers of sugar and indigo have been well known in these provinces for more than two thousand years; and we cannot entertain a doubt, that their Sanscrêet books on dying and metallurgy contain very curious facts, which might indeed be discovered by accident, in a long course of years, but which we may soon bring to light, by the help of Indian literature, for the benefit of manufacturers and artists, and consequently of our nation, who are interested in their prosperity."

The eleventh and last discourse, which Sir Wm. J. delivered about six weeks before his death, was on the Philosophy of the Asiatics, of which he gives a very full and copious account.

These Discourses must be esteemed the most valuable of all Sir Wm. Jones's writings. Taken collectively, they add largely to the stock of general knowledge; for they contain a variety of new and curious materials, whereby the philosopher may illustrate the history of man, and the politician may advance the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of nations. As to the style of these dissertations, it is always easy, flowing, perspicuous, and highly classical; sometimes rising into eloquence, and never sinking into tameness; yet it is occasionally tedious, owing to an extreme amplification of the periods.

The next Tract in the first volume of Sir Wm. Jones's works is a Dissertation on the Orthography of Asiatic Words, in Roman letters; a subject that ought to be strictly attended to by students in Oriental literature, as the caprice shewn by different writers in spelling Asiatic words has occasioned great confusion and many mistakes.

His next Dissertation is on the Gods of *Greece, Italy*, and *India*; wherein he enters into a most learned and ingenious investigation to prove the affinity between the systems of Polytheism that prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, and the popular worship of the Hindûs; and moreover to shew that, in fact, they resembled the strange religions of Egypt, China, Persia, Phrygia, Phenicia, Syria, and *perhaps* some of the islands and Northern kingdoms of *America*: that as to the Gothic system which prevailed in the Northern regions of Europe, it was not *merely similar* to those of Greece and Italy, but almost the same in another dress, with an embroidery of images apparently Asiatic. He then draws a curious parallel between the Gods of the *Indian* and European heathens, and infers from it, that a connexion actually subsisted between the old idolatrous nations of Egypt, India, Greece, and Italy, "*long before they emigrated to their several settlements*, and consequently before the birth of Moses; but that the truth of this proposition in no degree affects the truth and sanctity of the Mosaic history, which, if confirmation were necessary, it would rather tend to confirm." He concludes this dissertation with the following remarks, which we know to be founded in truth, and which the zealous advocates for the propagation of the Christian faith would do well to read with attention.

"As to the general extension," says he, "of our pure faith in Hindustân, there are at present many sad obstacles to it. The *Mussulmans* are already a sort of heterodox Christians: they are Christians, if Locke reasons justly; because they firmly believe his immaculate conception, divine character, and miracles of the Messiah; but they are heterodox, in denying vehemently the character of Son, and his equality, as God with the Father, of whose unity and attributes they entertain and express the most awful ideas; while they consider our doctrine as perfect blasphemy, and insist that our copies of the Scriptures have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Christians*. It will be inexpressibly difficult to undeceive them, and scarce possible to diminish their veneration for Mahommed or Ali, who were both very extraordinary men, and the second, a man of unexceptionable morals: the Koran shines indeed with a borrowed light, since most of its beauties are taken from our Scriptures; but it has great beauties, and the Mussulmans will not be convinced that they were borrowed. The Hindû, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the Gospel; but they contend that it is perfectly consistent with their *Sastras*: the Deity, they say, has appeared innumerable times, in many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the salvation of his creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others, yet we adore, they say, the same God, to whom our several worships, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if

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if they be sincere in substance. We may assure ourselves, that neither *Mussulmans* nor *Hindûs* will ever be converted by any mission from the Church of Rome, or from any other Church; and the only human method, *perhaps*, of causing so great a revolution, will be to translate into *Sanscrêet* and *Persian*, such chapters of the Prophets, particularly of Isaiah, as are indisputably evangelical, together with one of the Gospels, and a plain prefatory discourse, containing full evidence of the very distant ages in which the predictions themselves, and the history of the Divine Person predicted, were severally made public; and then quietly to disperse the work among the well educated natives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very salutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more than ever the strength of prejudice, and the weakness of unassisted reason."

An Inquiry into the chronology of the Hindûs comes next; and our author fathoms the subject with great depth of learning as well as with singular ability.

A most learned and scientific Dissertation on the Antiquity of the *Indian Zodiack* follows the above inquiry; and he has demonstrated, in the most satisfactory manner, in confutation of the opinion maintained by the ingenious *M. Montúcla*, "that the Indian division of the *Zodiack* was not borrowed from the *Greeks* or *Arabs*, but has been known by the Hindûs from time immemorial, and was probably invented by the first progenitors of that race, before dispersion."

His next Tract is on the literarure of the Hindûs, in which he gives a succinct account of the principal books extant among them, taken from a Sanscrêet book, intituled, *A View of Learning*, communicated to him by a learned *Pandit*. To this account he has subjoined an interesting commentary, shewing the progress which the Brâhmans have made both in *practical* and *speculative* knowledge.

(To be continued.)

120. Pien Hoe Ye; *Of lateral Lines, an Interpretation; or, An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chinese; *with an Analysis of their antient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; continued from p.* 342.

HAVING noticed Dr. Hager's publication in our last with some degree of jocularity, we shall give the learned author an opportunity of speaking for himself by a few extracts from his work; premising that he diffidently requests "indulgence for the inaccuracies of style in a language acquired in foreign countries, and which a residence of twelve months in England has not been sufficient to bring to perfection." (p. iv.)

The characters being written from right to left, the inscription in p. 343, (where for *Tit'sing* read *Tit'singh,*) is *verbatim* thus: "*Xang* of superior, *Pin* quality, *lei* lasting, *chun* fragrant."

"*Fo-hi*, the first emperor of China, (who is not to be confounded with *Foe*, the religious sect of India, otherwise called *Budha,*) is commonly said to have been the first inventor of writing in China; for, until his time, *knotted cords* were used amongst the Chinese; as they also were amongst the *Peruvians*, when America was first discovered, and still are in *Chile*, where, instead of letters, cords of different colours and knots are sent, to indicate the business intended. These are called, as in Peru, *Quipu.*" (p. v.)

"As the Chinese *Abacus* was chiefly employed for the sake of counting money, it is no wonder if the Chinese *tung-cien*, the only coins which, from time immemorial, the Chinese use, and, like the abacus, are reckoned by tens and multiples of tens, contrary to the coins of all other nations, the Japanese excepted, have in the middle a hole, which serves to string them together by tens, or multiples of tens, on a sort of packthread, for counting, after the manner of the sliding beads of the Chinese abacus, and the *knotted cords* of the earliest times. It is remarkable that the antient Roman abacus, as exhibited by *Vossius* and *Pignorius*, should be found so similar to the Chinese, as already has been observed by *La Loubere*, and shewn a century back in the *Philosophical Transactions* by a fellow of that learned society; who, however, was deceived in believing that the Chinese used to reckon from the left to the right; contrary to what is asserted by *Martinez* the jesuit, and others. There is not only this striking resemblance between the instrument for reckoning of the Chinese and the Romans, but, what is still more curious, a great similarity exists also between the Chinese and Roman numerals. The Romans, contrary to the custom of the Hebrews, and of the Greeks, expressed their numbers *one, two, three*, not by the first letters of the alphabet, but by I II III. The Chinese express them under the same form; but as in writing, contrary to the practice of the Romans, they observe a perpendicular order." (p. x—xii.)

"The antient character by which the Chinese expressed *five* is X. or *ten*, between two lines; indicating, as it were, by

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by it, that the number ten is divided in two. But what is more ſingular, and ſeems ſcarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three chief Roman cyphers I V X, or *one, five*, and *ten*, are denoted in Chineſe by the ſame ſounds." (p. xiii.)

"The antient game of the Greeks, ſuppoſed to have been invented by *Palamedes*, antecedent to the ſiege of Troy, has evident ſimilarity to the Chineſe *Cheſs*. The *five lines*, inſtead of ſquares, the ἱερὰ γραμμὴ, or *ſacred boundary*, the *five* Ψῆφοι, or *pebbles*, all exactly agree with the cheſs of the Chineſe." (p. xvi.)

"Dictionaries, when expreſſed with European characters, do not begin with A, the firſt letter of our alphabet, nor with B, the ſecond, the Chineſe not having a ſingle term commencing with either; they muſt begin then with CA, as the firſt word of the 350 Chineſe monoſyllables: and *Sir William Jones* was miſtaken, when he wrote at the beginning of a Chineſe dictionary expreſſed in European letters (now in the library of the *Royal Society*), it was a pity that it was not complete, upon ſeeing the firſt page commence with CA. This, as well as the ſubſequent Chineſe conſonants, has its appertaining vowel always underſtood, as in the ſyllabic alphabets of *India*, *Tibet*, and *Ava*, and contrary to thoſe *Mongols*, of whom *Bayer* aſſerts, that, in a new and ſingular way, they uſed only vowels in writing. The pronunciation of the Chineſe words is uſually expreſſed after the Portugueze method, it having been introduced by the Portugueze miſſionaries, who were the firſt viſitors of China. It differs from the Engliſh principally in this, that the Portugueſe *X* correſponds to *ſh*, whilſt the ſeveral vowels preſerve their native ſound." (p. lxxiv.)

A paradox of Mr. Raſpe, inſerted in Taſſie's Catalogue, is ſhewn to be futile.

The analyſis of the Symbols, &c. can only be deſcribed by engraving.

121. Old Nick: *a Satirical Story. In Three Volumes. By the Author of* "A Piece of Family Biography.

WE have read theſe volumes with much pleaſure, as they poſſeſs a ſpirit of humour and ſatire which agreeably reminds us of thoſe maſters of the human heart in that ſtyle of writing, Fielding and Smollett. To ſay that the preſent author will, throughout his production, bear advantageouſly a compariſon with them, it is not our intention to aſſert; but he certainly has approached more nearly to their manner, in ſketching characters, narrating adventures, and ſuſtaining converſations, than any writer that has fallen under our notice ſince their time. We think, however, that a more agreeable (if not a more taking) *title* might have been adopted: there are readers, we believe, who would throw the work aſide from this very circumſtance, though the Author, no doubt, thought it a DEVILISH good hit.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The ſuperb gold medal, ſtruck on the birth of the preſent King of SWEDEN, and by him preſented to the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, bart. ſhall certainly appear in our next; with the well-written Letter of Gen. WOLFE to Sir CHA. SAUNDERS; J. G.; &c.

Our Readers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Weſt, author of the Tale of the Times, &c. will very ſpeedily favour the publick with "Letters on the moſt important Subjects, addreſſed to a Young Man on his firſt Entrance into Life;" which are to be dedicated to the Biſhop of Dromore.

CURIOSITAS wiſhes for an explanation of a cuſtom obſerved by the Univerſity of Cambridge towards the judge who comes to their aſſize. As ſoon as he has opened his commiſſion, the vice-chancellor and proctors wait upon him, and the former preſents a parcel containing ſix pair of gloves, which the judge accepts, and gives to his marſhal.

A CORRESPONDENT particularly wiſhes to aſcertain the father of that William Taſwell, who was M. A. of Chriſt Church June 19, 1734, and rector of Wootton-under-edge.

TYPICUS will be obliged to any of our theological correſpondents who can inform him where he may obtain any publication on the ſubject of Scripture *Types* and *Anti-types*, comparing them together.

Much as we "tender the intereſts of the Church of England;" and with every poſſible reſpect for the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, we have no wiſh to be in his cuſtody; which we certainly ſhould be, were we to publiſh the furious attack on a popular Biſhop (grounded on the application of Dan. xii. 3, in the London Review, July 1800, p. 45,) which we have received from an old and very reſpectable Correſpondent at Manchester.

AN OLD FRIEND would be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's literary correſpondents who will favour him with a poetic tranſlation of the following lines of the poet Santecque, ſpeaking of an Hypocrite;

"Il paroît ſi dévôt, que, même d'aſſez près, [marets:
Quelquefois on l'a pris pour l'Abbé Deſ-
Il contrefait des yeux qu'on ne voit qu'à la Trappe; [trape.
Il n'eſt point de joli que ce fourbe n'attrape.
Tu ſais bien cependant qu'il eſt plein de fierté,
Jaloux, vindicatif, malin, traître, entêté"

VERSES

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VERSES, occasioned by reading the Divine Legation of Moses.

By the Rev. Mr. BANISTER.

TO raise the soul, and captivate the sense,
With all the powers of manly eloquence,
See Warburton arise! whose ample mind,
Enrich'd by learning, and by taste refin'd,
Explor'd the realms of science, and reveal'd
Those truths which pride and bigotry conceal'd.
At his approach illusive phantoms fly,
And those dark clouds which shade the mental eye.
His judgement strong, unravels every maze
Through which the artful Atheist fondly strays,
And leads the soul, from error's dangerous road,
To pure religion, as first taught by God.
See his bold pen the great designs unfold
Of legislators, fam'd in times of old;
Who all inculcated a first great cause,
Which rules the world by just and equal laws;
Which points its vengeance at the guilty breast,
And kindly succours virtue when distrest:
Hence sprung the sages' and the poets' dreams,
Of hell's dread empire, and Cocytus' streams,
Of monsters howling thro' the gloom of night,
Of spectres wan, who wicked souls affright,
And all the sad variety of pain
Reserv'd for vice, in Pluto's wide domain.
Hence too, the heartfelt pleasures virtue yields,
The Atlantic isles, and sweet Elysian fields;
Where spirits blest, now free from care and crime,
Partake of joys celestial and sublime:
Such were the doctrines legislators taught,
By fancy rais'd, on philosophic thought,
The ductile mind through Virtue's paths to lead,
And fill successful Wickedness with dread:
They saw that God was holy, just, and true,
And thence their schemes of moral duty drew;
But ah! what splendours strike our ravish'd sight;
The God appears, reveal'd in cloudless light:
E'en Moses self can scarce support the blaze,
And humbler mortals at a distance gaze;
While from the flaming mount the law is giv'n,
Sanction'd by all the Majesty of Heav'n.
Next let the mind pursue the wond'rous plan
Of man's redemption, and the mercies scan
Of God all-gracious; who in every age
Has rais'd the priest and prophet, bard and sage;
The moral duties to unfold, and draw
The human soul to feel Religion's law;
But chief the Prophets, who, their views sublime,
Extend through all the depths of space and time;
Who mark the rise of empires, and their fall,
And trace the hand of God, directing all.
At length the day, so long foretold, appears,
And heavenly Truth the mists of error clears;
We see reveal'd the Majesty Divine,
And God himself in great Messiah shine!
All doubts remov'd, the soul on Faith relies,
And pants ambitious for its native skies.
Such are thy labours, Warburton, to trace,
From earliest times, the wond'rous works of grace.
Exhausted Egypt spreads her learned stores,
And Greece the treasures of her wisdom pours,
To fill thy vast and comprehensive mind,
And raise that system, thy bold thought design'd;
While Genius sheds its animating ray,
And drives the mists of error far away.
Illustrious man! although my languid lays
Should prove unequal to record thy praise,
Yet shall my soul, with sacred truth its guide,
Admire thy talents, spite of pedant pride,
And all the mean attempts of envious hate;
Which checks that worth it dares not emulate:
And, while thy great example fills my view,
The glorious path thy book points out pursue.

VERSES,

Addressed to the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, *at their Anniversary Meeting, May* 7, 1801.

1. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.

WHILE Spring, exulting, owns the genial ray,
And softening Zephyrs greet the new-born May;
While, rich in beauty, Nature's gifts invite
Each sense to joy, each feeling to delight;
Say, shall not Bounty's charms display their power,
Bright as the Sun, refreshing as the shower?
Can her celestial influence impart
Less warmth, less rapture, to th' ingenuous heart?
Not all the views that strike our ravish'd eyes,
Wild woods, enamel'd vales, and azure skies;
Not all the vernal music of the grove,
Th' instinctive melody of artless love;
So charm the fancy, so exalt the mind,
As scenes that melt, that humanize mankind,
As the pure joy Benevolence inspires,
Her conscious energies, her sacred fires:
When o'er this favour'd spot her banners wave,
And mark the band, whose triumphs—to Love.

Lo! when by Fancy wak'd to new delight,
The child of genius wings his daring flight,

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Now

Now soars sublime, and spurns the earth below,
Now sinks depress'd, o'erwhelm'd by Want and Woe;
What generous sympathy can soothe his care? [despair?
What hand shall raise him, plung'd in deep
What friend his wounds can heal, his sorrows cheer, [is here:
Revive his drooping hope?—That friend
Hence flow the plenteous streams that comfort give, [live.
Restore his long-lost peace, and bid him

But see (more wretched still), the Bard, or Sage, [in age!
Whose fortune fails, whose genius droops,
His wit, his science, or his lofty lays,
Once gain'd the meed of universal praise.
Alas! when Want pursues, when Life declines,
Unheard he suffers, unlamented pines.
Too proud on private bounty to depend,
He shuns the patron; nay, he fears the friend.
How then shall worth like his assert its claim? [shame?
Who shall redress his wrongs, yet spare his
'Tis yours to search in Mis'ry's deep recess,
Unsought, to cherish, and unask'd to bless;
Chase pining Want, bid Shame's keen anguish cease,
And Life's eventful drama end in peace.

But why this needless lay?—With fond acclaim, [fame;
Britain now owns, and consecrates your
Where'er true Taste, true Science, greet their friends,
Her heav'nly sway Benevolence extends.
Here then the Muse her anxious toils may close, [pose.
And her fond votaries seek their lov'd re-
Propp'd by her zeal, and foster'd by her praise,
Your bounty struggled thro' its infant days—
Henceforth, each fear dispell'd, each danger past,
Firm, independent, it shall reign, and last.
So the fond parent bird, with watchful eyes, [nions rise,
Views her young brood on flutt'ring pi-
Directs their efforts with experienc'd skill,
While yet too weak to soar, or roam at will: [spring,
But when, mature in strength, aloft they
With juster confidence, with firmer wing,
She bids them, on their native pow'rs rely,
And pleas'd beholds them range the boundless sky.

II. *Written and recited by*
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

POETS were ever poor, the fact's allow'd,
Yet in their poverty they still are proud;
Proud in possession of an envy'd name,
And avaricious of the love of Fame!
But, when a lib'ral patronage has giv'n
A life of ease—the Poet's little Heav'n!
Grateful returns his ardent Muse has shewn,
And cast a lustre on the proudest Throne.
Let France, in happier days, this truth record, [sword;
When letters made more conquests than her
Colbert to Lewis gave a glorious name,
That still is murmur'd by the breath of Fame!
He made his master seem, to Europe's view,
The great Augustus, and Mæcenas too!
Made him the theme of ev'ry Poet's lays,
Who paid his bounty with unbounded praise;
The monarch's favour prone to over-rate,
They felt him gen'rous, and they made him great!
Though provinces were wasted, cities fir'd,
His splendid tyranny was yet admir'd;
France, though oppress'd, was flatter'd still to find
Her polish'd fetters dazzle half mankind;
And, while she view'd the splendour of his throne, [groan!
Forgot her chains, and smother'd ev'ry
Thus poets, to his vices reader'd blind,
Secur'd him from the curses of mankind;
Glorious they made the tyrant's reign appear, [stain'd spear.
And wreath'd a laurel round his blood-
Such powers to princely patronage belong!
And such the empire of immortal song!
Yet ostentation was the only spring,
That made a patron of a selfish king.
Your Bounty, though less brilliant to the eye, [sigh.
Seeks out Distress, and checks the Muse's
Like Chatterton, a gifted youth arose
Heir to his genius, and to all his woes!
Like him, by poverty and grief oppress'd,
Peace was a stranger to his torture'd breast;
Old in adversity, though young in years,
His scanty meal was moisten'd with his tears!
Unknown to Patronage, unknown to Fame,
With fainting steps to you the Wand'rer came;
You rais'd his head, and with parental care
Drove from his heart the dæmon of Despair!
Long may his gratitude inspire his lays,
And make your worth the subject of his praise!
But should an author, with malignant sneer,
Traduce your purpose, yet your friend appear;
If he is poor, who thus belies your plan,
Despise his malice, yet relieve the man:
So shall your bounty in his bosom smart,
And wash in deep remorse his venom'd dart!
When howling Discord, with her serpents fell,
Hopeless of Mischief, seeks her native hell,
When fair-returning Peace shall bless these isles,
And rose-lipp'd Plenty on our harvest smiles!
The great and rich, reliev'd from public care,
Will crowd to rescue genius from despair;
And, while they praise your efforts, will bestow
Still ampler means to succour latter'd woe;
Proud

Proud to reflect, on each revolving year,
That what they give can dry the Muse's tear;
To Learning's sons a ray of joy impart,
And cheer with hope the desolated heart!

My Muse, before she takes a long adieu
Of praise much lov'd!—because bestow'd by you!
Turns to the Baltic her admiring eyes,
Where Britain's flag in proudest triumph flies!—
When Northern foes, with long-engender'd hate,
Thought war-worn England verging to her fate;
Prepar'd to wound her, in misfortune's hour,
With triple force they league against her pow'r!
Within their narrow strait they brooding lie,
And dare her naval vengeance to defy.
But England's heroes prove their hopes are vain,
And force the boasted passage of the Dane.
When Glory calls, and Nelson leads the van,
To bar his way 's beyond the pow'r of Man!
For him to fight and conquer are the same—
His great historian, everlasting Fame!
None can the hero of the Nile withstand,
Though hostile fleets, protected by the land,
Present a barrier, that might well dismay
Nations who cannot boast Aboukir's day;
In vain do narrow seas our ships confine,
Nor leave a space for half the British line;
Whose straining eyes still keep in eager view
The glorious dangers of the gallant few!
In vain on ev'ry side the ramparts pour
Tremendous thunder from the hostile shore;
Triumphant Nelson gives the dreadful word,
And Denmark sinks beneath the hero's sword!
Yet in the hour of Fate the victors shew
Respect for courage in the vanquish'd foe;
And, while from ruin they preserve the town,
Extended mercy brightens their renown!

III. *Written by* I. D'Israeli, Esq. *and recited by* Edward Grubb, Esq.

Seraph of Earth! lov'd Charity appears,
And drops on human griefs celestial tears;
O come! thine eyes of dewy light unfold,
And wave thy tresses of ethereal gold!
Mark the warm blush upon her forehead sent,
Her hand outstretch'd, her listening head bent!
Hung round her knees a graceful group is seen;
She comes, and Famine's blasted heath looks green!

Her blest abodes each little village grace,
And restless vagrants find a resting-place;
See where Philanthropy her labour aids,
And opes to felon youths her schools and trades!
Lucina there, a splendid palace rears,
To calm the future mother's modest fears.
Sweet Charity! like Venus 'mid the waves,
Thou walk'st in beauty o'er the watery graves,
And, teaching man a Promethean art,
Bring'st fire from Heav'n—or wak'st it in his heart!
Within his grate, sits meagre Worth oppress'd,
Nor feels the sunshine playing on his breast;
Gently thy hand the little debt shall lend,
And give the social hearth a Father, Husband, Friend!

All, all, have felt the publick's anxious care,
And every Briton had a brother's share;
All but the letter'd few—the Bard, the Sage,
Those great contemp'raries of every age!
Who can forgive the present, while they trust
To the late justice of some gem, or bust;
Obscurely beaming, like their midnight oil,
They sink, with slow decay, in silent toil.

Yes! while th' immortal page their genius spread,
Ev'n then they fainted for a little bread;
Yes! in our country (Freedom's antient choice!)
Want strangled oft the Patriot's feeble voice;
And loud Renown has told of many a name,
The child, at once, of Famine and of Fame!
Ah! on the Press we muse with dread delight,
If they must perish who were born to write!

Bards, in whose breasts, with inspiration gay,
The Muses warble, and the Graces play,
Those gifted spirits of Aonian birth,
Crouch to the hand of Trade, and bend to Earth!
Or, blushless, dare the venal confer hold,
And barter glory (wretched men!) for gold!
Or bid their Muse, still flaunt about the town,
The dirty prostitute of half a crown!

Shall British genius mourn so long, and hide
The Sage's dignity, the Poet's pride?
Ah, better break the unregarded sigh,
With Butler languish, and with Otway die;
With Chatterton, in sullen vengeance brood;
With Collins, rage in Phrenzy's direful mood.

From ills like these, to save the virtuous man,
Patrons of Genius! is your rising plan!
Ah! sure the Artists of each finer grace;
The lov'd Preceptors of the human race;
All that dear train, whose studious hours impart
Th' illumin'd spirit, and the moral heart,
Claim from the public hand their mod'rate share;
Yes, 'tis their due!—they made us what we are!
And in a British audience still we see,
Their hands are liberal, as their hearts are free;

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Long, long endure, by generous spirits grac'd,
This festival of Charity and Taste.

IV. *Written and recited by* SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.

THIS favour'd isle of Freedom and Renown,
Which well Humanity may call her own,
Thro' many an age of Fame extended wide,
Has almost prov'd that mercy was its pride;
Whose shrines of pity, tow'ring to the skies,
More than its regal palaces surprize—
Nor on the public edifice alone
Does sweet Benevolence inscribe the stone;
But oft with stealth to Solitude withdraws,
And, self-approving, shuns a world's applause. [recess,
The mountain's height—the forest's deep
Her humbler characters alike impress.—
No pathless wood—no unfrequented wild—
But Gratitude has there some glowing child,
Whose sighs like unobstructed incense rise,
A meek, sincere, prevailing sacrifice!
Unseen, unpitied, Sorrow cannot roam,
For Sympathy will track the sufferer home.

Wide as Misfortune bids the tear to start,
Or silent Anguish wrings the human heart;
Broad as the air—and piercing as the ray,
That visits Nature from the orb of day,
Her good Samaritan is always found,
To minister a balm to every wound.

Our pious ancestors, who seem'd to try
What mercy best might balance misery;
By Observation and Experience taught,
This godlike virtue near perfection brought.
They smooth'd Life's rugged road thro' ev'ry stage,
From helpless infancy to helpless age.

The child that drew, unown'd, the vital air— [care—
Or lost, thro' Shame or Want, a mother's
Or half-endow'd, as niggard Nature frown'd,
Unblest with organs, or of sight or sound—
The tender Virgin of enchanting form,
Th' unsheltered lily, drench'd by many a storm,
Ere yet matur'd in Beauty's pride it grew,
Attractive only to the spoiler's view—
And the poor victim of seductive Art,
Whom fatal sensibility of heart,
By one false step, had doom'd thro' life to rove, [Love—
The houseless wanderer of unhallow'd
The tender mother, and the faithful wife,
Despairing of her unborn infant's life,
Whose pangs and sorrow, tho' to all decreed,
By Poverty were multiplied indeed—
The mind subdued by melancholy Care—
The shiver'd intellect of wild Despair—
And crimeless Penury, constrain'd to dwell
Oppression's captive in some dismal cell—
The snow-topt wreck of many a warrior brave, [wave—
Who hurl'd their thunders o'er the distant
And pale Disease, of Life the ling'ring drain,
Thro' all her thousand images of Pain—
For wants like these, they some asylum found: [bound.
Their pious labours knew nor rest nor
They heap'd what good their bounty could bestow
On the sad offspring of unletter'd woe:—
They sympathiz'd with ev'ry poor man's lot;—
The Man of Genius was alone forgot.
The sport of Fate, which Wit to Want allied, [nied.
And where it brain imparted, bread de-
While the poor peasant could his meal supply, [try;—
The rough-hewn son of thoughtless Industry,
Who little ask'd—his sturdy arm was sure,
With spade or flail that little to procure:
Pale-drooping Science, with precarious toil, [night oil.
Could scarce provide her with her midWhose heart refin'd, that swell'd with many a sigh,
Or e'er it could consent to beg, must die.
Unsought she never could her need proclaim, [Shame!
Conceal'd, 'twas Agony! but known, 'twas
At length this wretchedness attention drew;
The glorious privilege was left for you!
Oh! envied thought! Oh! exquisite employ! [joy!
Your proud distinction—your exclusive
Search not the records or of Greece or Rome [home.
For luxury of thought:—best found at
Say, can the glorious deeds their heroes wrought,
Or the stern virtues which their Sages taught,
Yield such sublime exuberant delight,
As warms and satisfies the soul to-night?

You on the waters cast your scraps of bread,
Which many a secret child of merit fed;
You saw them not—you trusted what was given, [Heaven.
And your work prosper'd, as approv'd by

So, ere the winter's cold, with liberal hand [land,
The Sower strews in faith the furrow'd
Hid for a while the future treasure lies,
Till vernal showers and autumnal skies
Call forth the springing blade, and swell the ear;
The promis'd plenty of the smiling year.
The Reapers now the nodding sheaves enfold, [gold.
Their loaded tops all burnish'd o'er with
With like success your mercy has been sown; [own.
But the bright harvest shall be all your

THE POET'S GRAVE;

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

YE, who low-bending o'er the tomb
For worth departed shed a tear,
Behold,

Behold, cut off in vigorous bloom,
A Scottish Bard repofes here.
Beneath the mould'ring turf he lies,
Who felt Ambition's gen'rous flame,
Who fickle Fortune could difpife,
And clim'd the proudeft heights of Fame.
Yet ah! in vain the Muſes fmil'd,
Nor e'en could Genius Fate repel;
Still known thro' life Misfortune's child,
At length in manhood's pride he fell.
Methinks I hear his burſting ſigh *!
I ſee his agony of ſoul,
When haggard ills in Fancy's eye
Uſurp'd calm Reaſon's weak controul!
Then gloomy terrors hope obſcur'd;
He ſaw, by dire deluſion led,
Himſelf in dungeon deep immur'd,
His wife, his children craving bread.
In vain Reflection ſooth'd his grief,
In vain the promis'd years of peace;
Till Heav'n in pity ſent relief,
And bade each earthly ſuff'ring ceaſe.
See now, with ling'ring ſteps and ſlow,
In Sorrow's mournful garb array'd,
The laſt ſad duties friends can ſhew
With martial rites and honours paid †.
Low bow'd with reſignation much
Around the Bard's untimely grave,
A tear bedews each manly cheek,
For pity beſt becomes the brave.
Yet hark! what ſhrieks invade the ear!‡
Ah! whence can ſounds like theſe ariſe;
O God! from yonder roof I hear
A mother's and a widow's cries!
Poor hapleſs babe, in ſorrow born,
Mid ſcenes of agonizing woe,
Not long thou hapleſs, thus forlorn
Shall be thy lot of life below!
Soon freed from ev'ry earthly care
Thy ſpirit wings its way to Heav'n;
Ah! ſpotleſs Cherub, plead that there
Thy father's faults may be forgiven!
O'er frailties here, which Envy pale
Delights to blazon and reprove,
The Muſe ſhall caſt Oblivion's veil—
And Mercy dwells with God above.
For thee 'mid Winter's ſtormy reign,
For thee ſhe weeps when Spring returns;
But when ſhall Genius bloom again,
Or Scotia hail a ſecond BURNS. M.

To a Daughter, on her Birthday,
May 26, 1801.

AT length one anxious thought is o'er;
For ISABELL's a child no more:
Sixteen's the age, my deareſt BELL,
As abler Poets ſometimes tell,
When, infant foibles ſwept away,
Reaſon aſſumes its potent ſway,
And, ripening with advancing years,
In native dignity appears.
Yes, BELL, with honeſt pride I ſee
This truth exemplified in thee;
And all a Parent's cares o'erpaid
By charms which grace my lovely maid.
Miſtake me not; you'll hear enough
Of dimples, ſmiles, and ſuch-like ſtuff,
From many an inconſiderate youth;
(Part compliment, though moſtly truth)
The charms I mean are, Innocence;
Sweet temper, unaffected ſenſe;
In pleaſures, lively, temperate, gay;
Harmleſs as lambkins in their play!
Theſe are the beauties that impart
Sweet comfort to a Father's heart;
Who lives to bleſs that Aweful Power
Which, in Misfortune's ſacred hour,
When, all my fondeſt wiſhes croſt,
The Mother of my children loſt,
Left not her orphans in deſpair,
But heard the lorn Survivor's prayer.
A prudent Mother's fondeſt ties
A Siſter's tenderneſs ſupplies;
And, whilſt inſtructive precept warms,
By bright example doubly charms.
Oh, BELL, reward this matchleſs Friend!
Let her attain the wiſh'd-for end;
To ſee your virtues hourly riſe,
To ſee you lovely, happy, wiſe;
Has been a Siſter's fondeſt joy:
Long may it laſt without alloy!
'Tis yours to bleſs her future years,
To ſhare her joys, diſpel her tears;
By every pleaſing art to prove
How ſweet are Gratitude and Love;
And, by Affection's genuine rays,
To chear an aged Father's days!

J. NICHOLS.

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* The ſenſe of his poverty and the approaching diſtreſs of his infant Family preſs'd heavily on Burns as he lay on the bed of death.—And when his reaſon was loſt in delirium, his ideas ran in the ſame melancholy train; the horrors of a jail were continually preſent to his troubled imagination, and produced the moſt affecting exclamations.

† The Gentlemen Volunteers of Dumfries determined to bury their illuſtrious aſſociate with military honours; and every preparation was made to render this laſt ſervice ſolemn and impreſſive.

‡ It was an affecting circumſtance, that, on the morning of the day of her huſband's funeral, Mrs. Burns was undergoing the pains of labour, and that during the ſolemn ſervice we have juſt been deſcribing, the poſthumous ſon of our Poet was born. This infant boy, who received the name of Maxwell, was not deſtined to a long life. He has already become an inhabitant of the ſame grave with his celebrated father.

Dr. Currie's Life of Burns.

Pr.

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Premiums offered by the Society, instituted at London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1801.

To the PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries, or Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by the voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will shew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Register, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

THE public are requested to take notice that the SOCIETY abide by the premiums offered in the 18th volume of their Transactions, for the setting of acorns, and planting of timber-trees, although such premiums are not here reprinted.

Class. 1. FOREST-TREES.

To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber-trees, between the 1st of October, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

3. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the SOCIETY on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

4. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall

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shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land of the foregoing description properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal. The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801.

5. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

6. OSIERS. To the person who shall have planted, between the 1st of October, 1800, and the first of May, 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new-kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

7. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres, the silver medal, or ten guineas. — *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1801.

8. The same premiums are extended one year farther. — *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1802.

*** *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificate. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantation, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

9. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801.

10. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

11. PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1801.

12. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1802.

13. REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

14. COMPARATIVE TILLAGE. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three of four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about 18 inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

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an average fixteen perches be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

15. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT, BROAD-CAST, DRILLED, AND DIBBLED. For the beſt ſet of experiments made on not leſs than twelve acres, four of which to be ſown broad-caſt, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equi-diſtant rows, in order fully to aſcertain which is the moſt advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expenſe of each mode of culture be fully deſcribed; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per buſhel, and alſo of the ſtraw, be produced to the Society, on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

16. SPRING-WHEAT. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall cultivate the greateſt quantity of ſpring-wheat, not leſs than ten acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of ſowing and reaping be noticed; alſo a particular *account* of the ſpecies, cultivation, and expenſe attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the ſame land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Wincheſter buſhel; and a ſample, not leſs than a quart, be produced to the Society, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1802.

It is ſuppoſed that ſowing wheat early in the ſpring will not only allow more time to till the land but leſs for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clear as a barley crop, and exhauſting the ſoil much leſs than autumnal ſowing. It may be ſeen in this volume that the wheat uſually ſown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great ſucceſs, ſo late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad ſeaſon.

17. BEANS AND WHEAT. To the perſon who ſhall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1ſt of December, 1801, and the 1ſt of April, 1802, the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than ten acres, with beans, in equi-diſtant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and ſhall have ſown the ſame land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1802; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an account of the ſort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre threſhed, the expenſe of dibbling or drilling, hand or horſe hoeing, the diſtance of the rows, and the quality of the ſoil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually ſown with wheat, be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in March, 1803.

18. BEANS. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall diſcover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not leſs than five acres, a ſpecies of horſe-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their ſeeds before the 1ſt of Auguſt; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expenſe attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Wincheſter buſhel, and a ſample of not leſs than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801. It is apprehended that, if a bean ſhould be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotſpur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great meaſure, eſcape the danger ariſing from the collier-inſect, or other inſects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the ſubſequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

19. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1802.

20. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNIPS. For the beſt ſet of experiments made on not leſs than eight acres of land, four of which to be ſown broad-caſt, and four drilled, to aſcertain whether it is moſt advantageous to cultivate turnips by ſowing them broad-caſt and twice hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-diſtant rows and horſe-hoeing the intervals; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expenſe of each mode of culture be fully deſcribed, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average fixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1803.

21. PARSNIPS. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall cultivate the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than five acres, with parſnips, for the ſole purpoſe of feeding cattle or ſheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land ſo cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the ſoil and weight of the produce on fixteen perches, and alſo of the condition of the cattle or ſheep fed with the parſnips, and the advantages reſulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1802.

22. ROTATION OF CROPS. To the perſon who ſhall, between the 10th of Auguſt, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate

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cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than sixty acres in the following rotation, viz. 1st, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening, cattle and sheep on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

23. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than forty acres; the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

24. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres; the silver medal. It is required that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number and kinds of cattle fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity and weight of the wheat and straw, be produced to the Society on or before the 1st day of March, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

25. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March, 1805.

26. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. — It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process; together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

N. B. *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pies,) and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

27. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

28. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-hearted cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

29. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 26. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

30. PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 26. and the *accounts* to be delivered in, on, or before, the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

31. PRESERVING POTATOES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels, at the least, have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and also that they have been used at table with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

32. MARINE

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32. MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than fifty-ſix pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ſix acres of land has been made according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

33. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of harveſting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than two ſheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ten acres has been harveſted according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

34. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analyſis of it; and who, having made a like analyſis of ſome poor land, ſhall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby aſcertaining the deficiencies of the poor ſoil, improve a quantity of it, not leſs than one acre, by the addition of ſuch parts as the former experiments ſhall have diſcovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cauſe of its ſterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the ſame after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each ſtate, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumſtances, together with the method made uſe of in analyſing the ſoils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical reſults of the analyſis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

It is expected that a quantity, not leſs than ſix pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved ſoils, be produced with the *certificates*.

35. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For the moſt ſatisfactory *account* of the beſt method of improving any of the following ſoils, being land lying waſte or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, ſand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not leſs than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

36. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than thirty acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before ſuch improvement be abſolutely uncultivated, and in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and that, in its improved ſtate, it be incloſed, cultivated, and divided into cloſes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land ſo improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expenſe attending ſuch improvement, the ſtate it is in as to the proportion of graſs to arable, and the average-value thereof, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

37. MANURES. For the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments, to aſcertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, uſed as top-dreſſings on graſs or corn land; viz. ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, night-ſoil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not leſs than two acres of land be dreſſed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the ſoil, quantity and expenſe of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

38. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

39. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society an account of the beſt method, verified by actual experiment, of gaining land from the ſea, not leſs than twenty acres, on the coaſt of Great Britain; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1ſt of Jan. 1796, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1801.

40. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1802.

41. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1803.

42. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt machine, to anſwer the purpoſe of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal diſtances and proper depths, the grain regularly delivered therein, and effectually covered; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at leaſt three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. Simplicity and cheapneſs in the conſtruction will be conſidered as principal parts of its merit.

43. MACHIN

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43. MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN. For inventing a machine to anſwer the purpoſe of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiouſly and cheaper than by any method now practiſed, provided it does not ſhed the corn or pulſe more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the ſtraw in ſuch a manner that it may be eaſily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at leaſt three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1801. Simplicity and cheapneſs in the conſtruction will be conſidered as principal parts of its merit.

44. THRESHING-MACHINE. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine by which corn of all ſorts may be threſhed more expeditiouſly, effectually, and at a leſs expenſe, than by any method now in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine* or a model, with proper *certificates*, that ſuch a machine has been uſefully applied, that at leaſt thirty quarters have been threſhed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

45. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory trials, of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the deſtructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by thoſe inſects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

46. DESTROYING WORMS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory trials, of deſtroying worms, or of preventing the deſtructive effects they occaſion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

47. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an eaſy and efficacious method of deſtroying the fly on hops, ſuperior to any hitherto known or practiſed, on not leſs than ſix acres of hop-ground, the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

48. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and moſt effectual method of curing the rot in ſheep, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furniſh accurate *accounts* of the ſymptoms and cure of the diſeaſe, together with the imputed cauſe thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, muſt be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

49. PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the moſt effectual method of protecting ſheep from being diſturbed and injured by flies; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be aſcertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

50. PROTECTING SHEEP. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall protect the greateſt number of ſheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, ſheds, or any other means, and give the moſt ſatisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages ariſing from the practice of protecting ſheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, ſheds, or any other means; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages ariſing therefrom, together with the expenſe, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

51. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1803.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* ſhall ſpecify the length of time the ſheep were ſo protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

52. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall erect the greateſt number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not leſs than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

53. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

54. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1804.

55. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall apportion to the greateſt number of cottages, already built upon his or her eſtate, any quantity of land, not

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less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

56. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

57. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

58. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the best method of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial; to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

59. PREVENTING THE DRY-ROT IN TIMBER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1801.

60. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best account, verified by satisfactory trials, of an efficacious method of preserving fresh water sweet, during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Accounts*, and full descriptions of the methods made use of, in order that it may be known that nothing injurious enters therein, to be produced to the Society, with at least thirty gallons of water so preserved and proper *certificates*, on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1801.

61. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full description of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1802.

62. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR ANIMAL OIL. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1802.

63. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1803.

64. MANUFACTURING TALLOW CANDLES. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112 lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12 lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1802.

65. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Dec. 1801.

66. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an account of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

67. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1801, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons

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43. MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN. For inventing a machine to anſwer the purpoſe of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiouſly and cheaper than by any method now practiſed, provided it does not ſhed the corn or pulſe more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the ſtraw in ſuch a manner that it may be eaſily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with certificates that at leaſt three acres have been [illegible] to be produced to the Society on [illegible] Tueſday in December, [illegible] in the con-

dates furniſh accurate *accounts* of the ſymptoms and cure of the diſeaſe, together with the imputed cauſe thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, muſt be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

49. PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the moſt effectual method of protecting ſheep from being diſtreſſed and injured by flies; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be aſcertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt [illegible] December, 1801.

[illegible] SHEEP. To the per-

iums in Chemiſtry, Dying, and Mineralogy.

[illegible] marketable ſpirit, from [illegible] gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of [illegible] of man or cattle, equal [illegible] the above quantity having been prepared, and [illegible]ity to the proof-ſpirit now [illegible] a ſample of not leſs than 28 lb. to be pro-[illegible]rate not higher than the [illegible]duced to the Society on or before the laſt [illegible]n corn or meſſes; the [illegible] Tueſday in January, 1802.

[illegible] hundred guineas. Ten [illegible]

[illegible], together with proper [illegible]

[illegible] *account* of the expenſe [illegible]

[illegible], to be produced to the [illegible]

[illegible] firſt Tueſday in Jan.

[illegible]TEAM. To the perſon [illegible]

[illegible]ſcover to the Society a [illegible]

[illegible] experiments, of [illegible]

[illegible] or ſaree of ſteam, [illegible]

[illegible]leſs fuel than has [illegible]

[illegible], provided that in [illegible]

[illegible]ut of the expenſes [illegible]

[illegible]ay be conſiderably [illegible]

[illegible] or thirty guineas. [illegible]

[illegible]he Society on or [illegible]

[illegible]January, 1802.

[illegible]E. For the beſt [illegible]

[illegible]per experiments, [illegible]

[illegible]g the ſmoke of [illegible]

[illegible]ginies, furnaces [illegible]

[illegible]ting metals, or [illegible]

[illegible]o prevent an- [illegible]

[illegible]o be produced [illegible]

[illegible] in January, [illegible]

[illegible] guineas. [illegible]

[illegible]To the per- [illegible]

[illegible] method by [illegible]

[illegible]nes, brew- [illegible]

[illegible]s, may be [illegible]

[illegible]cted in the [illegible]

[illegible] material; [illegible]

The *ac-* [illegible] to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute, ſuperior to [illegible] the me- [illegible] any hitherto known for the baſis of paint, [illegible]red, and [illegible] equally proper for the purpoſe as the white [illegible], to be [illegible] lead now employed; ſuch ſubſtitute not [illegible] the firſt [illegible] to be of a noxious quality, and to be af-[illegible]forded at a price not materially higher than [illegible]To the [illegible] that of white lead; the gold medal, or one [illegible]to the [illegible] hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſti-[illegible]r tar, [illegible]tute, not leſs than 50 lb. weight, with an [illegible]holm [illegible] *account* of the proceſs uſed in preparing it, [illegible]duce [illegible] and *certificates* that at leaſt one hun-[illegible]one [illegible] weight has been manufactured [illegible]ſti- [illegible] to the Society on [illegible]ith [illegible]

73. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the cheapeſt and moſt effectual method of printing or ſtaining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above proceſs has been advantageouſly uſed on ten pieces of callico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the callico ſo printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid ſtate, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

74. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated proceſs of the decoction of weld on alumine and the ſolutions of indigo by earths or alcaline ſalts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

75. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the perſon who ſhall produce

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

land, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, North Wales, (large and small,) Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, and Worcestershire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1800, the natural history of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully, and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

and the first of January, 1802, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams,) of good and united paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801; superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may [illegible] by any person on application to [illegible], and

Premiums for Mineralogy and the Polite Arts. 461

common exposure to strong light, damps, potions, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

dud noisome vapours.

77. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

78. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and different specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

79. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who prepares the largest quantity (not less than [illegible]) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not less than [illegible], to the last sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Certificates must be given that the above quantity of acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1803.

80. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity (not less than one hundred weight, [illegible] of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method superior to those hitherto published; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Certificates of the above facts must have been prepared, and a sample of not less than [illegible] lb., to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

81. BAR-IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than [illegible] tons, from pig-iron, by the process commonly called the *Swedish method*, and which shall be found, on trial, to be equal to the best Swedish bar-iron, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Certificates that not less than [illegible] tons have been made, with a full detail of the process, and a sample of the iron so made, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

82. The same premium is extended one year further. The description and certificates to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1803.

83. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Certificates that not less than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

84. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily-fusible, composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper certificates of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

86. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the best drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or bister, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses in their own right of Great Britain or Ireland, [illegible]

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gallons, of a clean marketable ſpirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in ſtrength or quality to the proof-ſpirit now in uſe, and at a rate not higher than the ſpirit produced from corn or melaſſes; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the ſpirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expenſe and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

68. INCREASING STEAM. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increaſing the quantity or force of ſteam, in ſteam-engines, with leſs fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenſes in uſing ſteam-engines may be conſiderably leſſened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

69. DESTROYING SMOKE. For the beſt account, aſcertained by proper experiments, of a cheap method of burning the ſmoke of fires belonging to ſteam-engines, furnaces employed in calcining or ſmelting metals, or other large works, in order to prevent annoyance to the neighbourhood, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

70. CONDENSING SMOKE. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt method by which the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, brew-houſes, ſugar-houſes, or furnaces, may be advantageouſly condenſed and collected in the form of tar, or ſome other uſeful material; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates* of the method having been ſucceſsfully employed, and ſpecimens of the materials produced, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

71. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute for vegetable tar, equal in all its properties to the beſt Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at leaſt one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the beſt foreign tar, together with an *account* of the proceſs, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

72. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the perſon who ſhall prepare in the moſt concentrated form, ſo as to be eaſily portable, and at a price applicable to the purpoſes of manufactures, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable ſubſtances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

73. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the cheapeſt and moſt effectual method of printing or ſtaining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above proceſs has been advantageouſly uſed on ten pieces of callico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the callico ſo printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid ſtate, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

74. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated proceſs of the decoction of weld on alumine and the ſolutions of indigo by earths or alcaline ſalts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

75. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute, ſuperior to any hitherto known for the baſis of paint, equally proper for the purpoſe as the white lead now employed; ſuch ſubſtitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than 50 lb. weight, with an *account* of the proceſs uſed in preparing it, and *certificates* that at leaſt one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

76. RED PIGMENT. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a full and ſatisfactory proceſs for preparing a red pigment, fit for uſe, in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the beſt Carmines and Lakes now known or in uſe, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of ſuch colour, and a full diſcloſure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

N. B. It is not required that the colour ſhould reſiſt the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common

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common expoſure to ſtrong light, damps, and noiſome vapours.

77. ULTRAMARINE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the beſt prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the ſame as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

78. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the moſt correct analyſis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analyſis and ſufficient ſpecimens to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

79. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the perſon who ſhall prepare the largeſt quantity (not leſs than one ton) of ſulphuric acid from ſulphur, without any nitric ſalt, of a ſpecific gravity, not inferior to the beſt ſulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than the above quantity of ſuch an acid has been prepared, together with a ſample, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

80. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare, in Great Britain, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of any ſalt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method ſuperior to thoſe hitherto practiſed; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 *lb.* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

81. FINE BAR-IRON. To the perſon, in Great Britain, who ſhall make the greateſt quantity of bar-iron, not leſs than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the beſt iron imported from Sweden or Ruſſia, and as fit for converting into ſteel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

82. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a cheap compoſition, ſuperior to any now in uſe, which ſhall effectually preſerve wrought iron from ruſt, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full deſcription of the method of preparing the compoſition, with *certificates* that it has ſtood at leaſt two years unimpaired, being expoſed to the atmoſphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the compoſition, on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

83. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The deſcription and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

84. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt method of purifying or refining block-tin, ſo as to render it fit for the fineſt purpoſes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the proceſs, and a quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of the tin ſo refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

85. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the cheapeſt, ſafeſt, moſt durable, and moſt eaſily-fuſible, compoſition, fit for the purpoſe of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware ſo glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having ſucceeded, and a ſample of the materials made uſe of, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

86. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, ſons or grandſons of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

87. The ſame in ſilver for the next in merit.

88. The ſame premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

89. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the gold medal.

90. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal.

91. The ſame premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for ſuch of the nobility

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nity and gentry as may hereafter become patrons, or patronesses of the arts; persons profeſſing any branch of the polite arts, or any buſineſs dependent on the arts of deſign, or the ſons or daughters of ſuch perſons, will not be admitted candidates in theſe claſſes.

92. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the beſt outline, after an original group or caſt, in plaſter, of human figures, by perſons of either ſex, under the age of ſixteen, the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

93. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet.

N. B. Theſe drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

94. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the beſt drawing of a landſcape after nature, by perſons of either ſex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

95. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet. Each candidate muſt mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings muſt be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the beſt hiſtorical drawing, being an original compoſition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not leſs than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter, and to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the gold pallet.

97. For the next in merit, the greater ſilver pallet.

98. STROKE-ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the beſt ſtroke-engraving, publiſhed in the year 1801, of an hiſtorical ſubject, the ſize of the plate not leſs than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſion to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

99. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

100. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt original pattern in a new taſte, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers, by perſons of either ſex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

101. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

102. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt pattern, in a new ſtile, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers for garment-work; the ſilver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

103. ENGRAVING ON WOOD. For the beſt engraving on wood, for illuſtrating works in arts or ſciences, or for decorating books, and capable of being worked with the letter-preſs; the ſilver medal. The engraving, and two or more impreſſions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſions from that engraving to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 104,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Eſq.

104. SCULPTURE. For the beſt baſſo-relievo in terra-cotta, the ſubject taken from the Iliad of Homer, and conſiſting of not fewer than three human figures, the height of the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1803; a ſilver medallion, with the following engraved inſcription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampſtead, Eſq.* The baſſo-relievo to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

105. BRONZES. For the beſt drapery-figure or group caſt in bronze; if a ſingle figure, not leſs than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not leſs than nine inches; and which will require the leaſt additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. The caſt to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole proceſs.

106. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall complete and publiſh an accurate ſurvey of any one county in England or Wales, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a mile, for which rewards have not already been given by the Society; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of the ſurvey, and that it was begun after the 1ſt of June, 1797, together with the map, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802. The map to which the premium ſhall be adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The Society is already in poſſeſſion of ſurveys of the following counties, viz. Bedford-

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ford, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, North Wales, (large and small,) Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, and Worcestershire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1800, the natural history of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

108. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

109. CLOTH HOP-STALKS OR BINES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards, of cloth, at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England of that material; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the register.

110. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

111. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1803, and the first of January, 1804, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams,) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-haulm, paper, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the register.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

112. TANNED PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1801, shall take the greatest number of porpoises, on the coast of Great Britain, by gun-harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

113. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1800, not less than thirty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.

114. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

115. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall take the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the taking such whales, and that they were

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unity and gentry as may hereafter become patrons, or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

92. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the best outline, after an original group or cast, in plaister, of human figures, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the principal figure not less than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the greater silver pallet.

93. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

N. B. These drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

94. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing of a landscape after nature, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the greater silver pallet.

95. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings must be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister, and to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the gold pallet.

97. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

98. STROKE-ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the best stroke-engraving, published in the year 1801, of an historical subject, the size of the plate not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

99. For the next in merit, the silver medal, on similar conditions.

100. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of callico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

101. For the next in merit, the silver medal, on similar conditions.

102. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of callico-printers for garment-work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

103. ENGRAVING ON WOOD. For the best engraving on wood, for illustrating works in arts or sciences, or for decorating books, and capable of being worked with the letter-press; the silver medal. The engraving, and two or more impressions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802; and the impressions from that engraving to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 104,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Esq.

104. SCULPTURE. For the best basso-relievo in terra-cotta, the subject taken from the Iliad of Homer, and consisting of not fewer than three human figures, the height of the principal figure not less than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; a silver medallion, with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The basso-relievo to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

105. BRONZES. For the best drapery-figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

106. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall complete and publish an accurate survey of any one county in England or Wales, on a scale of not less than one inch to a mile, for which rewards have not already been given by the Society; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of the survey, and that it was begun after the 1st of June, 1797, together with the map, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1802. The map to which the premium shall be adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The Society is already in possession of surveys of the following counties, viz. Bedford-

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ford, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, North Wales, (large and small,) Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, and Worcestershire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1800, the natural history of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

108. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

109. CLOTH HOP-STALKS OR BINES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards, of cloth, at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England of that material; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the register.

110. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

111. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1801, and the 1st of January, 1802, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams,) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the register.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

112. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1801, shall take the greatest number of porpoises, on the coast of Great Britain, by gun-harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

113. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1800, not less than three tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.

114. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

115. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were

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dustry and gentry as may hereafter become patrons, or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

92. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the best outline, after an original group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the principal figure not less than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the greater silver pallet.

93. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

N. B. These drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

94. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing of a landscape after nature, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the greater silver pallet.

95. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings must be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or bister, and to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; the gold pallet.

97. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

98. STROKE-ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the best stroke-engraving, published in the year 1801, of an historical subject, the size of the plate not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

99. For the next in merit, the silver medal, on similar conditions.

100. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of callico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

101. For the next in merit, the silver medal, on similar conditions.

102. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of callico-printers for garment-work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

103. ENGRAVING ON WOOD. For the best engraving on wood, for illustrating works in arts or sciences, or for decorating books, and capable of being worked with the letter-press; the silver medal. The engraving, and two or more impressions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802; and the impressions from that engraving to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 104,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Esq.

104. SCULPTURE. For the best basso-relievo in terra-cotta, the subject taken from the Iliad of Homer, and consisting of not fewer than three human figures, the height of the principal figure not less than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1802; a silver medallion, with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The basso-relievo to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

105. BRONZES. For the best drapery-figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

106. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall complete and publish an accurate survey of any one county in England or Wales, on a scale of not less than one inch to a mile, for which rewards have not already been given by the Society; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of the survey, and that it was begun after the 1st of June, 1797, together with the map, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1802. The map to which the premium shall be adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The Society is already in possession of surveys of the following counties, viz. Bedford,

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ford, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, North Wales, (large and small,) Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, and Worcestershire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1800, the natural history of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully, and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

108. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1801; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

109. CLOTH HOP-STALKS OR BINES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards, of cloth, at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England of that material; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the register.

110. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twelve guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

111. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1801, and the 31st of January, 1802, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams,) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to substance such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettle, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the register.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

112. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1801, shall take the greatest number of porpoises, on the coast of Great Britain, by gun-harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

113. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great Britain, in the year 1800, not less than thirty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.

114. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1802.

115. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were

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were actually taken in the year 1800; ſigned by the maſter, or by the mate when the claim is made by the maſter; to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

116. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society a model, ſhewing a method of driving bolts into ſhips, particularly thoſe of copper, without ſplitting the head or bending them, with more diſpatch, in all directions, and tighter, than by any means hitherto known or in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The model, with *certificates* that a machine on the ſame conſtruction has been uſed to advantage, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

117. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society the beſt conſtructed mill for grinding corn for the uſe of private families, or pariſh-poor; the conſtruction to be ſuch as to render the working of the mill eaſy and expeditious, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been uſed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. Cheapneſs and ſimplicity will be conſidered as eſſential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

118. MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine for raiſing coals, ore, &c. from mines, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and which ſhall produce the effect at a leſs expenſe than thoſe already known or in uſe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the ſame conſtruction has been advantageouſly uſed, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1802.

119. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more ſimple, conſtruction than any hitherto known or in uſe, for raiſing water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not leſs than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

120. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt and cheapeſt machine for making bricks, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, whereby the labour and expenſe of making bricks in the uſual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminiſhed; forty guineas. A model, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the ſame conſtruction, has been uſed to good effect for the purpoſe of making bricks, and that at leaſt one hundred thouſand ſtatute-bricks have been made therewith, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

121. BORING ROCKS IN ORDER TO BLAST THEM. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a more cheap, ſimple, and expeditious, method, than any hitherto known or in uſe of boring and blaſting rocks in mines, ſhafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practiſed with ſucceſs, with a full deſcription thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

122. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall invent and bring to perfection the moſt effectual method of ſo conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the buſineſs of making gunpowder, as to prevent exploſion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promiſes, in the opinion of the beſt judges concerned in ſuch works, to anſwer the purpoſe intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. As an encouragement to perſons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any ſhould be made on the preſent method of conducting the buſineſs of gunpowder making, which fall ſhort of the total prevention of exploſion, and they are ſent to the Society for the ſake of humanity, the papers ſo ſent in will receive due conſideration, and ſuch bounty or reward will be beſtowed thereon as they appear to merit.

123. MILL-STONES. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover, in Great Britain, a quarry of ſtone fit for the purpoſes of mill-ſtones, for grinding wheat, and equal in all reſpects to that ſtone known by the name of French burr; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A pair of mill-ſtones, at leaſt three feet eight inches diameter, with an account of the ſituation of the quarry, and *certificates* that not fewer than two pair of ſuch mill-ſtones have been effectually uſed for grinding wheat, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

124. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURERS. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method of heating rooms, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and at a moderate expenſe, for the purpoſes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, ſo as to avoid the neceſſity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the ſmoke, whereby the danger from ſuch tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model,

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A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1802.

125. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, work-houses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

126. NUTMEGS. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

127. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

128. CINNAMON. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity, not less than twenty pounds weight, of cinnamon, being the growth of some of the islands in the West Indies belonging to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cinnamon brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

129. CLOVES. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1800, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal; or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

130. The same premium is extended one year farther. Samples and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

131. PLANTATIONS OF BREAD-FRUIT-TREES. To the person who shall have raised in any of the islands of the West Indies subject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, between the 1st of January, 1800, and the 1st of January, 1801, the greatest number of bread-fruit-trees, not fewer than one hundred, and properly fenced and secured the same, in order to supply the fruit to the inhabitants; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Proper *accounts* and *certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the methods made use of in cultivating the plants and securing the plantation, and that the trees are in a growing and thriving state at the time of signing such certificates, to be produced to the Society, with samples of the fruit, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

132. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

133. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama-islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1798, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

134. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such certificates, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1802.

135, 136. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1803.

137, 138. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced

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produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

138. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802.

140. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1803.

141. BOTANIC GARDEN IN THE BAHAMA-ISLANDS. To the person who, before the 1st of January, 1801, shall have set apart, and, at his own private expence, shall have properly fenced and cultivated the greatest quantity of ground, not less than five acres, in any of the Bahama-Islands, as a botanic garden, for the purpose of making experiments in the culture of those articles which are the peculiar production of the tropical climates, and which may tend to promote the commerce and manufactures of this country; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. It is required that any person claiming the foregoing premium should produce to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1802, a *certificate* from the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the Bahama-Islands for the time being, of his having complied with the above requisitions, and that the garden is in a proper state of culture at the time of signing such certificate.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

142. BHAUGULPORE-COTTON. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which clothes are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and free from the seed, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

143. The same premium is extended one year further. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

144. ANNATTO. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

145. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1803.

146. TRUE COCHINEAL. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1802.

147. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *samples* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

148. CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. To the person who shall sow with hemp (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than ten acres statute-measure, in the year 1801; and shall, at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

149. To the person who shall sow with hemp (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five acres statute-measure, in the year 1801, and shall, at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account of the expence, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with twenty-eight pounds of the hemp and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1802.

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150. To the perſon, in Upper Canada, who ſhall ſow with hemp, in the manner above-deſcribed, and with the ſame *certificates* and *ſamples*, the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than one acre; the ſilver medal. It is required that an accurate *account* of the expence of the culture, the nature of the ſoil, and quantity of the produce, be ſent with the *certificates*.

151, 152, 153. The ſame premiums are extended one year further. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be tranſmitted to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in Feb. 1803.

154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159. Premiums, exactly ſimilar in all reſpects to thoſe held out for the province of Upper Canada, are alſo offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the ſame period.

160. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the perſon or perſons who ſhall, before January, 1802, have the greateſt quantity of white herrings, not leſs than thirty barrels, according to the method practiſed by the Dutch, and equal in all reſpects to the beſt Dutch herrings, the ſame being caught in the Britiſh ſeas and cured in a Britiſh veſſel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

161. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than fifteen barrels, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A ſixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the ſame manner as the ſpecimen, together with a full deſcription of the proceſs employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, MAY 1, 1801.

ORDERED,

That the ſeveral Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society ſhall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1802, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon preciſely, to receive the ſame; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Diſtribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to thoſe who are about to leave the Kingdom.

In Caſes where the Society may think fit to admit Excuſes for not attending in Perſon, Deputies may be ſubſtituted to receive the Rewards, provided ſuch Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the ſuperior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to thoſe inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requeſted to obſerve, that if the *means*, by which the reſpective objects are effected, do require an expenſe or trouble too great for *general purpoſes*, the Society will not conſider itſelf as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reſerves the power of giving in all caſes ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be aſſured the Society will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and, on the inſide, the claimant's name and addreſs; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſement are fully complied with.

No papers ſhall be opened, but ſuch as ſhall gain premiums, unleſs where it appears to the Society abſolutely neceſſary for the determination of the claim; all the reſt ſhall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years; after which time, if not demanded, they ſhall be publicly burnt, unopened, at ſome meeting of the Society.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, ſhall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof ſhall be given to the Society.

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All the premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain and Ireland, unleſs expreſſly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims ſhall be determined as ſoon as poſſible after the delivery of the ſpecimens.

No perſon ſhall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purpoſes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a perſon applying for a bounty, being detected in any diſingenuous method to impoſe on the Society, ſhall forfeit ſuch bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain premiums or bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public diſtribution of rewards.

No member of this Society ſhall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatſoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all caſes, expected to furniſh a particular account of the ſubject of their claims; and, where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they ſhould be expreſſed, as nearly as poſſible, in the words of the reſpective advertiſements, and be ſigned by perſons who have a poſitive knowledge of the facts ſtated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in conſequence of ſpecimens produced, the Society mean to retain ſuch part of thoſe ſpecimens as they may judge neceſſary, making a reaſonable allowance for the ſame.

No candidates ſhall be preſent at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until ſuch claims are adjudged, unleſs ſummoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of ſcientific and practical men upon any of the ſubjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a ſmaller ſcale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extenſive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter addreſſed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.*

As the acres of different diſtricts vary in extent, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Society mean ſtatute-acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their liſt of premiums; and they requeſt that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto. The Society alſo deſire that the papers on different ſubjects ſent in to them may be full, clear, explicit, and fit for publication.

*** In caſe any perſon ſhould be inclined to leave a ſum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpoſe:

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the ſum of upon condition and the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the ſame to the collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themſelves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which ſaid ſum of I will and deſire may be paid out of my perſonal eſtate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable deſigns of the Society.

By Order of the Society.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

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H. OF LORDS.

March 20.

Earl *Darnley*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, commented upon the various topics as connected with the important ſubject of his motion on the State of the Nation; and, having embraced all the recent political events that have occurred, concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the State of the Nation."

The Duke of *Montroſe* denied that there was any neceſſity for the inquiry, and pointed out the injury ſuch inquiry would do to the country if permitted to take place. Lords *Grenville*, *Eldon*, *Auckland*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, were of the ſame opinion.

The Earls of *Carliſle*, *Carnarvon*, *Moira*, and *Fitzwilliam*, the Marquiſſes of *Lanſdowne* and *Buckingham*, and Lord *Holland*, were for the inquiry.

On a diviſion, the numbers appeared, for the motion 25, againſt it 107.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Iriſh Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion, and the Iriſh Martial Law bills, were paſſed, after a long debate on the latter.

March 21.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from Yorkſhire againſt the great conſumption of oats by pleaſure horſes; which was referred to the Proviſion Committee.

The *Attorney General* preſented a petition from the pariſhes of Whitehaven, ſtating that ſeveral rates for the poor had been quaſhed by Lord Lonſdale, on account of a trivial error; and praying the repeal of the laws which required thoſe neceſſary requiſites in point of form.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

The Royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Iriſh Martial Law and Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion bills, and ſeveral tax and other bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Attorney General* preſented a bill, for the more effectual collection of the poor's rates, which was read the firſt time.

March 25.

Mr. *Grey* made his promiſed motion reſpecting the State of the Nation, which he preſaced in a long ſpeech, adverting to all the circumſtances of the War, the Finances, Treaties with Foreign Powers, the Northern Confederacy, &c.; in all which, he imputed groſs error and impropriety of conduct to Miniſters. He concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the State of the Nation."

Mr. *Dundas* defended the late adminiſtration with regard to the war. He ſtated our ſucceſſes from 1793 to the preſent time. The number of ſhips, he ſaid, taken from the enemy amounted to 78 ſhips of the line, 181 frigates, 224 ſmaller veſſels, 743 French, 15 Dutch, and 76 Spaniſh privateers. Mr. Dundas went minutely into our military operations, maintaining the wiſdom of the meaſures generally purſued.

Lord *Temple* paid many compliments to the late adminiſtration, but ſpoke in terms of unqualified cenſure of the preſent. His Lordſhip, as well as Sir *William Young*, were for the enquiry.

Mr. *Pitt* defended the conduct of himſelf and colleagues in carrying on the war, ſpoke of the merits of the new miniſtry, and maintained their claims to the confidence of the people. He left no part of Mr. Grey's ſpeech unanſwered, and concluded with giving his opinion againſt the neceſſity of an inquiry.

Mr. *Fox* followed Mr. Pitt; he alſo embraced all the topics of the War, &c. giving his arguments a turn in favour of the motion, which he ſupported.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. Addington) made a few obſervations on what fell from the Hon. Gentleman who preceded him; and ſaid, it was by no means fair to prejudge him and his colleagues. Reſpecting the queſtion of Peace, he obſerved, that his Majeſty's miniſters were diſpoſed and determined to take ſuch ſteps as they conceived to be calculated for Peace. No form of Government in France ſhould be an obſtruction to negociation; and, with this diſpoſition on the part of this country, the ſucceſs of the attempt would depend wholly on the terms. He then entered into the ſubject of neutral veſſels, and concluded by declaring himſelf againſt the motion.

Sir *Gregory Page Turner* and Mr. *Dent*, ſaid a few words in favour of the motion, when the Houſe divided. For the motion 105—Againſt it 201.

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

The Earl of *Moira* preſented a bill for relief of inſolvent Debtors.

The clauſe in Taylor's divorce bill, prohibiting the parties from marrying, produced a long debate; on a diviſion, it was negatived, the numbers being, ayes 27, noes 59.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jones* moved for a Committee to inquire into the cauſes of breaking the convention of El Arriſch.

Mr. *Dundas* juſtified the conduct of miniſters, but conſented to the production of the inſtructions to Lord Keith and to Sir Sidney Smith on the ſubject.

H. OF LORDS.
March 30.

The Earl of *Suffolk*, after expatiating for a conſiderable time on the facility with which the prices of articles of food were kept up by means of country bank-notes, moved, that the Lords Committees be inſtructed to enquire into the amount of country bank-notes now in circulation, and what effects they had in advancing the price of proviſions.

Lords *Hobart* and *Auckland* defended the country banks, as the means for enabling us to extend our manufactures, our commerce, and our wealth.

The Duke of *Athol* alſo defended the country bankers, particularly in the North, were their liberality had ſaved many thouſands from being ſtarved.

The queſtion being put, it was negatived without a diviſion.

The Earl of *Warwick* then roſe; and, having declared that in his opinion the preſent ſcarcity was not real but artificial, moved in ſubſtance, that all Mayors, Juſtices, and others in power, ſhould take an account, on oath, of all flour, grain, or pulſe, in their different diſtricts, and to whom it had been diſpoſed-of ſince April laſt.

The Earl of *Morton* thought it was impoſſible to obtain ſuch an account without a ſpecial act of Parliament, and no one could be compelled to give it.

The Duke of *Bedford* did not ſee that the motion would produce any advantage. He thought that the leaſt ſaid on the ſubject would be the beſt, and that he ſhould wait for the ultimate report of the Committee before he brought forward ſome remedies for the preſent ſcarcity which had ſtruck his mind.—The motion was then carried.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe in a Committee voted ſeveral ſupplies for the civil ſervices of Ireland.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after calling the attention of the Houſe to the propriety of exempting Curates who keep one horſe from paying the duty, moved for a Committee on the ſubject, which, after ſome obſervations from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.
April 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, from the bar of the Houſe, ſaid, "I am commanded by his Majeſty to lay before this Houſe, copies and extracts of papers containing ſecret information relative to the ſtate of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain diſaffected perſons in both parts of the United Kingdom." He obſerved, "I did hope it would not have been neceſſary, as far as Great Britain is concerned, to call the attention of the Houſe to this ſubject; but, unfortunately, the malignant ſpirit, which is in perpetual alliance with diſaſter and internal difficulty, has not been able to reſiſt the temptation afforded to it by the diſtreſs occaſioned by the high price of the articles of life, of endeavouring to make that public diſtreſs, although fruitleſsly I truſt, the inſtrument of public perverſion." He then moved, "That the papers be referred to a Secret Committee," which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.
April 2.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the expiring laws, potatoe cultivation, Canterbury, and cattle market bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, a Secret Committee was choſen by ballot on the communication of the preceding day.

H. OF COMMONS.
April 13.

The report of the Secret Committee, appointed to inquire into the ſeditious practices in Great Britain and Ireland, was brought up.

April 14.

After a debate of ſome length, during the greater part of which ſtrangers were excluded from the gallery, a bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act for ſix weeks after the next Seſſion of Parliament went through all its ſtages; and a bill for reviving the laws againſt Sedition was read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.
April 15.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was received from the Commons; and a Committee of Secrecy was ordered to be ballpted for.

In the Commons the ſame day, after ſome objections by Meſſrs. *Sheridan* and *Tierney*, the ſedition bill was read a ſecond time.

H. OF LORDS.
April 16.

After balloting for the Secret Committee, Earl *St. Vincent* moved, "that the thanks of the Houſe be voted to the Commanders, Officers, and ſeamen, employed in the victory off Copenhagen."

Lord *Grenville*, the earl of *Weſtmorland*, viſcount *Hood*, and the duke of *Clarence*, joined in animated eulogiums of the ſkill and bravery of our heroes; and the Houſe unanimouſly adopted the reſolutions.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor*

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Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be voted to the officers and ſeamen engaged in the recent action before Copenhagen. After paying a juſt tribute to the ſkill and valour of Sir Hyde Parker, he detailed the conduct of Lord Nelſon, whoſe praiſe did not reſt meerly on the atchievement of victory; for, if it were poſſible to add one more branch to his laurels, ſtill more honourable to his name and character, it was to be found in the magnanimous diſplay of humanity, ſo worthy of himſelf, in his efforts, during the triumphant career of victory, to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood: for no ſooner was the fire of the enemy's ſhips and batteries ſilenced, and the latter in poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's forces, than Admiral Nelſon himſelf went on ſhore, requeſted an interview with the Prince Royal, who commanded the place, and earneſtly adviſed him to propoſe a truce; aſſuring him, that his own wiſhes, perfectly in uniſon with thoſe of his Royal Maſter, were to prevent as much as poſſible the effuſion of human blood. The Prince Royal aſked why ſuch a propoſition came from him, who had been ſo ſucceſsful? His anſwer was, that the object of his miſſion was, not the deſtruction of a brave people, but to aſſiſt and maintain the rights of his King and Country; and that, if a truce were not propoſed, he ſhould be obliged, in duty, to deſtroy thoſe brave Danes who ſhould fall in his way. Struck with the ſingular generoſity of ſuch a propoſal from a victorious enemy, the Prince Royal inſtantly acceded to it; and the gallant Nelſon was received by a brave and generous people (for brave and generous he muſt call thoſe who could, in the moment of their defeat, applaud with exultation the generoſity of their conqueror) with the loudeſt acclamations of admiration. Mr. Addington repeated the determination of miniſters to maintain the eſſential rights of the Empire. But, at the ſame time that he congratulated the country upon a victory ſo glorious, he implored the Houſe to believe, that, had the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms been ten times greater on this occaſion, it ſhould not ſhake the firm diſpoſition of his Majeſty and Government for the attainment of peace, upon every principle of moderation, conſiſtent with the national honour, and national ſecurity.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* reiterated theſe ſentiments: and the Houſe unanimouſly concurred in voting its thanks to the perſons engaged in this ſplendid victory; as it did, on the motion of Mr. Addington, to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Captains Moſſe and Riou.

H. OF LORDS.

April 18.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion, the Iriſh Maſter of the Rolls, the Eaſt India goods, the poor children's indenture, and the poor rates collection bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 20.

The bill to prevent ſeditious meetings, the Iriſh corn bounty bill, the lottery bill, and the cuſtoms duty bill, were read the third time and paſſed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 24. Letter from Capt. Dixon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Genereaux, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Genereux, Port Mahon, March 10.

My Lord, I have the ſatisfaction to incloſe a letter from Capt. Barlow, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœbe, of 36 guns, for your Lordſhip's information. This very gallant and well-fought action, as related in Capt. Barlow's letter, and much more ſtrongly marked in the hull of the French ſhip, warrants me in ſaying, that more ſkill or effective gunnery were never diſplayed in any combat than in the preſent inſtance.

Phœbe, at Sea, 20 *leagues of Gibraltar, Feb.* 20.

My Lord, Yeſterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command being about two leagues to the eaſtward of Gibraltar, I diſcovered one of the enemy's ſhips under Couta ſteering with a crowd of ſail to the Eaſtward. I had the good fortune to bring her to a cloſe action about half paſt ſeven the ſame evening, which continued within piſtol-ſhot with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy reſolutely oppoſing the animated and ſkilful exertions of my brave Officers and men, until his ſhip was almoſt a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns diſmounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to 200, and of wounded to 143. She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of 44 guns, viz. twenty-ſix eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, and eighteen nine-pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-caſtle, a very fine ſhip, about three years old, under the orders of the Chief of Diviſion Saunier, whoſe broad pendant was flying, and who (with many principal Officers both of the troops and of the marine,) was ſlain in the action, and commanded by Captain Majendie, who is amongſt the wounded. At the commencement of the action ſhe had 715 men; viz. 400 troops and artificers of various deſcriptions, under the command of General Defourneaux,

Defourneux, and a crew of 315 Officers and ſeamen; alſo ſix braſs field-pieces, ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture. She ſailed from Rochefort on the 13th inſtant, in company with a frigate, from which ſhe parted on the following day in a gale of wind. So tremendous and deciſive has been the effect of the fire of the Phœbe in this conteſt, that I muſt regret the inability of my pen to do juſtice to the merits of thoſe who directed it. It has been my duty, on a former occaſion, to report to their lordſhips the meritorious conduct of my firſt Lieut. Holland, and the Lieuts. Bedford and Heywood; Lieut. Weaver, of the Marines; Mr. Griffiths, the Maſter; the warrant and petty-officers, and the whole of the ſhip's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their Commander to beſtow. My ſatisfaction in relating comparatively the ſmall loſs we have ſuſtained is more eaſily imagined than deſcribed, as it amounts only to one ſeaman killed, two officers, and ten ſeamen wounded; our damages are chiefly in maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, the greateſt part of which are rendered unſerviceable. I incloſe a copy of the French Commander's report of the number killed and wounded on board L'Africaine.

I am &c. ROBERT BARLOW.

Liſt of killed and wounded on-board the Phœbe.

Samuel Hayes, ſeaman, killed; 2 officers and 10 ſeamen, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, but ſince recovered.

Lieut. Holland, and Mr. Griffiths, Maſter.

P. S. I have reaſon to believe Egypt to have been the deſtination of the force under the orders of General Defourneaux, and Commodore Saumier.

Total killed on-board L'Africaine 200—Wounded 143.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains letters, giving an account of the capture of L'Audacieux French lugger of 14 guns and 50 men, by the Cambrian, the Hon. Capt. Legge, who likewiſe re-captured Nancy letter of marque, of London; alſo, of the taking of the Le Petit Piratte French privateer, of 4 guns and 24 men, by the Greyhound Revenue cutter, of Weymouth.]

Downing-Street, April 28.

By diſpatches received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, March 31, it appears that his Lordſhip had received letters from Lord Keith, ſtating that the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby effectuated a landing on the 8th inſt. on the peninſula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire from cannons, mortars, and muſketry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garriſon from Alexandria, and many detachments from that vicinity, to oppoſe them; that after making the neceſſary preparations on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria; they there took a poſition with their right towards the ſea, and their left ſupported by the Lake Maadie, where Sir Sidney Smith, who was poſted there with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and ſupplying the army with freſh proviſions and water; that on the 13th, at ſeven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulſed with loſs about eleven; in the meau time, the marines had been diſembarked, and attacked by land the caſtle of Aboukir, the only poſt in that peninſula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th, at ſun-ſet, when the veſſel which brought this intelligence was under weigh, the troops on ſhore and the gun-veſſels were throwing ſhot and ſhells into Aboukir, and at the ſame moment a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Fourdroyant to be a general attack. The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Jaffa Feb. 25; having, according to Major Holloway's letters to Lord Elgin, received a conſiderable reinforcement.

[Here follows a liſt of 112 ſhips and veſſels taken, re-taken, and detained in the Mediterranean by the ſquadron under Lord Keith; and alſo letters from Capts. I. H. Talbot, and G. Morris, of the Sheerneſs and Lady Charlotte hired armed cutters, ſtating the capture of Le Prefect de la Manche French lugger, of 16 guns and 49 men; and the recapture of five ſail of Britiſh merchantmen.]

Admiralty-Office, May 2. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Noſtra Signora del Carmen Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, by the Amethyſt, Capt. Cooke; and alſo of four Spaniſh merchantmen, off Ferrol, by the Megæra, Capt. Newhouſe; all of which were deſtroyed; likewiſe, the capture of L'Achille French privateer, of 6 guns and 44 men, by the Pigmy, Capt. Shepheard.]

Downing-ſtreet, May 3. The following letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with diſpatches from his Lordſhip to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Lord Hawkeſbury, and a letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col. Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

Letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

My Lord, on the 1ſt inſt. the fleet arrived in ſight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the 8th

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8th; on that day it was happily effected, under the most trying circumstances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musquetry of 2,500 men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon. On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forward to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea. On the 13th we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loss is considerable. Although Col. Erskine is wounded, he is doing well. He has lost his leg. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Constantinople, April 4.

As Col. Anstruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written March 16, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou, having, with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21st. The assault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulsed with great loss, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, Gen. Moore, Gen. Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded slightly, and Col. Abercromby had lost a limb. Col. Paget appears to have had a slight wound. Lord Keith's last letter says, all the wounded are surprisingly well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot. I may add, that my Commissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have sailed from thence to join. Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Col. Anstruther to Col. Brownrigg, dated Camp, near Alexandria, March 16.

The fleet sailed from Marmaxia Feb. 22, and anchored in Aboukir Bay March 2. From that day to the 7th, the weather was so boisterous, and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles, from near the castle of Aboukir, to the narrow Isthmus which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the situation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the descent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats continued to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells, and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve of the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to, that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats; however, they drove every thing before them, and, in the course of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather. On the 13th we again marched about five miles, constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous. Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reserve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the first fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and 10 or 12 pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d), both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (except the first brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated; and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted. The force the enemy opposed to us appeared

peared about 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two laſt. The movements, although under a conſtant cannonade, were regular and accurate; The General, in this laſt action, had his horſe ſhot under him. The poſition we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the deſart: our ſupplies are conveyed by means of the lake, with eaſe and ſecurity.

Admiralty-office, May 6. This Gazette announces the capture of the following French privateers: by the Immortalité, Capt. Hotham, La Laure, of 14 guns and 78 men; by the Fortuné, Lord A. Beauclerk, (in company with the Trent frigate and Dolphin cutter) Le Renard, pierced for 10 guns; by the Jaſon, Lieut. Loſack, La Dorad, of 14 braſs ſix-pounders and 53 men.

Downing-ſtreet, May 9. The following diſpatch was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops ſerving in the Mediterranean.

Sir, *Camp before Alexandria, March* 16.

Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the Britiſh Army in Egypt on the ſide of Alexandria, yet circumſtances aroſe which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coaſt of Aſia Minor than we had at firſt any reaſon to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to ſail from Marmarice in a very imperfect ſtate of preparation. I am fully ſenſible of the exertions of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-maſter-general, and the other officers who were ſent forward to provide for the neceſſities of the army. Our delays originated from other cauſes. For a conſiderable time previous to our ſailing, the weather was extremely boiſterous, and the wind contrary. The moment that it became practicable to ſail with ſo large a fleet, Lord Keith put to ſea; we left Marmarice on the 22d of February, and came in ſight of Alexandria on the 1ſt of March. On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the ſea ran high, and no diſembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed; and on the 8th, the troops forming the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the Reſerve under the command of Major-gen. Moore, the brigade of guards, under the Hon. Major-gen. Ludlow, and part of the firſt brigade, under the command of Major-gen. Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to ſix miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of diſembarkation was narrow, and a hill which commanded the whole ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their ſide. The troops, however, notwithſtanding their being expoſed to a very ſevere cannonade, and under the fire of grape-ſhot, made good their landing, aſcended the hill with an intrepidity ſcarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him ſeven pieces of artillery and a number of horſes. The troops that aſcended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Col. Spencer, whoſe coolneſs and good conduct Major-gen. Moore has mentioned to me in the higheſt terms of approbation. It is impoſſible to paſs over the good order in which the 28th and 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brig. Gen. Oakes, who was attached to the reſerve under Major-gen. Moore; and the troops in general loſt not a moment in remedying any little diſorder which became unavoidable in a landing under ſuch circumſtances. The diſembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the ſame day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within ſight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the ſea. It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th; and in conſequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy deſcended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-gen. Cradock and Major-gen. the Earl of Cavan. The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the ſecond; both battalions ſuffered conſiderably, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit the praiſe both of courage and diſcipline. Major-gen. Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their poſition with a quickneſs and preciſion which did them the greateſt honour. The remainder of the army followed ſo good an example, and were immediately in a ſituation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reſerve, under the command of Major-gen. Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the poſition of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to ad-

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advance, pushing the enemy with the greatest vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria.—It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose the reserve, under the command of Major Gen. Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward; and the second line, under the command of Major Gen. Hutchinson, marched to the left across a part of the Lake Mariotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: but, on reconnoitring their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved so bravely, and who were still willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mariotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.—I have the greatest satisfaction in saying, that the conduct of the British and Foreign troops under my command is deserving of the highest praise; their courage and their discipline have been equally conspicuous.—To all the General Officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence.—From the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Hope, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. Anstruther, Quarter Master General, I have received every testimony of zeal, and the most able assistance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the General Staff, I feel obligations. On the 8th the arrangements made by Lord Keith were such as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men. The Hon. Capt. Cochrane, and those other captains and officers of the royal navy, who were entrusted with the disembarkation, not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and stores of all kinds, have exerted themselves in such a manner as to claim the warmest acknowledgements of the whole army.—Sir Sidney Smith, and the other captains and officers of the navy under his command who landed with the army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the service on which they are employed. The enemy have left a small garrison in Aboukir castle: it has been necessary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reason to believe that it will speedily surrender. Majors Mac Karras and Fletcher, of the royal engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to survey the coast of Egypt, a short time before we sailed from Marmarice, were unfortunately surprised in a small boat in Aboukir bay; the former was killed, and the latter taken prisoner. Our communication with the fleet is at present kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water sufficient for the supply of the army; and we begin to derive some supplies from the country. I have the honour to inclose herewith returns of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 8th and 13th inst. together with a return of the artillery taken from the enemy on those days.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have had no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. &c. Aboukir, March 8.

4 officers, 4 serjeants, 94 rank and file, killed; 26 officers, 34 serjeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed.—Ensign Warren, of the Coldstream Guards; Major Ogle, of the 58th Regiment; Hon. Ensign Mead, of the 40th Flank Company; Ensign England, of the 1st Battalion 54th Regiment.

Officers wounded.—Guards, Capts. Plunkett, Frederick, Beadon, Myers; and Surgeon Rose.— 23d Regiment, Capts. Lloyd and Pearson.—42d, Lieut. Col. James Stewart; Capt. M'Quarrie; Lieuts. Alex. Campbell, Dick, Fred. Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Ensign Wilson.—58th, Capt. Best; and Ensign Rolt.—Corsican Rangers, Capt. Panattini.—2d Battalion Royals, Capt. Alex. M'Donald; Lieut. James Graham, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Lister.—1st Battalion of the 54th, Capt. Shipley.—2d Battalion of Ditto, Lieut. George O'Halleren.

N. B. Lieut. Guittera, 1 serjeant, and 12 rank and file of the Corsican Rangers, taken prisoners, are returned in the column of missing.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13.

6 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horses, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter master, 61 serjeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Officers killed.—Coldstream Guards, Ensign Jenkinson.—13th Regiment, Capt. Chester.—18th, Capt. Jones; Brigade Major Foster.—28th, Capt. Godley; Volunteer Lieut.—30th, Ensign T. Rodgers.—50th, Lieut. Stewart.

Officers wounded.—26th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Woodgate.—Coldstream Guards, Capt. Beadon.—1st Battalion of the 54th regiment

regiment, Enfign T. C. Kirby.—2d Battalion of the 54th; Capts. Gibfon, Cairns, Roberts; Lieuts. B. Stone, G. Mills; Enfign J. Kelly.—92d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Erfkine; Capts. Ramfay, Macdonald; Lieuts. Macleod, Doule, M'Donald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron; Enfign Wilkie.—8th, Major Duke; Capts. M'Murdo, Fortye; Lieuts. Church, O'Brien, Eafon.—13th, Capt. Brown; Lieuts. Dolphin, Settle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Enfigns Hewfon, Andrews, O'Maley.—90th, Col. Hill; Lieut. Col. Vigoreux; Capt. Eden; Lieuts. Tifdell, Cartwright, Wright.—79th, Lieut. Col. Macdonald; Lieuts. Sutherland, Stuart; Volunteer Alexander Cameron.—30th, Capt. John Douglas; Lieut. Duncan, of the 21ft regiment.—44th, Col. Tilfon; Lieut. Brown; Enfign Berwick.—De Rolle's Regiment, Lieut. Col. Baron Durler; Major Sonnenburg; Lieut. Bachenau.—Dillon's regiment, Capt. Renaud; Lieut. Montureux; Enfign Canillac.—28th, Capt. Bevan.—42d regiment, Lieut. Col. Dixon; Capt. A. Campbell; Lieut. S. Fraler.—Corficans, Lieut. Guflami.—Royal Artillery, Capt. T. Boger; Lieut. Sturgeon; Quarter-Maller Commiffary Lane.—Lieut. O'Brien of the 8th, fince dead of his wounds.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. Bryce, of the Coldftream Guards, wounded and taken prifoner on the evening of the 14th inft. and fince dead of his wounds.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Efq. dated on board the Foudroyant in the Bay of Aboukir, March 10.

SIR, My difpatches of the 22d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inft. The Turkifh gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports during the prevalence of ftrong Weflerly gales that we encountered on the paffage. Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapfed, before all the fhips could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate fucceffion of ftrong Northerly gales, attended by a heavy fwell, rendered it impoffible to difembark before the 8th. The neceffary preparations were made on' preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the fignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gun fhot from the fhore, where it had been determined that they were to be aflembled and properly arranged: but fuch was the extent of the anchorage occupied by fo large a fleet, and fo great the diftance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the fignal could be made for the boats to advance towards the fhore. The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach between the Caftle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, of his Majefty's fhip the Ajax, aflifted by Capts. Stevenfon, Scott, Larmour, Apthorpe, and Morrifon, of the Europa, Stately, Diadem, Druid, and Thifbe, and the refpective agents of tranfports, the right flank being protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereufe and Janniffary gun-veffels; and the left, by the Entreprenante cutter, Malta fchooner, and Negreffe gun-veffel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpofe of fupplying the places of the Turkifh gun-veffels, of whofe fervice I had been deprived. Capt. Sir Sidney Smith of the Tigre, with the Capts. Ribolleau, Guion, Saville, Burn, and Hillyar, of the Aftrea, Eurus, Experiment, Blonde, and Nigre, appointed, with a detachment of feamen, to co-operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartarus and Fury were placed in proper ftations for throwing fhot and fhells with advantage; and the Petterell, Chameleon, and Minorca, were moored as near as poffible, with their broadfides to the fhore. The enemy had not failed to avail himfelf of the unavoidable delays to which we had been expofed, for ftrengthening the naturally difficult coaft to which we were to approach. The whole garrifon of Alexandria, faid to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many fmall detachments that had been obferved to advance from the Rofetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the moft commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous fand-hills which cover the fhore, all of which were lined with muſquetry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readinefs to advance. The fire of the enemy was fucceffively opened from their mortars and field pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the fhore the exceffive difcharge of grape-fhot and of muſquetry from behind the fand-hills feemed to threaten them with deſtruction, while the caſtle of Aboukir on the right flank maintained a conſtant and harraſſing diſcharge of large ſhot and ſhells; but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of hefitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained, the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relin-

quiſh

quish all the advantageous positions which they had held. The boats returned without delay for the second division; and before the evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed with such articles of provisions and stores as required the most immediate attention.—I refer to the General's report for the loss sustained by the army in this dangerous and difficult service. I enclose the casualties of the squadron and transports, and feel much satisfaction in conveying to their lordships my full testimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occasion. KEITH.

Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Esq. Aboukir Bay, March 16.

Sir, The army had a sharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which I refer to the General's details. I enclose for their Lordships information, an account of the loss suffered on that occasion by the detachment of seamen under the direction of Capt. Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of Marines, under the command of Lieut-col. Smith, both co-operating with the army on shore.

I am &c. KEITH.

Return of Seamen employed on shore under the orders of Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, killed and wounded in the Action of March 13.

Five seamen, killed; one officer (Mr. Wright, Midshipman of the Northumberland), nineteen seamen wounded.

Return of killed and wounded in the Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieut. Col. Smith, serving with the Army under the orders of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the action of March 13.

Two officers, twenty-two rank and file, killed; four officers, two serjeants, two drummers, twenty-seven rank and file wounded. Total, Fifty-nine.

Names of Officers killed and wounded—P. Hussey, First Lieut. (rank in battalion Capt.) J. Linyee Shea, do. killed—W. Minto, Capt. (rank in battalion Major), R. Forkington, Capt. J. Parry, First Lieut. G. Peebles, Second Lieut. wounded.

List of Officers and Seamen belonging to the ships of war and transports, killed, wounded, and missing, in disembarking the army in Aboukir Bay March 8.

Total, 22 seamen killed; 7 officers, 65 seamen, wounded; 3 seamen missing.

Names of Officers wounded—Stately, Lieut. J. Bray, Enrap, G. Thomas, Dolphin, Lieut. F. Collins, Swiftsure, Mr. J. Finchley, Midshipman. Charon, R. Ogleby, Master's Mate. Iphigenia, J. Donaldson, Midshipman. Dictator, E. Robinson, Midshipman, since dead. KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated March 18.

Aboukir Castle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Capitan Bey arrived with two ships of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and some small vessels of the country.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures: the Vives Spanish privateer, of 10 nine-pounders and 83 men, by La Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Jackson; Le General Brune French ship corvette, of 14 6-pounders and 100 men, having Gen. Belardy and suite on-board, by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke;—Le Desirée, of 8 men and 70 tons, and Jupiter, of 16 guns and 60 men; also the recapture of the Bolton of 20 guns and 18 men, and the Portuguese ship Cæsar; all by the Leda, Capt. Hope;—Le Huron French privateer, of 14 guns and 35 men, by the earl Spencer privateer Mr. J. Stewart;—La Furie French privateer, of 14 guns and 64 men (in sight of part of the Portuguese Brazil convoy, that had been dispersed in a gale, and were totally unprotected, and for whom La Furie was cruizing), by the Endymion, Capt. Durham. *(To be continued.)*

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May, 1801.

OUR last review of the transactions in the North of Europe comprized the memorable action that took place off Copenhagen, between the British squadron under Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves, and the fleet of

DENMARK.

After the consequent Armistice had been signed, as was there mentioned, Sir Hyde Parker entered the Baltic with his armament, and was proceeding towards Sweden, having reached the heights of Carlscrone, when he received, by a flag of truce, a Note from the Russian minister, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, desiring that a suspension of hostilities might take place till a definitive arrangement could be made, which might put an end to the differences subsisting between Great Britain and the Northern Powers. In consequence of this, Sir Hyde then returned with his fleet to Copenhagen Roads. Whether on this account, or what other, we know not, but Sir Hyde was soon after called home, and the chief command of the fleet vested in Lord Nelson, who has since quitted that station, again entered the Baltic, and was on the 19th inst. off the Swedish island of Bornholm, where, long ere this, he must have been joined by Admiral Totty with a reinforcement of five sail of the line, &c. His Lordship's object, in

this movement, is supposed to be, to prevent any junction that might be attempted between the Russian and Swedish fleets; as a Declaration has been published by the Russian minister Count Pahlen, intimating the resolution of the Emperor Alexander to adhere to the principle of the Neutral Convention, and to act in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern their common interests; but declaring, at the same time, his anxious wish to bring the present dispute to an amicable adjustment. To promote this desirable object, the British Cabinet has sent over Lord St. Helen's, who arrived at Copenhagen on the 15th inst. had conferences immediately with the Danish Minister and the Russian Envoy there, and on the 17th pursued his voyage for Petersburg. The diplomatic talents of his Lordship are too well known, to leave a doubt, that, if the Northern Sovereigns sincerely wish to reconcile all differences, without pressing a measure that this country cannot with either honour or safety comply with, his mission will be successful. If our Government tenders the insertion in our maritime code of such regulations as shall effectually prevent any unnecessary vexation or abuse in the future *exercise* of the right of search, it is not unlikely, we think, that the other parties concerned may withdraw their opposition to the right itself; but if they should strenuously, not to say obstinately, persevere in insisting on our abandoning the *practice* altogether, there is no doubt that Lord Nelson will recommence operations calculated effectually to overpower all farther argument on that head.

When the provocations of the Northern Powers confederated against England's maritime rights had compelled our Government to the adoption of active measures of hostility, a force was with great propriety sent against their Colonial possessions in the

WEST INDIES.

The consequence was, the reduction, with little loss on our side, of the Islands of St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John (the property of Denmark), St. Bartholomew (belonging to Sweden), and St. Martin (jointly possessed by the French and Dutch). It is not unlikely that these islands may be given back in the event of an amicable adjustment of the existing dispute; but in the mean time the vessels, stores, and merchandize captured, becomes lawful prize, which will reward the gallantry of our brave warriors, and materially increase our naval strength.

The new Emperor of

RUSSIA

has commenced his reign by issuing decrees well-calculated to conciliate the affections of his subjects; and, though he has not removed the embargo from British vessels, has recalled the English sailors from the interior, and restored them to their respective ships. With respect to Malta, the source of all his father's spite against this country, the Emperor Alexander has signified his desire that the island should be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which he has taken under his protection, and appointed a temporary Lieutenant or Vicar, to preside over it till a Grand Master shall be regularly chosen by a General Chapter, at a time and place to be agreed upon by the European Powers.

The Prussians still retain possession of

HANOVER,

and the Danes of

HAMBURGH;

but an agreement has been lately formed between Sir James Crawfurd (the English Minister there), and the Danish Commander (Prince Charles of Hesse), by which the FREE NAVIGATION of the ELBE has been RESTORED. This has, probably, been a consequence of the liberal conduct of our Commanders in the Baltic, in leaving at perfect freedom the Russian, Danish, and Swedish trade in that river and the Cattegat. The re-opening, however, of the Elbe, &c. to our trade has highly offended the *Great Nation*, whose Minister at Berlin is said to have made strong remonstrances to that court against it, as implying a respect, if not friendship, for England, incompatible with its engagements as an ally of France. The same accounts add, that the French Minister's complaint had been treated with very little ceremony or attention.

The arrangement of the indemnifications consequent on the Peace of Luneville has, by a conclusion of the Diet of Ratisbon, been left solely to the Emperor of

GERMANY;

which, it is thought, has created at least a coldness at Berlin toward that Court and the French nation. The interests of the House of Brandenburg will be materially involved in those arrangements, whatever they may be; and it is understood, that at the Diet most of the Deputies from the Northern States voted for the King of Prussia's being joined with his Imperial Majesty in adjusting the claims of the several parties interested.

The Consul of

FRANCE,

to give employment, as it should seem, to the troops which have now almost wholly evacuated Germany, is marching them down to the coasts opposite to our island; against different points of which, it is rumoured, he intends to direct at the same moment the most formidable attacks: but we know so much of French gasconade, and have such well-grounded confidence (under Providence) in our brave defenders both at sea and on land, that, though

due

dne vigilance and preparation have been ordered by our Government, we believe scarcely an individual among us will be persuaded that the French will ever really make the attempt.

There appears an intention, however, on the part of France, to compel the Court of

LISBON

to abandon our alliance, or purchase her forbearance; for, the French invading army had on the 29th ultimo reached the city of Burgos, in Spain, about 140 miles distant from Portugal. Our Parliament has voted the sum of 300,000l. in aid of her Most Faithful Majesty; which, it is said, will enable her to keep 20,000 men on foot for six months; but it is much to be feared, that when the French actually reach her territory, and prepare for hostile operations, she will find it necessary to submit to terms, rather than, by an inadequate opposition, to provoke the destruction of her towns, and the ruin of her subjects. Indeed, we find, from the Paris Journals, that M. d'Araujo has arrived at L'Orient from Lisbon in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, with propositions for Peace.

While a professed friendship and close alliance appears between the French Government and that of

SPAIN,

we observe (but what inconsistency can surprize us now?) that the Republican Commander at St. Domingo (Toussaint L'Ouverture) has seized all the Spanish part of that island in the name of the French nation!

The unhappy kingdom of

NAPLES,

too, which lately obtained what was called a Treaty of Peace from France, is on all sides covered with Republican troops living at free quarters; and its little navy is completely in the hands of the French. From this degraded and undone country, we naturally pass to that most interesting of all objects at this time,

EGYPT.

On the 22d February the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby left Marmorice, and arrived off Alexandria on the 1st of March. Circumstances, however, kept the armament cruising about till the 8th, when our troops effected a landing near Aboukir, in spite of the most formidable resistance of the enemy, and advanced three miles the same day, the French retiring before them. On the 12th our army made a grand movement towards Alexandria; and on the 13th it was resolved to make a general attack. The Republican forces descended from the heights which they occupied, and assailed our leading brigades, but were repulsed in every direction; and the British troops pushed the enemy with irresistible vigour under the fortified heights of Alexandria. Our loss is killed and wounded on the 8th and 13th amounted to 2073, among whom were several excellent officers. On the 18th the fortress of Aboukir surrendered; and on the 21st the French brought up their whole collected force of 11 or 12,000 men, with which they made a grand attack on our lines, and were received with a steadiness, and repelled with an ardour and gallantry, that, to use the words of Gen. Hutchinson, "nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation." Few more severe battles were ever fought; but, in the end, victory was decided in our favour; though, for want of cavalry, the British troops were unable to pursue the flying enemy, and, consequently, to make the utmost advantage of their success. The loss of the English on that day amounted to 1525 men; that of the French is calculated at 3000. We regret to say, that our brave Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, received a wound in the thigh, of which he died on the 28th. In this action the long-famed 42d regiment of Highlanders cut to pieces nearly the whole regiment of Bonaparte's favourite Grenadiers called *The Invincibles*, of whom, it is said, not more than a dozen would accept of quarter. The *invincible standard* has been brought home, and is properly destined to surmount an elegant monument, which national gratitude is about to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the brave and beloved Abercromby, on whose afflicted widow his Majesty has graciously bestowed a Peerage, with a pension of 2000l. per ann. to pass, after her death, to the heirs of Sir Ralph.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Folkstone, March 17. On Sunday the 8th inst. an immense portion of that stupendous eminence the Cliff, bordering the sea, between this town and *Sandgate*, at about a quarter of a mile from hence, suddenly giving way, was precipitated below with great violence, and several smaller fragments have continued falling at different times since, some slight fissures and separations of the surface being observed previous to their descent. The earth beneath the cliff seems to have sunk originally, as there is a conspicuous depression of it in some parts, and considerable intersections in others. The loss must be rather important to the possessor of the land which has fallen, as it consisted of well-cultivated ground; and, still more, unfortunately, there is no deciding at present when it will cease to decline. The foot-path, from this to Sandgate, went across the part which has tumbled down; and it was a very providential circumstance, that at the time it happened, which was a little after ten o'clock in the morning, no one happened to be upon the spot,

ſpot, as they muſt otherwiſe have been daſhed to pieces, by falling from an elevation of ſeveral hundred feet.

The three laſt licenſed curates of *Torver*, in Lincolnſhire, are now living, all blind, and the youngeſt 84 years of age: a ſingular, and, in reference to their infirmities, a melancholy coincidence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, May 7.

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy; preſent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Preſident; the Archbiſhop of York, the Lord Mayor, the Biſhops of Durham, Wincheſter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Glouceſter, Norwich, Exeter, Chicheſter, Oxford, and Meath; Lord Harewood, Aldermen Boydell, Curtis, Watſon, and Perchard; Sheriffs Perring and Cadell; with many of the clergy and laity; the ſermon was preached by the Rev. William Liſle Bowles, M. A. Rector of Dumbleton, Glouceſterſhire, from Iſaiah, lxi. 3.—Total receipt 871l. 16s. 8d.—Dr. Pearce officiated as Secretary; but we were glad to obſerve that the Anniverſary is not yet without the active aſſiſtance of the gentleman whoſe uſeful labours were thus handſomely acknowledged at a meeting of the Stewards of the Charity May 22, 1799:

"Reſolved, that the Stewards of the preſent year cannot ſeparate without declaring their high ſenſe of the numerous and very important obligations conferred upon the Charity by John Bacon, Eſq. and expreſſing, at the ſame time, their deep regret that his avocations will no longer permit him to continue his official exertions as Secretary to this Inſtitution. They offer him, as bound in ſtrict duty, their grateful acknowledgements, for the faithful and effectual ſervices which, during the long period of 30 years, he has rendered to the cauſe of religion and of good government; and they requeſt him to accept their thanks, in the name of *The Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church*. Signed,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.

The Anniverſary of the Society for the eſtabliſhment of a Literary Fund was alſo this day celebrated at Freemaſons-hall; and the friends of genius and learning, and all their important effects on the proſperity and happineſs of the country, will rejoice, that it is annually making great acceſſions of ſtrength and power. The Stewards had provided for 300; they made room for 325, and conſiderable numbers were obliged to return unaccommodated.

Sir James Bland Burgeſs, Bart. one of the Vice-Preſidents, was in the Chair; and, by appropriate toaſts, ſongs, and muſick, and particularly by the introduction of poems on the occaſion, the whole formed an entertainment peculiar in its kind as it is noble in its object. The Chair was honourably ſupported by the Duke of Somerſet, Sir William Clayton, Sir John Cox Hippeſley, Thomas Williams, Eſq. M. P. Richard J. Sullivan, Eſq. John Symmons, Eſq. William Salte, Eſq. Mr. Drummond, the late Charge d'Affaires at Denmark, and ſeveral other perſons eminent in rank as well as literature; and we have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that this moſt beneficent Inſtitution has, by the warm and liberal countenance with which it has been taken up, already acquired a firm and permanent eſtabliſhment. The fund is now very conſiderable; and it is moſt faithfully adminiſtered. Relief is given to authors and their families depreſſed by age, indiſpoſition, or penury, with the moſt delicate regard to their feelings; and the Inſtitution is almoſt entirely managed without expence, as the Council and Committee tranſact the whole of the buſineſs gratuitouſly. The recitations, which ſometimes produced tears, ſometimes peals of applauſe (and are all inſerted in our Poetical Department), were by, 1. W. Boſcawen, Eſq. an elegant poem, of his own compoſition.—2. A poem of great merit, by W. T. Fitzgerald, Eſq. and recited with his uſual ſpirit and effect.—3. Verſes of conſiderable merit, by I. D'Iſraeli, Eſq. and delivered by Edward Grubb, Eſq.—4. And laſt, but not leaſt, a poetick Addreſs, which drew various expreſſions of heartfelt applauſe, written and ſpoken by Samuel Birch, Eſq. The recitations were relieved by Glees and Songs, ſung by Meſſrs. Sale, Page, Dignum, Gore, &c.; and the general effect, though there was no collection, was an addition of nearly 100l. a year to the annual ſubſcriptions; and benefactions, which go to a permanent fund, of more than 10,000l.; 50 of it, a benefaction from Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Wedneſday, May 20.

This day commenced, at Garraway's, the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates. The noble manſion-houſe and park, containing 409 acres, was purchaſed by Mr. Robins, upholder, for 21,500l. (excluſive of timber and fixtures, to be taken at a valuation.) Mr. Robins purchaſed alſo ſeveral farms, amounting in the whole to more than 53,000l.; and is reported to have bought for Lord Carrington. The farms were judiciouſly divided into deſireable lots; and all ſold for more than 30 years purchaſe. The whole amount was more than 180,000l. The former ſale not having been ratified, the preſent one was made by order of the Exchequer under an extent; and produced 13,000l. more than the former prices.

Friday, May 22.

This evening Dr. Lettſom gave a rural *fête* at Grove hill, his beautiful villa near Camberwell, to a numerous but well-ſelected party of his friends, in a ſtyle we have ſeldom witneſſed. Soon after eight o'clock

o'clock more than 500 persons were assembled, a considerable part of whom were beautiful and elegant young women; and, contrary to the usual practice of such entertainments, not a single person present found one moment dull, though neither cards nor dancing were introduced. Among the guests were Sir William Hamilton, and his luxuriously charming lady; the all-accomplished Mrs. Crespigny; the archbishop of Bourdeaux; with several other distinguished foreigners, and English military officers; Mr. Nelson, brother of the gallant Admiral; a few of the benevolent society called Friends; many respectable Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and opulent Citizens, with their blooming offspring. Two hours were agreeably passed in promenading through the various well-stored rooms of the Doctor's very valuable museum and library, where abundance of the richest curiosities were thrown open for the readier inspection of his friends; and all were copiously supplied with refreshments of tea, coffee, &c. At 10 precisely a species of enchantment took place, a substantial temporary room, 100 feet long and 30 feet broad, erected on the lawn at the extremity of the green house (the very existence of which had till then been admirably concealed), was thrown open, and displayed the happiest mixture of elegance and hospitality. The tables "groaned with the weight of the feast," which consisted of the best of wines, a profusion of excellent viands, and abundance of fine strawberries, which were actually in a state of growth on the festive board. The roof and sides of the building were perfumed with an immensity of natural flowers; and at the entrance, on a small banner of white satin, elegantly fringed with gold, were these lines:

"To my best my friends are free;
Free with that, as free with me:
Free to eat just what they please,
As at home, and at their ease;
Free to stay three hours or so,
When uneasy, free to go. J. C. L."

The company took the hint; were as happy as mortals could be for three hours; and by one o'clock the worthy host and his family were left alone, to contemplate on the high satisfaction they had conferred on so numerous and respectable a party.

Saturday, May 30.

An indictment was tried at the last general Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, the determination of which cannot fail, when publicly known, to correct the manners of a class of men, upon whose good or ill conduct depends much of the general order of society, as well as of domestic polity. It was a prosecution instituted by John Free, Esq. an eminent Banker in the city, against the coachman and two footmen of a gentleman of great respectability and fortune in the county of Surrey. The charges against the Defendants were, that they had wilfully driven their master's carriage against the carriage and horses of the prosecutor, had wounded one of his horses, and had assaulted his servant. From the evidence it appeared, that these offences were committed in almost unwarrantable attempt made by the defendants forcibly to break into the rank of carriages, that were about to set down at the Opera-house on the 24th of March last, rather than fall into the rear of the rank, and take their turn. The charges were substantiated, in the clearest manner, by the evidence of Mr. Free, his coachman and footman; as well as of the constable, and the two serjeants of the Guards, who attended on duty that evening at the Opera-house. On the part of the defendants, the only witnesses examined were their master, who was in his carriage at the time of the assault, and the footman of a lady nearly allied to the family, who was also present. Their master spoke of the defendants' general conduct in terms of strong commendation; and he inclined to think, that the injury done to the prosecutor's servant and horse, proceeded more from *accident*, in the efforts made to disengage the two carriages, than from any apparent impropriety of behaviour in the defendants; but the evidence for the prosecution had sufficiently explained the means by which the carriages became entangled, and the difference between accident and design. The other witness was proceeding with great volubility to contradict every syllable of the evidence which had been given by the six witnesses for the prosecution, when he was recognized to be the person who had rescued one of the defendants from the hands of the constable: this circumstance, added to the palpable untruths he was relating, determined the degree of credit due to his testimony, and he was immediately ordered out of the box. In summing up the evidence, the chairman expatiated largely on the gross disregard of order observable at almost all places of public resort, and on the necessity there was of maintaining it by the verdict of a jury. He animadverted, with becoming severity, on the conduct of the defendants in the instance complained of; and concluded a very sensible address, with bestowing the most unqualified praise on the public spirit and perseverance of the prosecutor, in bringing the offenders to public justice, notwithstanding the offers of private remuneration which had been liberally made him on the part of the defendants, to stifle the prosecution. The jury, after a few moments deliberation, found all the defendants guilty; and the sentence pronounced upon them by the court was, that each should be imprisoned one month, should pay a fine of 5l. and be further imprisoned until the fine was paid.

P. 279. Lieut.-col. Edward Robinſon, of the 86th regiment, ſon of Sir Geo. R. died at *Bombay*, Sept. 5, 1800, not at *Calcutta*.

P. 281. Read, "Aſh Windſor, Theodore Aylward, Muſ. D. in the univerſity of Oxford (1791); Greſham profeſſor of muſick; and for many years organiſt of St. George's collegiate church at Windſor." The death of this gentleman gave riſe to the report, which was copied into many of the newſpapers, of the death of Dr. Herſchel, who, we are happy to find, is in good health.

P. 283, l. 30, r. "William Battie, M.D. phyſician to St. Luke's hoſpital."

Ibid. l. 46, r. "Bradley, co. Durham."

P. 285, l. 14, r. "Charles Shaw Lefevre, eſq. M.P."

P. 381. The remains of the late Admiral Goodall, agreeably to his will, were ſupported to the grave by ſix old ſeamen, accompanied by ſix young maids; to each of whom he had ordered a guinea to be given.

Births.

April 8. THE Empreſs of Germany, a princeſs.

22. At Brechin-caſtle, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Maule, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Henry Howard, eſq. of Corby-caſtle, Cumberland, a ſon.

25. At her houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Falk, a ſon.

27. At Fulham, the wife of T. J. L. Baker, eſq. of Stoutſhill, co. Glou. a dau.

28. The wife of A. Gilmore, of Pill, co. Glouc. a daughter; and, on the 1ſt of May, two more daughters; all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

29. The wife of Lieut.-col. Vane, of the Coldſtream guards, a ſon.

30. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of James Langham, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, On Stephen's-green, Dublin, Viſcounteſs Charleville, a ſon.

In Dame-ſtreet Dublin, the wife of Richard Philips, eſq. of Mount Rivers, co. Tipperary, two daughters.

At Lochmaben, in Scotland, Mrs Captain Brown, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. George Logan, jun. of Edrom Berwick, a ſon.

At Lauriſton, Mrs. John Buchan Hepburn, of Letham, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Welſh, of Burn-hall, Durham, a ſon.

Mrs. Hopper, of Witton caſtle, Durham, a ſon.

At Lancaſter, the wife of J. Gilpin, eſq. of Philadelphia, a ſon.

At Brightheimſtone, the wife of Hugh Scott, eſq. of Harden, a ſon.

At Mereworth caſtle, Kent, Lady Le Deſpencer, a ſon.

Lady Anne Aſtley, a ſon.

Hon. Mrs. Locke, a daughter.

In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of John Denniſon, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Hardie, labourer, of Earlſtoun, three ſons; all, with the mother, likely to live.

The wife of a baker in Millbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter, four children; one is ſince dead; but the other three, who are daughters, are likely to do well.

May 2. At Kenſington gravel-pits, the wife of Dr. Calcott, a ſon.

3. In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Brownrigg, a ſon.

4 Mrs. Boulton, of Norfolk-ſtr. a dau.

At her father's, in Savile-row, the wife of Geo. S. Marten, eſq. of Gaddeſden, a ſon.

5. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, a ſon.

At Carſwell-houſe, Berks, the wife of T. Perfect, eſq. a ſon.

6. In Glouceſter-place, the lady of Sir John Orde, a daughter.

At Slough, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Douglas, eſq. a ſon.

8. At Bryanſton, the wife of E. B. Portman, eſq. a daughter.

9. At Cowes, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Edward Bufigny, eſq. banker, a ſon.

10. Mrs. Pope, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

11. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the Hon. Lady Dallas, a daughter.

12. Mrs. Lang, of Finſbury-ſq. a ſon.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Edward Long, jun. eſq. a dau.

13. In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq. the wife of James Muſgrave, eſq. a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Alexander Trotter, eſq. a daughter.

14. The wife of John Harvey, eſq. of Ickwell Bury, co. Beoford, and Funningley park, co. York, a daughter.

16 At Naſs-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Lieut-col. Maſon, a daughter.

17. At his Lordſhip's ſeat, Ingeſtre, co. Stafford, the Counteſs of Talbot, a dau.

The wife of James Daſhwood, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, a ſon.

20. In Groſvenor-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſq. the wife of J. R. Barker, eſq. a daughter.

21. On Battertea Rife, the wife of H. Thornton, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of John Beauclerk, eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, a daughter.

In Ruſſell-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Edward Rudge, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

April 27. AT his houſe at Farningham, by ſpecial licence, Alexander Macleod, eſq. of Muiravenſide, late of Jamaica, to Miſs Dalmahoy, ſiſter of the late Rev. Sir John D. bart.

28. Witney Melbourn Weſt, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Cromie, only daughter of Sir Michael C. bart.

29 At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Dickaſon, of Enfield, to Mrs. Scott, formerly of the ſame place.

30. Mr.

30. Mr. William Heale, of Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar-broker, to Miss Christian Hill, of Aldgate High-street.

May 1. John Perkins, esq. banker, of Huntingdon, to Miss Fowler, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. F. rector of Warboys.

2. At Hackney, Joseph Bramley, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Mrs. E. Kellermann, relict of J. K. esq. of Jamaica.

4. At Colney-hatch, Cornelius Buller, esq. merch. of Crosby-squ. to Miss Mary Down, da. of Rd. D. esq. banker, Bartholomew-la.

5. Rev. Sam. Wix, M.A. of Falkborne, to Miss Walford, of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

6. At Hanwell, Mr. Wm. Saxton, corn-merchant, of New Brentford, to Miss C. Scott, dau. of Edw. S. esq. of Seymour-str.

7. Mr. Robert Meyrick, of Eton, to Miss Sharratt, of Windsor.

9. Wm. Walker, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Champain, of Guildford-street.

11. At Tollymore park, co. Down, Ireland, Col. Orde, of Weechwood, near Durham, to Lady Louisa Jocelyn, sister to the Earl of Roden.

12. At Bath, the Rev. Daniel Lysons, to Miss Hardy, eldest dau. of the late Col. H.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Davys, esq. of Neuaddfawr, co. Carmarthen, to Miss Meredith, niece of the late Sir John M. of Brecon.

14. At Ipswich, Thomas Russel, esq. to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of the Rev. B. H. rector of Rushden and Holiwell, Huntingd.

16. John Purcell, jun. esq. to Miss Mary-Frances Fitzgerald, daughter of John F. esq. of Alsop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne.

18. At Gordon house, in Piccadilly, by special licence, James Dupré, esq. of Portland place, and Wilton-park, Bucks, and M. P. for Gatton, to Miss Maxwell, niece to the Duchess of Gordon, and daughter of Sir William M. bart. of Monreith.

19 At Dishley, co. Leicester, Edward Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, to Miss March Phillips, eldest daughter of Thomas M. P. esq. of Garendon park, in that co.

20. In Gloucester-place, by special licence, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Wm. Fitzroy, to Miss Clarke, sister of Sir Simon C. bart.

21. Mr. G. Croft, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, to Miss Gauntlett, eldest dau. of Peter G. esq. of Winchester.

23. Mr. Edward Belfour, of the Navy-office, to Miss Catherine Greenwell, daugh. of John G. esq. of the India-house.

25. At St. James's church, by the Bishop of Rochester, Col. Cunyngham, to Miss Mary Thurlow, youngest daugh. of Lord T.

Deaths.

1800 *July* 29. ON his way from Pavia to Vienna, aged 78, John-Alexander Brambilla, knight of the Holy Roman Empire, first surgeon to the late Emperor Joseph II. and director of the Imperial Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Vienna. He retired to Pavia in 1795; and was seeking an asylum at Vienna, on account of the unhappy state of Italy, when his death took place.

Sept. 26. At St. Petersburg, John-Albert Euler, knight of the order of St. Wladimir, counsellor of state, and secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of that city, where he was born in 1734.

Oct. 6. At Vienna, A. Sartory, first surgeon of the General hospital.

12. At Copenhagen, the Rev. John-Jerome Chemnitz, a native of Brandenburgh, and a distinguished conchologist.

17. At Martinique, in his 27th year, Lieut. Hughes, of the 53d regiment, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert H. attorney, of Watling-street, London.

Nov. 9. At Berlin, Christian Gottlieb Selle, M.D. director of the College of Physicians and member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He was born at Stettin, in Pomerania, Oct. 7, 1748, and took the degree of M. D. at Halle in 1770, on which occasion he defended a thesis, intituled, "Methodi febrium naturalis rudimenta," which he afterwards enlarged and published at Berlin in 1786, under the title of "Rudimenta Pyretologiæ Methodicæ," 8vo. He was physician to the Great Frederick II. of whose last illness he published an account. He was likewise physician to Frederick-William II.; and the present King of Prussia also honoured him with his confidence. He directed that his body should be opened. The immediate cause of his death was found to be an ulceration of the lungs.

Dec. 15. On his passage to India, Mr. Andrew Gildart Reid.

25. At Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, aged 82, Gen. John Carnac.

1801. *Jan.* 22. At Salzbourg, of a strangulated hernia, Joseph-Adam Lorentz, M. D. first physician to the French army of the Rhine. He was born at Rambeauville, in the department of the Upper Rhine, Jan. 19, 1734, and had been employed as an army-surgeon ever since 1757.

Feb. 5. At Jamaica of the yellow-fever, Major Humphry-Jervis White, of the 83d foot, brother of Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart.

14. At Paris, aged 73, John Darcet, M.D. member of the Conservatory Senate, and of the National Institute, and professor of chemistry in the college of France. He was a native of St. Sever, in the ci-devant diocese of Aire, and distinguished himself by his experiments (in conjunction with the late M. Rouelle) on the destructibility of the diamond, and by his skill in mineralogy. He married a daughter of the elder Rouelle, and has left a son and 2 daughters.

23. At Chichester, in his 57th year, of an internal cancer, Mr Thomas Weston. He acted during the long period of nearly 40 years in the capacity of chief mate of the Falcon cutter, in the revenue of customs

toms, ſtationed at that port. The very long and painful illneſs which preceded his deceaſe he ſuſtained with pious fortitude and Chriſtian patience, and expired with modeſt reſignation. In the various relations of ſocial life his conduct, in every reſpect, was exemplary. In the duties of his official ſtation he was vigilant and active; and to zeal for the ſervice, and inflexibility of integrity, no officer ever employed in the revenue could poſſibly have a fairer claim.

March 3. At his apartments in Dean-ſtr. Soho, almoſt ſuddenly, aged 55, Michael Angelo Rooker, eſq. R. A. He was the only ſon of the celebrated Engraver, who is characterized by the late Lord Orford in his Anecdotes as the Marc Antonio of that art. Michael was bred an engraver under his father, and ſtudied at the Academy of the Society of Artiſts; and, when his Majeſty founded the preſent Royal Academy, was elected one of the Aſſociates. His excellence as an engraver was great; but, finding the practice of the art prejudicial to his ſight, he relinquiſhed it on being appointed ſcene-painter to the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, reſerving only the execution of the plate to the Oxford Almanack, for which he likewiſe made the drawings. About this time, 1788, Mr. R. began an autumnal pedeſtrian tour through the moſt romantic counties of England and Wales, carrying with him an innumerable collection of things for his accommodation. His appearance and reſerved manner not unfrequently raiſed ſuſpicions of his being a ſpy; and he was ſeveral times actually ſubjected to confinement, till the opinion of the neighbouring juſtices could be obtained, and which, though favourable to our traveller, did not always prove ſatisfactory to the loyal inhabitants of the place, who had been at ſome pains to ſecure him. During theſe excurſions he made a ſeries of views of the moſt remarkable ruins in Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerſetſhire, Warwickſhire, &c. which, from the peculiar accuracy with which they are drawn, the judicious points from which the views are taken, and the exquiſite taſte and attention with which they are finiſhed, will remain a memorial of his abilities, and add a value to the collection of the amateur who may poſſeſs them. That he did not give the effect to his drawings which is the preſent prevailing faſhion, and to which in general every other merit is ſacrificed, aroſe not from incapacity but from principle: he adhered to a clear and decided manner of repreſenting the object before him, which he delineated with the perſpicuity of a Hindoo maſter. His drawings will bear the cloſeſt inſpection; and, his ſubjects being uſually views of particular places, he conſidered it improper to add or omit any object, as either would neceſſarily deſtroy the truth of the repreſentation; and hence they become highly intereſting to the antiquary and topographical collector. He read much, and was well informed on moſt ſubjects of general hiſtory and the arts; mixed but little in ſociety, and was very reſerved. His performances, on this account, were known only to a confined circle of his friends; and it was with difficulty even they could at any time procure a drawing from him, although he had great numbers finiſhed in his port-folio. He was a bachelor; and, till the arrangements of the theatre induced Mr. Colman to diſmiſs his ſcene-painter, in order to leſſen the expences of the houſe, enjoyed a ſufficiency equal to his wiſhes. This event taking place unexpectedly, and a conſiderable ſum of money due to him being at the ſame time involved in a chancery-ſuit, added to the preſſure of the times, preyed upon his mind, and brought on a dejection of ſpirits from which he never recovered.

19. At Canterbury, in her 67th year, Mrs. Six, wife of James S. eſq. F. R. S.

27. Found dead in his bed, at the Cock inn, Haymarket, aged 75, Mr. Andrew Lard, many years a coal-merchant of that place. He left his company at an early hour the preceding evening in appearent good health.

28. In his 67th year, like Epaminondas and Wolfe, of the wounds he received in a hard-fought battle (near Alexandria) in which he was commander in chief, and was victorious, Sir Ralph Abercromby. To his country, the loſs of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time, is ineſtimable. For himſelf, it might have been ſomewhat happier, if the victory had been finally deciſive of the fate of Egypt—more glorious it could ſcarcely in any circumſtances have been. It has crowned one of the moſt honourable military lives which Hiſtory has ever commemorate for the emulation of future times. His deſcent was from an old, though not opulent Scottiſh family, of the county of Stirling. He was born about 1738. May 23, 1756, he obtained a cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards; and roſe, April 24, 1762, to the rank of a captain in the 3d regiment of horſe. Aſcending through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed, Nov. 3, 1781, to the colonelcy of the 103d infantry. Sept. 28, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Nov. 4, 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. Having been nearly 40 years in the army, having ſerved with honour in two wars, and being eſteemed one of the ableſt, coolеſt, and moſt intrepid officers in the whole Britiſh force, he was employed on the Continent under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in the commencement of the preſent war. In the action on the heights of Cateau, he

commanded

commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenſaal, in the retreat of the Britiſh out of Holland, in the winter of 1794-5. In Aug. 1795, he was appointed to ſucceed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies. March 24, 1796, Grenada was ſuddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara and Eſſequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions; in which the ability of this eminent commander was ſignally diſplayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the Britiſh conqueſts. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, ſhared the ſame fate. He returned the ſame year to Europe, and in reward for ſuch important ſervices was inveſted with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scots Greys, intruſted with the governments of the Iſle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Auguſtus, and raiſed to the high military rank of lieutenant-general. He held, for a time, the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command, he laboured to maintain the diſcipline of the army, to ſuppreſs the riſing rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppreſſion, with a care worthy alike of the great general and the enlightened and beneficent ſtateſman. From that ſtation he was called to the chief command of the forces in Scotland. His conduct in this diſtinguiſhed appointment gave univerſal ſatisfaction. When the great enterprize againſt Holland was reſolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercromby was called again to command, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. The difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, delays, though inconvenient, yet unavoidable, the diſorderly movements of the Ruſſians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch, diſappointed our hopes of that expedition. But, by the Dutch, the French, the Britiſh, it was confeſſed, that even victory, the moſt deciſive, could not have more conſpicuouſly proved the talents of this illuſtrious officer. His country applauded the choice, when he was ſent with an army to diſpoſſeſs the French of Egypt. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the Weſt Indies, particularly fitted him for this new command. He accompliſhed ſome of the firſt duties of a general, in carrying his army in health, in ſpirits, and with the requiſite intelligence and ſupplies, to the deſtined ſcene of action. The landing, the firſt diſpoſitions, the attacks, and the courage oppoſed to attack, the ſpirit with which his army appears to have been by confidence in their leader inſpired, the extraordinary ſuperiority which the Britiſh infantry under his command evinced to that which was thought the braveſt and beſt diſciplined infantry in the world, demonſtrate that all the beſt qualities of one of the greateſt commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercromby united—that they were all ſummoned forth into activity, in the glorious atchievements amid which he fell. His private character was modeſt, diſintereſted, upright, unſtained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good ſon, brother, father, huſband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His remains were conveyed on board Admiral Lord Keith's flag ſhip to Malta, attended by Col. Sir John Dyer, to be there interred in the Commandery of the Grand Maſter, with the higheſt military honours.—A monument in St. Paul's has ſince been voted by the Houſe of Commons; over which is to be placed the *Invincible Standard* of Bonaparte. His widow has been created a peereſs; and a penſion of 2000l. a year for her and three lives ſettled on the family. The eldeſt ſon is not blind (as has been reported); but is a promiſing young gentleman, and inherits many of his father's diſtinguiſhed virtues. He is at the Scotch bar, and has lately been married to a daughter of Mr. Dundas. The father of the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby is ſtill living, aged upwards of 90.

31. In Tottenham-court-road, aged 81, Mr. Livermore.

April 2. At Winden, near Riga, Capt. John Camp, maſter of the Enterprize, of Hull, detained by the Ruſſian embargo.

5. At Cranbrook, Kent, Mr. Iſaac Doble, ſurgeon and apothecary.

6. At Meaſham-lodge, co. Derby, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Baker, widow of the late Mr. John B. of Wolverhampton.

13. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Churchill, widow of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Colyton-houſe, Dorcheſter. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Peter's church, Dorcheſter. The corpſe was followed by the girls of the Sunday-ſchool, to the number of 41, attended by the two miſtreſſes, all in cloſe mourning, given them by the Rev. Mr. C. agreeably to his mother's requeſt.

15. Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Rickman, jun. of Lewes, Suſſex. He happily united to ſcientific and cultivated talents the moſt amiable diſpoſition, and a conduct circumſpect and exemplary. By his death his relations and friends have to lament an irreparable loſs, and ſociety a valuable member.

At Stourmouth, Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. John Hunt, a man of great integrity, and formerly a reſpectable carpenter at Wingham, in the ſame county, of which place he was a native. He was blind for ſeveral years before his death.

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At his houſe on the lines near Brompton, co. Kent, Mr. James Fullager, a reſpectable gentleman-farmer.

16. At Frome, Mr. Jn. Ayres, clothier.

17. Mr. Wm. Tucker, formerly an eminent wine and brandy-merchant at Bath.

19. At Ripley, Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Harriſon.

20. Robert Pell, eſq. of Fenſtanton, co. Huntingdon.

21. In his 61ſt year, John Marſden, eſq. of Fairfield, co. York, one of the people called Quakers.

At Exeter, Mr. Tothill, haberdaſher.

23. Mr. Moxey, ſen. of Exeter, 30 years deputy-receiver of the taxes for Devon.

Major Duncan Campbell (Aſkomel), late of the 5th or 1ſt battalion of the Argyleſhire fencible regiment.

At Woolavington, Suſſex, Richard Betteſworth, eſq. many years an acting magiſtrate for that county.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, Mr. Charles Brome, engraver, late of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

24 Mrs. Coffin, widow of Rich. C. eſq. late poſt-maſter of Exeter.

At Okehampton, after long and ſevere illneſs, Robert Hawkes, eſq. captain lieutenant in the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

25. At Glouceſter, Mrs. Harriet Neale, youngeſt daughter of the late George J. Bruere, eſq. governor of Bermuda.

At Charlton-place, Iſlington, aged 81, Mrs. Hannah Palmer.

At Buckland, near Dover, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hatton, a conſiderable farmer, and a man of good character.

Aged 69, Mrs. Allen, of Glaſton, Rutld.

At her houſe at Acton, Mrs. Price, of London-ſtreet.

26. At the vicarage of Yatcombe, Devon, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. Wm. P. and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Carter.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Ames, relict of Levi A. eſq. of Charlton, near Shepton-Mallet, and ſecond daughter of Nicholas Sealy, eſq. late of Bridgewater.

Aged 21, Miſs Maria Hayward, of Lincoln, ſecond dau. of Mr. Hſtone-maſon.

In Great Cumberland ſtreet, Mrs. Jennings, wife of J. C. J. eſq barriſter.

At Twickenham, Rd. Hammond, eſq.

27. At Eaſt Horndon, Eſſex, Mrs. Powell, wife of David P. eſq. of St. Helen's, Lond.

At Lee, near Kemſey, Hants, Mrs. J. Warner, wife of Joſeph W. jun. eſq.

In Cecil ſquare, Margate, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Burnell, widow.

Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Browne, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Hull.

Aged 22, Miſs Bunard, of Aylesham. Returning in a gig from viſiting a friend, within a quarter of a mile of her houſe the horſe fell, and the ſhafts of the carriage were broken. In jumping out ſhe fell and fractured her ſkull; continued deprived of ſenſe for ſix days, and then expired.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rev. Tho. H. of the Cloſe, Salisbury.

28. At Sellaby, co. Durham, the Hon. Frederick Vane, uncle to the Earl of Darlington, and deputy-treaſurer of the royal hoſpital at Cheſea.

Peregrine Phillips, eſq. of Sloane-ſquare.

At Beminſter, aged 82, Samuel Cox, eſq.

At his chambers in Tanfield-court, after a few days illneſs of a nervous fever, John Spinks, eſq. ſub-treaſurer of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple. In the courſe of nearly 20 years in which he filled that office he diſcharged its ſeveral duties with honour to himſelf, fidelity to the ſociety, and ſatisfaction to the various perſons with whom he had dealings; and, from the excellence of his private life, he has left behind him, as a conſolation to his friends for their loſs, a moſt irreproachable character.

At Aſhley, near Bath, in conſequence of a fall from her horſe, aged 23, Mrs. M'Clintock, wife of John M'C. eſq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, in Ireland.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Alderman B.

In York-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, Mrs. Gibſon, wife of John G. eſq.

30. Aged 76, Mr. John Boufell, late an eminent leather-cutter at Norwich; who, for upwards of 20 years, lived an abſtemious life, refraining from animal food and fermented liquors.

At Lowestoft, in his 68th year, the Rev. Francis Bowneſs, rector of Gunton, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Suffolk. His regular and correct diſcharge of the various and important duties of a clergyman and a magiſtrate, the mildneſs and urbanity of his manners, his ſtrong underſtanding and ſocial qualities, will make his loſs felt and regretted by his pariſhioners and numerous friends.

At Reading, aged 65, Mr. John Bird, formerly a reputable plumber in that town.

At Weſt Moulſey, Surrey, Mr. Joſ. Goff.

At his brother's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, John Dyneley, eſq.

This morning, about 11, George Ford, a porter at the Bell and Crown inn, Holborn, dropped down dead at the door of Mr. Auſtin, braſs-founder, Saffron-hill. Five days before, he overheated himſelf in the diſcharge of his duty; and, coming to his lodging in Red Lion court that evening, complained of a pain in his breaſt. On the evening before his death, he went to the hoſpital for a letter of admiſſion, which he carried in the morning to his maſter at the Bell and Crown, to be ſigned by him; and, in returning home, within a few yards of his lodging, dropped down as aforeſaid. He had been 7 years a porter at the St. James's hotel, in Jermyn-ſtreet, with an unblemiſhed character.

At Edinburgh, in her 76th year, Mrs. R. Inglis, ſiſter to Hugh I. eſq. of Bedford-row.

Lately,

Lately, at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Roderick Mackenzie, eſq. ſon of the late Capt. Kenneth M. of Redcaſtle.

At Madrid, the Marquis d'Iranda, one of the richeſt bankers in Europe.

In Grafton-ſtr. Dublin, Mr. Michael Boylan, a reputable painter and paper-ſtainer.

At Merrion, Mr. Wm. O'Neill, ſon of Mr. John O'N. of Frederick-ſtr. Dublin.

In Trinity-place, Dublin, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Meran, an eminent tailor, late of Fleet-ſtreet.

In the county of Tipperary, Mr. Price; who, having taken a farm againſt the wiſh of thoſe who took upon them to regulate the rents of land, received a written intimation, which appears, from the evidence of a member of the Houſe of Commons, to have been to the following effect:

"*Liberty Hall.*

"Take notice, that you have been tried and convicted of having taken ——— farm. You have been ſentenced to death. You are to give up the farm; otherwiſe, the warrant for your execution is in the hands of the executioner."

This account the Member received from a brother of the deceaſed, who ſhewed him another letter to the ſame effect, which was ſerved on a tenant of Mr. Price at the ſame time, who, in conſequence, fled the country. Mr. Price was, within a few days, in the open field at noon, fired at and murdered by a ſingle individual, who was ſuffered to depart at his leiſure, without any endeavour being made to detain him, though many people were at work at no great diſtance.

At Clifton, aged 24, Mrs. Sinnot, wife of Dr. Nicholas S. of Daventry; by whoſe death before ſhe attained the age of 25, a conſiderable property devolves, by the will of the Rev. Richard Canning, to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

At Yarmouth, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Adams, rector of Rolleſby and vicar of Stalham, Norfolk.

At Cobham, Surrey, aged 75, Mr. Henry Crawter.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, the Rev. Geo. Freeman, LL.D. rector of Shelton, co. Bedford, and vicar of Long Buckby.

At his houſe in Bedford-row, John Brettell, eſq. ſecretary to the Stamp-office.

May 1. At Otes, Eſſex, John Baker, eſq. one of his Majeſty's deputy-lieutenants and juſtices of the peace for that county; who married the dowager Lady St. Aubyn, and purchaſed that eſtate about 1797.

At Bath, after an illneſs of a few days, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. Charles Dix, M.A. rector of Gateley and Briſley, Norfolk. He was of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744. The former living is in the gift of the College, the latter of the L'Eſtrange family.

2. At B. Burchall's, eſq. Fulmer-houſe, Bucks, in her 17th year, Miſs Frances Harper, daur of the late Col. H. of the E. Indies.

3. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, of a cancer in his tongue, in his 87th year, General Cyrus Trapaud, Colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, and the oldeſt General in his Majeſty's ſervice. He was related to the Marſhal Turenne, the Duke De Bouillon, the Duke la Fouate, and ſeveral other of the French Nobility. Of Marſhal Turenne a fine buſt was ſeveral years ago ſent to him with this inſcription, "To General Cyrus Trapaud, from Godfrey, reigning Duke of Bouillon, this Buſt is preſented, as a Memorial of Alliance and a Token of Eſteem." His family came to this country early in the laſt century, on account of the perſecution of the Proteſtants. His father having had a regiment in France, Queen Anne gave him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal. The General ſerved under his late Majeſty Geo. II. in the battles of Dettingen, and Val, alias Lafeldt, in Germany; and was at thoſe of Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, and Guadaloupe. General Trapaud's life, as well as his death, were marked with that amiable ſerenity, and that perſevering courage which had ſo juſtly endeared him to his friends and country. He bore, with his accuſtomed fortitude, the loſs of ſight during a period of ſix years, having ſubmitted to the painful operation of couching without benefit; and he ſuſtained a lingering malady for more than a twelve-month preceding his diſſolution, with that reſignation which an honeſt conſcience, and a fervent hope can alone inſpire. He died moſt ſincerely regreted by his relations, and numerous and reſpectable friends; and his liberal charities, and benevolent exertions in behalf of the diſtreſſed, muſt ever be gratefully remembered by many. The General, it is believed, was born in Ireland, where he had many relations; but left that country very young. He was rather under the middle ſtature, remarkably compact and well made, and continued ſtraight to the laſt. He had, though of a dark complexion, a pleaſing, cheerful, and benign countenance, which never left him. His remains were interred with military honours, at the burial-ground belonging to Chelſea-hoſpital, and his funeral was moſt reſpectably attended. Among the carriages were thoſe of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lord Rous, Generals Patriſon, Bertie, and Arabin, Col. Brownrigg, Mr Jodrell, with many others of diſtinction.

At her apartments in Windſor caſtle, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Gillery P. eſq. of Cleaver, Bucks.

At Darking, Surr. Mr. Iſrael Lyon, ſen.

4. John Whitmarſh, eſq. major of the Taunton volunteers; after exerciſing whom,

in

in perfect health, he was ſeized with a fit, which ſoon proved fatal.

In Axford-buildings, Bath, the wife of Michael Jones, eſq.

At Oſmanthorp, near Leeds, Mrs. Lucas, wife of James L. eſq. late ſurgeon at Leeds, but now of Conisborough, near Doncaſter.

Aged 70, Mrs. Jane Buxton, relict of Mr. John B. who, "after a ſeries of years in affliction and pain, departed this tranſitory ſtate Sept. 13, 1784, in the 54th year of his age," and was buried in the church-yard at Enfield, Middleſex, with the following epitaph:

"Stop, whom thou beeſt, as you paſs by,
And read of man's mortality.
Ye giddy, thoughtleſs, young, and gay,
Pray view this tomb; perhaps you may
Afflicted be, as once was I,
While in the vale of miſery.
Though in the bloom of life, like you,
For years I ſuffer'd *endleſs* pain.
Then pray prepare, and learn to die,
Put truſt in Chriſt, as once did I;
Then reſt aſſur'd, your ſins forgiven,
Your ſoul, as mine, will reſt in Heaven.

Maſter Tho. Buxton Thorne, grandſon of the above, died Sept. 23, 1793, aged 2 years and 3 months."

On a contiguous ſtone:

"*Mors Janua Vitæ.*
Here lies the remains
of Mrs. Anne Thorne,
who died Feb. 13, 1794, aged 74.
Here alſo lieth the remains
of Mr. Joſeph Thorne,
who died Jan. 18, 1795, aged 71."

5. At Edmonton, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Huxley, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that pariſh, and much regretted by the poor, and poſſeſſed of the old manſion called Wyer-hall, in that pariſh, rebuilt by Geo. H. 1613.

6. At Bath, the wife of Col. Starkie.

7. In advanced age, the widow of Mr. Hart, druggiſt, of Exeter.

Mr. Smith, of Canterbury-place, Lambeth, clerk in the Sun fire-office, put an end to his life by ſtabbing himſelf in ſeveral parts of his body with a carving-knife.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Sarah Ruſtat, relict of the Rev. Tobias R. M. A. rector of Stutton, co. Suffolk, vol. LXIII. p. 93. To the poor ſhe was a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs, and through life a pattern of every chriſtian and moral virtue.

8. At Bufleet, near Ripley, Surrey, in his 81ſt year, Mr. John Burges, ſen.

At Enfield, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, eſteemed and valued by all who knew him, Mr. James Jarvis, blackſmith and farrier. His father died, aged 90. Jan. 3. 1783.

9. Mrs. Bonton, wife of Mr. B. printer, Little Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Of an apoplexy, at his houſe in Wellclofe ſquare, in the 44th year of his age, Schieve Arney, eſq.

At Earlham-houſe, near Norwich, aged 69, Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. By his death the title of Baronet, conferred on his grandfather, July 16, 1778, becomes extinct. He has bequeathed all his eſtates, with his valuable collections of paintings, books, coins, &c. to William Foſter, junior, eſq. of Norwich, ſubject only to a life annuity of 500l. to Mrs. Butler, and to the payment of a few legacies.

At Buxton, of a paralytic diſorder, aged 67, John Foſter, eſq. of Leiceſter Grange, in the county of Warwick; eldeſt ſon of John Foſter, of Burbach, co Leiceſter, gent. by Dorothy his wife, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Parr, vicar of Hinckley. Mr. Foſter ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Worceſter in 1779; in 1780 was called to the bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple; and, in was afterwards high ſheriff for the county of Warwick, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick. He was thrice married; 1. in 1765, to Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas Milward, eſq. of Waleſcott, in Worceſterſhire, by whom he had one ſon, John, who died 1796 (LXVI. 795); 2. to Judith only daughter of Edward Gueſt, eſq. a merchant of London, by whom he had one ſon, Robert, born about 1780; 3dly, to Charlotte, daughter of William Kerr, M. D. of Northampton, by whom he had ſeveral children.—Leiceſter Grange is ſituated in the county of Warwick, on the edge of the county, being ſeparated from Leiceſterſhire by the Foſs Road; and is famous in hiſtory for having been honoured with a viſit by King Charles II. and by being afterwards the reſidence of Sir William Perkins, who was executed for high treaſon in 1696. Some of the talleſt and fineſt elaſtic pines in England were thought to be grown in theſe grounds. In a ſmall ſpot, called *The Grove*, were 140, meaſuring, one with another, 90 feet in height. In 1784 the preſent grounds and gardens were laid out with much taſte by the late worthy owner, under the advice of his friend Mr. John Robinſon, whoſe deſcription of Leiceſter Grange, 1787, was printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," N^b XLIII. p. 348.

10 At Theobalds-grove, Herts, of a deep decline, George-Frederick Preſcot, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas P. eſq. and nephew to Sir George P. bart.

At her mother's, Mrs. Crump, of Alz brighton, Shropſhire, of a decline, in her 27th year, Mrs. Jane Galabin, wife of Mr. Henry Lewis G. of Ingram-court, London, printer. And on Saturday, the 18th of April preceding, alſo of a decline, their infant ſon Edward, aged 9 months.

11 At his houſe in Bunhill-row, aged 63, Dr. Boſſy, a German empirick of great celebrity among the lower orders of people.

12. At Snare-hill, near Thetford, ſuddenly, James Pell, eſq. He ſerved the office

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fice of high sheriff for Norfolk in 1792, and was formerly a banker in London.

Mr. Ogle, brickmaker, of Everton, went into the office of Trevor, attorney, of Gainsborough, with whom he had some business to transact, when, having exchanged the usual salutation, he sat down and instantly expired. He had not complained of being at all indisposed, and died without a groan.

13. At his house in Sloane-street, of an inflammation in the lungs, Thomas James Cotton, esq. who, to the most approved professional skill as a surgeon, added those valuable qualities of the head and heart which will cause him to be long regretted by a numerous and respectable circle.

14. At his lodgings in Upper Mary-le-bone-street, aged 99, Mr. Thomas Leander, musician.

15. In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, Henry Scott, esq. late of the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

16. At his house in Edgar-buildings, the lady of —— Carroll, esq.

17. At his house in Pall-Mall, in his 91st year (which he entered in August last), William Heberden, M. D. senior fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and F.R.S. and S.A. He was educated in the grammar-school in St. Saviour's church-yard, and was many years fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in December 1724, being then only 15 years of age. He proceeded B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732; M. D. 1739; and practised physick at Cambridge till about the year 1750, when he removed to London; and continued a considerable time before his matchless talents were discovered; so long that, almost weary with solicitude, he was on the point of returning to end his days at Cambridge. But, happily for the world and for his own fame, he steadily persevered, and soon shone forth in full lustre.—From a thorough conviction of its public utility, Dr. Heberden was one of the earliest subscribers to the Humane Society; and in 1778 was elected vice-president of that excellent institution. To this worthy physician the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton bequeathed her husband's MSS. from which Dr. Heberden, in 1761, obliged the learned world with a curious tract, intituled, "Dissertationis de servili Medicorum conditione Appendix," &c.; with a short but elegant advertisement of his own, which may be seen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 37. In 1763 a most valuable edition of the "Suplices Mulieres" of Euripides, with the notes of Mr. Markland, was printed entirely at the expence of Dr. Heberden (ibid. p. 20); and, in 1768, the same very learned Commentator presented his notes on the two Iphigeniæ, "Doctissimo, & quod longè præstantius est, humanissimo viro Wilhelmo Heberden, M. D. arbitratu ejus vel cremendæ, vel in publicum emittendæ post obitum scriptoris," &c. (p. 21.) He wrote the epitaph in Dorking church on Mr. Markland, who had bequeathed to him all his books and papers. One of these, a copy of Mill's Greek Testament in folio, the margin filled with notes, was kindly lent by Dr. Heberden, "with that liberal attention to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion which was one of his many well-known excellences," to the publisher of the last edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1782," 4to. To Dr. Heberden Mr. Bowyer also bequeathed his "little cabinet of coins, a few books specifically, and any others which the Doctor might chuse to accept." Dr. H's other publications were, "ANTIΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ, an Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, 1745," 8vo; in the Medical Transactions of London, vol. I. Remarks on the pump-water of London; Observations on the Ascarides; Account of the remarkably good effects of common salt in an extraordinary case of worms; Observations on Nyctalopia; On the chicken-pox; Account of the epidemical cold in June and July, 1767; Queries on medical subjects. In vol. II. Observations on the hectic fever (XLII. 182); Remarks on the pulse (ibid. 183); Some account of the angina pectoris, Of the noxious effects of some fungi; Queries on medical subjects. In vol. III. Farther account of the angina pectoris; Method of preparing the Ginseng root in China; On damp linen (XLIII. 32). In a "Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to some Conduct of the College of Physicians of London," given to friends, but not sold, in which that learned body has received a thundering Philippic, the character of this truly respectable Veteran is thus ably delineated by Dr. Wells: "Many of our physicians have no doubt received little injury from the causes of the corruption of character, to which they have been exposed; and some few may have escaped their influence altogether. One of these few, Dr. William Heberden, I must conclude to have been well known to your Lordship, from the eulogy which you pronounced upon him during the trial of Dr. Stanger's cause. He was probably, indeed, the only physician with whom you were intimately acquainted; and hence, from the natural error of attributing to a whole species the properties of its only individual we have seen, you might imagine that he possessed his many virtues in common with the rest of his class. But Dr. Heberden, my Lord, stands, in a manner, alone in his profession. No other person, I believe, either in this or any other country, has ever exercised the art of medicine with the same dignity, or has contributed so much to raise it in the estimation of mankind.

A contemplation of his excellencies, therefore, can afford little help towards obtaining a juſt notion of the general worth of phyſicians. In ſpeaking of a mole-hill, we would not employ terms that had relation to the immenſity of a mountain. Were I, my Lord, poſſeſſed of talents adequate to the undertaking, I ſhould here endeavour to deſcribe at full length the character of that illuſtrious man. In this attempt, I ſhould firſt mark his various and extenſive learning, his modeſty in the uſe of it, and his philoſophical diſtruſt of human opinion in ſcience, however ſanctioned by time or the authority of great names. I ſhould then exhibit him in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, without envy or jealouſy; too proud to court employment, yet undervaluing his ſervices after they were performed; unwearied, even when a veteran in his art, in aſcertaining the minuteſt circumſtances of the ſick, who placed themſelves under his care, taking nothing in their ſituation for granted that might be learned by enquiry, and truſting nothing of importance that concerned them to his memory. To demonſtrate his greatneſs of mind, I ſhould next mention his repeatedly declining to accept thoſe offices of honour and profit at the Britiſh court, which are regarded by other phyſicians as objects of their higheſt ambition, and are therefore ſought by them with the utmoſt aſſiduity. I ſhould afterwards take notice of his ſimple yet dignified manners, his piety to God, his love for his country, and his exemplary diſcharge of the duties of all the private relations in which he ſtood to ſociety; and I ſhould conclude by obſerving, that his whole life had been regulated by the moſt exquiſite prudence, by means of which his other virtues were rendered more conſpicuous and uſeful, and, whatever failings he might as a human being poſſeſs, were either ſhaded or altogether concealed. After my deſcription was finiſhed, I ſhould think it proper to ſay that I had never been acquainted with Dr. Heberden, and conſequently could neither be dazzled by the ſplendour of his virtues, from approaching them too nearly, nor influenced in my opinion concerning them by benefits he had already conferred upon me; and that ſtanding, as he does, upon the verge of this ſtate of exiſtence, ready to wing his flight to another of glory, his ear muſt now be cloſed to the voice of flattery, had he ever liſtened to that ſiren, or were I baſe enough to ſolicit her aid, in the fooliſh expectation of receiving from him ſome future reward."—He married Mary daughter of Francis Wollaſton, and grand-daughter of the author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," by whom he had two ſons, William, M.D. and John, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778.—Thomas Heberden, M.D. (phyſician at Madeira) was brother to the late worthy Dr. William H.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, moſt ſincerely lamented by all who had the happineſs of knowing her, Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. T. U. H. of Limehouſe.

19. In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, aged 83, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady.

20. In Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn, aged 32, Mr. John Nelſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the 3d. reg. of foot-guards, and to the Public Diſpenſary; and only ſon of the Rev. J. Nelſon, vicar of Garſdale in Yorkſhire. In the year 1799, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Holland, and his conſtitution never perfectly recovered from the effects of the hardſhips to which he was there expoſed. His aſſiduity in the public and private exerciſe of his profeſſion frequently led him to exertions to which his ſtrength was therefore unequal; and in the ſtate of debility induced by conſtant fatigue, he was expoſed to the contagion of the putrid fever, to which ſo many perſons of all ranks have lately fallen victims. The violence of the diſeaſe was aggravated by his perſevering in the performance of his profeſſional duties after it had attacked him; ſo that the utmoſt exertions of his medical friends were inſufficient to arreſt its progreſs, and prevent its fatal termination. His loſs is deeply regretted by thoſe to whom his excellent qualities were known; his unaſſuming manners, and the goodneſs of his heart, procured him the regard of all with whom he aſſociated; and by his faithful ſervices to the charitable inſtitution with which he had been for many years connected, he had obtained in an eminent degree the confidence and good opinion of the managers of it; who laſt year preſented to him a piece of plate, of conſiderable value, in teſtimony of their approbation.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Heggitt, one of the chaplains of the royal hoſpital at Chelſea, Byfleet R. Surrey, *vice* Sewell, dec.

Rev. Martin Lamb, M.A. Eydon R. co. Northampton, *vice* George Lamb, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hobſon, M.A. Pentridge R. co. Dorſet, *vice* Fawconer, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 28, to May 26, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	686	1276	Males	670	1302		2 and 5	129	50 and 60	133
Females	590		Females	632			5 and 10	70	60 and 70	116
							10 and 20	43	70 and 80	75
							20 and 30	91	80 and 90	30
							30 and 40	130	90 and 100	9
							40 and 50	151	100	9

Whereof have died under two years old 325

Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 6s. 7d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 5d.

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d.¼ per lb.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	110	8	90	0	55	0	36	1	49	11
Surrey	130	6	00	0	57	6	36	4	56	0
Hertford	97	0	00	0	52	6	37	6	67	6
Bedford	107	1	00	0	55	6	34	0	56	0
Hunting.	113	11	00	0	67	10	31	6	51	11
Northam.	97	10	00	0	62	8	29	4	50	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	70	0
Leiceſter	111	2	94	0	73	10	35	11	70	7
Notting.	114	8	90	0	73	0	38	10	65	0
Derby	119	8	00	0	72	0	41	2	77	2
Stafford	139	11	00	0	86	6	48	3	87	6
Salop	148	7	00	0	92	0	45	5	00	0
Hereford	152	5	108	8	87	4	46	4	83	2
Worceſt.	144	5	00	0	91	7	45	7	82	7
Warwick	144	0	00	0	93	1	47	11	80	8
Wilts	127	1	00	0	70	8	37	10	74	4
Berks	109	6	00	0	56	6	39	10	62	0
Oxford	115	8	00	0	68	5	40	0	63	9
Bucks	114	4	00	0	67	6	38	9	63	6
Montgo.	153	7	00	0	96	1	41	3	00	0
Brecon	164	9	128	0	107	2	40	0	00	0
Radnor	147	4	00	0	96	10	40	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

127	4	94	2	74	3	39	1	64	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	100	8	70	6	52	8	34	4	54	0
Kent	106	6	00	0	39	6	30	9	48	3
Suſſex	112	7	00	0	56	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	114	0	00	0	42	10	30	6	46	0
Cambrid.	119	7	00	0	43	9	21	1	42	0
Norfolk	104	8	00	0	55	6	27	10	44	0
Lincoln	104	8	72	0	69	4	28	2	58	0
York	111	5	00	0	67	11	34	3	72	7
Durham	131	7	75	2	00	0	40	7	00	0
Northum	108	8	92	0	64	4	36	2	00	0
Cumberl.	136	6	98	2	83	9	55	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	131	3	118	0	87	2	48	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	125	7	00	0	71	8	48	11	75	6
Cheſter	115	2	00	0	00	0	47	2	00	0
Flint	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	147	9	00	0	109	3	50	1	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Carnarv.	133	4	00	0	80	0	50	0	00	0
Merion.	143	6	00	0	100	5	50	0	00	0
Cardigan	125	7	00	0	90	11	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	134	0	00	0	95	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	140	6	00	0	120	0	33	4	00	0
Glamorg.	153	9	00	0	00	0	44	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	147	5	00	0	74	2	00	0	72	0
Somerſet	159	3	00	0	60	0	34	0	00	0
Monm.	171	1	00	0	111	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	137	7	00	0	58	2	32	6	00	0
Cornwall	119	1	00	0	71	4	32	4	00	0
Dorſet	137	1	00	0	78	6	40	0	00	0
Hants	122	3	00	0	66	10	39	7	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	102	8	94	2	48	5	33	10	45	7
2	115	11	94	2	43	0	25	9	45	2
3	104	8	94	2	35	6	27	10	44	0
4	107	3	72	0	68	11	31	0	58	0
5	120	1	83	7	64	4	37	11	64	2
6	134	5	104	9	84	7	52	7	64	2
7	122	8	94	2	71	8	48	7	75	6
8	140	10	94	2	93	3	48	9	64	2

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	11	94	2	97	7	39	1	64	2
10	157	1	94	2	78	9	34	0	72	0
11	127	3	94	2	69	2	32	4	64	2
12	127	8	94	2	69	2	39	8	74	4
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	00s. 0d.
Seconds	00s. to 00s.	Fine Pollard	00s. to 00s.	Bran	00s. 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	11l. 0s. to 15l. 15s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. 0s. to 14l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 9s. to 12l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 10s. to 11l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25.

St. James's—Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 13s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 17s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 22, 1801, is 78s. 1d.¼ per cwt. incluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 6d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 39s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 34s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1801.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.
29	——	——	59⅛	77⅞	95⅛	92⅛	18⅛	5⅛	194	——	——	——	——	4 dis.	9½ pr.	90½	——	87	97	8 8 0
30	164	——	59⅛	77⅞	95⅛	93⅛	17⅞	5⅛	198	25. pm.	——	——	——	3	9½	——	——	87	92	8 8 0
31	165½	——	60⅛	78⅛	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	199	——	65¼	59½	——	4	9½	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
1	168	——	61⅛	79⅛	——	95	18⅛	5⅛	200⅛	——	——	——	——	4	9½	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
2	168	——	61⅛	79⅛	96⅜	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	201½	——	——	——	——	4	9½	92½	——	87	97	8 8 0
3	Sunday																			
4	——	——	60⅜	79⅜	96⅞	94½	18⅜	5⅛	200⅛	——	——	——	——	4	10⅛	92	——	87	97	8 8 0
5	166	——	60⅛	78⅞	96⅜	93⅜	18⅛	5⅛	199½	——	——	——	——	3	8½	92½	——	87	97	8 8 0
6	167	——	60⅛	78⅞	96⅛	94⅜	——	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	5	8¾	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
7	169½	——	60⅜	78⅛	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅜	200⅛	——	——	60¼	——	5	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
8	169¼	59½	60⅜	78⅛	96⅜	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	200½	——	——	——	——	5	9⅛	91⅞	——	87	97	8 8 0
9	169⅜	59½	60⅜	78⅛	——	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	202⅛	——	——	——	——	5	9⅛	91½	——	87	97	8 8 0
10	Sunday																			
11	——	59⅞	60⅞	78⅝	96⅞	——	18⅜	5⅛	——	——	——	——	——	7	9	91½	——	87	97	8 8 0
12	168	59½	60⅛	77⅞	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	199⅛	——	67½	——	——	6	8¾	91	——	87	97	8 8 0
13	168	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	199⅛	——	——	——	——	7	9	91½	——	87	97	8 8 0
14	167¾	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	7	9	91	——	87	97	8 8 0
15	168	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	6	9	91⅛	——	87	97	8 8 0
16	167¾	59⅞	60⅜	77⅞	96⅛	94⅜	18⅛	5⅜	200	——	——	——	——	3	9⅛	91⅛	——	87	97	8 8 0
17	Sunday																			
18	168	59¾	60⅛	78⅛	——	93⅞	——	5⅛	200⅛	——	——	——	——	2	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
19	167½	60	60⅛	78⅛	96⅞	94½	18⅛	5⅛	200⅛	——	——	——	59⅞	4	9⅛	91⅛	——	87	97	8 8 0
20	168	59⅞	60⅛	78⅛	96⅛	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	199⅞	——	——	——	——	3	9	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
21	168	59⅛	60⅛	78⅛	96⅛	93⅜	18⅛	5⅛	199½	——	——	——	——	4	8¾	——	——	87	97	8 8 0
22	166¾	59⅛	60⅛	78⅛	96⅛	94	18⅛	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	3	9	——	57⅞	87	97	8 8 0
23	166⅛	59⅜	60⅛	78⅛	96⅜	93⅞	18⅛	5⅛	——	——	——	——	——	3	9⅛	——	58⅛	87	97	8 8 0
24	Sunday																			
25	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

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THE

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Embelliſhed with a ſuperb and beautiful Medal preſented by the KING OF SWEDEN to Sir H. CROFT; a remarkable BRASS PLATE; the Monument of Mrs. ALLARDYCE; &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1801.
1	SE calm	30,27	47	46	14 6.3	little cloudy
2	N briſk	29,75	48	47	.0	gloomy
3	N calm	71	51	50	.2	fine day, ſhower at night
4	W ditto	93	53	51	5.7	clear and pleaſant
5	SE ditto	30,10	51	48	.5	very fine day
6	W ditto	12	54	51	4.8	clear and pleaſant
7	S ditto	12	51	49	6.2	fine clear ſky
8	W ditto	29,98	54	52	5.6	overcaſt, ſhower at night
9	W briſk	89	48	47	6.4	cloudy, a little rain
10	SW moderate	30, 2	54	53	.1	fair but little ſun
11	SW ditto	2	57	54	.4	cloudy, rain at night
12	W ditto	29,85	53	50	4.9	little ſun
13	SE calm	82	52	50	5 8	ſhowers with hail
14	S briſk	80	48	47	5.0	Fine A. M. rain
15	S moderate	50	53	52	.0	fine warm ſhowers
16	S ditto	56	52	50	.4	ſhowery
17	SSE calm	50	55	54	5.5	ſhowery A. M. ſun and pleaſant
18	SW moderate	60	54	51	.5	fine day
19	W ditto	85	55	51	.6	fine and pleaſant
20	W calm	90	56	50	6.1	very fine day
21	S moderate	75	58	55	5.8	fine and pleaſant, few drops of rain
22	SSE ditto	58	62	58	.5	little ſun, rain in the night
23	NW calm	52	55	53	4.9	ſmall rain moſt of the day
24	S ditto	65	62	58	6.1	fair, but little ſun
25	SE moderate	67	61	60	.7	fine day
26	E calm	60	62	60	.4	heavy rain in the evening
27	W ditto	55	56	55	5.1	rain all the day
28	SE ditto	62	57	55	.7	fair and pleaſant A. M. ſhowers
29	E briſk	34	54	54	.8	ſhowery
30	E moderate	54	59	56	.8	ſlight ſhowers
31	E ditto	63	60	58	6.1	fine day

Fall of rain this month 1 inch 93. Evaporation 3-8 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for June 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1801.
May	●	○	○		
27	52	58	49	29,52	ſhowery
28	53	60	49	,50	ſhowery
29	51	59	53	,47	ſhowery
30	56	62	52	,42	rain
31	56	56	53	,40	rain
June 1	57	62	55	,67	cloudy
2	57	61	56	,77	ſhowery
3	60	68	57	,74	fair
4	58	64	58	,91	fair
5	60	63	62	30,02	ſhowery
6	62	72	60	,09	fair
7	64	72	62	,14	fair
8	65	75	68	,19	fair
9	69	77	67	,19	fair
10	68	79	60	,02	fair
11	57	94	54	29,98	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1801.
June	○	○	○		
12	56	63	47	29,96	fair
13	46	55	45	,66	ſhowery
14	47	56	46	,92	rain
15	56	63	55	,98	cloudy
16	56	61	54	,92	fair
17	57	66	56	,94	fair
18	59	68	58	,97	fair
19	58	69	60	,98	fair
20	64	70	56	,97	fair
21	54	62	53	,92	fair
22	54	66	50	,87	fair
23	52	62	54	,83	fair
24	56	67	56	,80	fair
25	60	69	60	,77	fair, thund. in evening
26	61	70	62	,95	fair

W. Gary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

EITHER the character of the Engliſh peaſantry is much altered, or it has been hitherto exceedingly miſunderſtood. The idea formed of it ſeems to have been derived from the engaging deſcriptions drawn by poets, painters, noveliſts, and dramatiſts, rather than from obſervations on real life. Men of genius have combined to adorn it with honeſty, induſtry, frugality, ſimplicity, modeſty, cleanlineſs, and humility; virtues that have, in conſequence, been conſidered by the inhabitants of the capital and other towns as the characteriſticks of the inhabitants of the country; they reflecting not, that ſuch evil propenſities as are common to all mankind muſt exiſt wherever population does, whether it be in the centre of a city or in the boſom of a valley. Were townſmen acquainted with the manners of the ruſticks, they would know that there is as much craft and wickedneſs going on among trees as there is among houſes, only that the modes of practice are different and more concealed. Much ſolicitude and much money has been beſtowed of late years, by many well-meaning people, in endeavouring to check the increaſing idleneſs and immorality of the poor; but, unfortunately, they have erred in the method of their attempt, the principal effort uſed by them being teaching children reading and writing, two acquirements that experience ſhows are greatly miſuſed. The young ſcholars, inſtead of confining their reading (as their patrons and patroneſſes intended) to the religious works, eagerly learn the obſcene ſongs hawked by ballad-ſingers; and, if they go out to ſervice, become ſubſcribers to the abominable circulating-libraries that are now eſtabliſhed in every petty town, from whence they obtain books that corrupt both their moral and political principles. Of writing they make little other uſe than to carry on goſſiping and amorous correſpondences; or, what is worſe to commit forgery. Reading and writing promote not their welfare or happineſs; but, on the contrary, make them proud, idle, and diſcontented. Scholars are above receiving inſtruction, and ſcorn handling ploughs and ſpades, ſcrubbing-bruſhes or mops. When ignorant of literary acquirements, the lower ſort of people were content to apply themſelves to agriculture, mechanics, and domeſtic avocations; purſuits that procured them ſubſiſtence, and rendered them uſeful to their betters; who, on their parts, were not behind in rewarding them for their merits. Their hands were then employed, their principles were uncontaminated, and their minds were tranquil. Their labour maintained them, they practiſed the advice they received from the pulpit, and they pined not after things unſuitable to their ſtation. The evil propenſities of nature were kept under by continued employment and the awe they ſtood in of their ſuperiours. This is the way of life that ſhould be encouraged among our poor and the only one that can make them comfortable. The few individuals that purſue it are uſeful and reſpectable members of ſociety; and thoſe who are too idle or too proud to work are of no other uſe in the world than

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than to increase the enormous burthen of the poor-rates, and, like the drones in a bee-hive, prey on the industrious. Spelling-books and pens are not the only implements of evil in the hands of the vulgar; the fiddlestick is another. The musical *mania* existing among the higher classes, and the number of military bands established in the kingdom, have so much extended a degree of knowledge in musick, that either some discarded soldier, servant, or player, scrapes a fiddle in every parish, and promotes drunkennness, lewdness, and idleness, by bringing the lads and girls together to dance, and by teaching other loitering fellows to fiddle also; insomuch, that our people seem to be becoming, like the German vulgar, all fidlers and soldiers.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

In answer to the queries of your accurate and learned correspondent, T. P. p. 420, I beg to say, that, when I was consulting Collinson for the article I last sent, the very difficulty he mentions struck me; and as Collinson's authority was deserving of little credit, I had then little doubt of what I now feel myself convinced, that that author had left out a generation in the account of the Haringtons of Kelston. In this case, Etheldred (Dyngley) was the poet's grandmother, and Isabel (Markham) his mother. This is strengthened by the following passage in the poet's dedication of his Ariosto to Queen Elizabeth: "Whatsoeve I am and can is your Majesty's Your gracious favours have been extended in my poor family even *to the third generation*, your bounty to us and our heirs." But this is a point which may probably be ascertained by consulting the pedigrees, particularly the Visitation-books of Somersetshire, in the British Museum, &c.; which, perhaps, may also show the connection with the Haringtons of Exton and Ridlington, a point which, in the country, at a distance from public records, I have no opportunity of discovering. I observe no mark of branch in the arms annexed to Sir John Harington's portrait in the title-page of his Ariosto; nor in the pedigree printed in Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 51; nor in the Baronetege, do I find the Haringtons of Kelston inserted; nor do I find them in a MS pedigree which I possess; though in this latter I find a remote collateral branch, deduced from Simon Harington, third son of Sir Robert Harington, of Aldingham, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Multon, of Egremond. This Simon lived in the time of Edward II. and married Alice, daughter and heir of John Bishton, of Bishton, in Shropshire; from whom descended John Harington, of Bishton, 1633, who then had three sons and three daughters. It is strange that a branch, which at this time were so eminent as those of Kelston, should have been omitted. There was a Sir Henry Harington, knt. a younger brother to John Lord Harington of Exton. The poet mentions a cousin of the same names. In the notes to the 12th Book of Ariosto, he says,

"Rorie Oge, a notable rebel of Ireland, having taken, in a vile and treacherous parley, my *valiant cousin Sir Henry Harington* prisoner, had one night his cabin or little hovel, where he lay, beset with 100 soldiers of the said Sir Henry's band, meaning to rescue their captain by force, sith the rebel's demands for his delivery were such as Sir Henry himself, being his prisoner, would not condescend unto, but would rather hazard his life, as he knew he should: I say, these 100 men, well appointed, beset the house strongly, being made of nothing but hurdles and dirt; yet the villain, ere they could get in, gat up in his shirt, and gave the knight 14 wounds very deadly, and after gat through them all without hurt, where a mouse almost could not have got

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got between them; and I have heard it affirmed in Ireland, that it was with mere witchcraft*!"

As to the title of Lady Mary H. applied to the daughter and wife of a *knight*, I believe the use of the Christian as well as the surname after the title of "Lady" was not in the time of James I, as it is now, exclusively appropriated to the daughters of those above the rank of Viscount. Sir John Harington, to whose wife "Lady Anne," Drayton dedicated his "Queen Isabel" in 1608, was probably another Sir J. H. Sir Henry Harington abovementioned, of Elmesthorpe, in Leicestershire (brother to John Lord H.), had a son Sir John Harington, knt. whose daughter Sarah married John Lord Frecheville.

I collect from Collinson the following imperfect deduction of the poet's descendants:

John Harington, esq. died 1654. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Peter Specot, of Thornbury, in Devon, esq. She died August 24, 1660; John, his son, died Feb. 20, 1674. He married Lady Diones Ley, daughter of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. She died Aug. 8, 1674.

John died 1700. He married Helena, daughter of Benjamin Gostlet, esq. who died 1718.

Henry died 176[illegible]. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Backwell, esq. who died 1731.

Perhaps the "Nugæ Antiquæ," which I have not at hand, may afford collateral illustration to many of these notices.

The Editor of Philips's Theatrum Poetarum.

P. S. The story of Sir William Keyte, of Norton, co. Gloucester, who perished in the flames of his house, as enquired after in your Magazine vol. LXVII p. 779, and answered p. 1109, is told at length in the third vol. of Graves's "Spiritual Quixote," Book X. ch. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii.

The first at present supposed to have a claim to the barony of Zouche of Haringworth, p. 402, is, I believe, Sir Cecil Bishop.

Mr. URBAN, *June 7.*

AMONGST innumerable books which daily issue from the press, it is some amusement to consider the variety of style to be found in them. The clear and luminous pages of a Porteus; the flowing language of a Robertson; the turgid description of a Staunton; the involved sentences of a Gibbon; the mellifluous words of a Blair; the unintelligible jargon of one; the downright nonsense of another; the "not poetry, but prose run mad," of this, and the not prose, but poetry disguised, of that—author—will sometimes delight, sometimes entertain, sometimes surprize, sometimes excite the risible faculties of a reader, and sometimes induce a most friendly and comfortable nap. These thoughts have occurred to me on taking up the truly wonderful publication of the *learned* Mrs. Piozzi, called by her "Retrospection." I hope it will not interfere with your Reviewer if I submit to your readers a few specimens by way of Retrospect of that charming work. Take then her own words. Speaking of her own book, she says,

"Border on Truth's utmost limits,
And give a glimpse, or something like a glimpse,
Of Fancy's boundless reign; [blance
Whilst all agree that Fiction never knows
To charm us so as when she seeks resemWith Reality."

"Such is their character, and such their shape, them*,
That, clustered closely, as our book presents
They

* In the notes to the 10th book, the poet mentions having been a few months in Ireland himself.

He mentions being of Eton college. Notes to book XXII.

In his Preface he mentions his tutor, "Samuel Fleming, of King's college, in Cambridge, a grave and learned man, and of a very austere life;" brother to Abraham Fleming, the poet; for whom see Theatrum Poetarum, p. 107.

* I think I see here some faint resemblance of the beautiful description, given by a learned Professor of Poetry, of a robin, which

They certainly do seem [almost] incredible;
And, what is worse, they now and then
Appear impervious to a common eye.
This is not quite the look I wish they had;
But things will not look well when so much crowded,
And I cannot enlarge the room they stand
Without manifest inconvenience. [in
If Milton, then, was forced to make
His devils shrink, that they might be contained [for them];
In that great Pandemonium he provided
I may, nay must, be pardoned for compressing
All these gigantic shadows of long past
Occurrences into my glass of Retrospection."

I might go on to quote from every page,
But 'happe your readers think they have enough,

See how catching it is, Mr. Urban; I am going on in the same way. But if any one who has not seen this book, should think that it is really printed for poetry, he is quite mistaken. The words are printed as plain prose, but they fall into such measured rythm, that I have only changed the form of the lines, and they come out a poem in blank verse. This is the true way, like Bayes, to elevate and surprize. Good night, Madam.

L. S.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

A SOLUTION of the following queries, through the medium of your excellent Repository, will much oblige, A. Z.

In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting the following slight notice is given of Nicholas Cassana: "*Nicolo Cassana*, of Genoa, died here in the reign of Queen Anne. See Lives of the Genoese Painters, vol. II. p. 16." Is it known that he painted any portraits while in England, and of whom? as I have a most admirable one of a lady, which I much wish to appropriate: it bears his signature, thus: *Nicolaus Cassana F.*

Who was "*E. Collier*," a painter? There is no mention of him in Walpole. Was he an Englishman; as the orthography of his name rather imports; and are there many of his works remaining among us? I have seen an excellent painting of his (2 feet 5 inches, by 2 feet), the principal subject a human scull, from the bottom of which issues a label, inscribed, "*Vanitas vanitatum et, omnia vanitas. E. Collier fecit.*" By the sides of the scull are instruments of musick, and a casket of trinkets. In the back ground, an open book, thetitle of which is, "*Hier eindigd het verhall der Wereld, et Verandering.*" On the opposite leaf, a representation of a wood-cut of "*Valerius Aurelianus, Romanorum Imperator.*" Above, in a circular frame, is the painter in his work-room, admirably done

Is it known that Sir *Peter Paul Rubens* painted, while in England, a piece (4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.), the subject probably the fable of *Niobe*? This picture, which is in my possession, consists principally of a female figure sitting (2 ft. 7 in. high), with the right arm extended across the body, writing an inscription on a marble slab, of which the letters N I O are completed. Opposite to her, on a pedestal, is the statue of a woman, into which the poet feigns she was turned in consequence of her excessive grief. In the fore-ground are two boys sitting; one of them supporting on his knees a mutilated statue. Opposite to them is another boy, winged, leaning on a book which lies open before him, with a pair of compasses in his hand. On the plinth of the pedestal, which supports the book, is the signature P. P. RUBENS. Though the painting has suffered in some of its inferior parts, and has been repaired, yet the principal figure, and every other essential part of the piece, retains its original beauty.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr.

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which took shelter in his parlour in the winter;

"Sits budge
A feathery bunch."

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

I APPLAUD very much the laudable intentions of your correspondent, who, p. 410, signs himself "An old Man," intending to secure about 8000l. for the endowment and erection of about 12 alms-houses for the support of indigent persons; and which he certainly may do by his will, by a bequest of that sum to trustees payable out of his *personal estate*; but he cannot by his will devise lands, or any money payable out of lands, for that purpose, as such devise would be void by the statute 9 Geo II. c. 36, restraining gifts in mortmain by will, which enacts, that no lands or tenements, or money to be laid out thereon, shall be given, granted, conveyed, or settled or charged with any charitable uses whatsoever, unless by deed indented, executed in the presence of two witnesses 12 calendar months before the death of the donor, and inrolled in the Court of Chancery within six months after its execution, and unless such gift be made to take effect immediately, and without power of revocation; and that all other gifts of lands or tenements, or any money charged thereon, made in any other form than by the said act is directed, shall be absolutely void.

The intention of this statute is not to restrain charity, but only to prevent the disposition of real estates by will to charitable uses, to the disinheriting the heir at law; but it leaves at full liberty every person to dispose of his personal estate, or any part thereof, by will, to such charitable uses as he may think proper, so as he does not will the same to be laid out in the purchase of lands or on real security for that purpose, but direct the same to be invested in the funds. I was, some years ago, concerned in preparing a will for a person who was possessed of a considerable personal estate; and, after giving several specific legacies to his relations, he gave and bequeathed the residue thereof unto four trustees (one of whom I was) to be invested, upon Government security, for the purpose of endowing a school, and applying the interest and dividends for the benefit of a schoolmaster for teaching children, free of expence, belonging to the township where the testator resided. The testator died soon after making his will, and the trustees invested the money (after paying off the legacies) in the Three per Cent. Consols. built a school upon the waste by the consent of the lord of the manor and freeholders, and now apply the dividends, according to the directions of the will, for the benefit of the master; and at the present time there are about 50 children benefited by the institution, before which there was no school in the township; and very few of the inhabitants (being chiefly tenants of small farms at rack-rents) can either read or write; but there will be a happy reverse to the rising generation in the place by the charitable disposition of this testator.

I think the charitable bequest intended by your correspondent will be subject to the tax on legacies; and it may, from what has been before said in former letters on this subject, be unnecessary to add, that a will made by a person of this description ought to be prepared by a professional gentleman.

Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

AN observing inhabitant of this metropolis for half a century cannot help comparing the present appearance of population, which daily presents itself in Cheapside, with that of some years past; and he has been particularly struck with the following observations made by that celebrated arithmetician, Sir William Petty, in his Essays on Political Arithmetic, ed. 1669. He observes, that

"London doubles its inhabitants in 40 years, and all England in 360 years. That in the year 1082 there were about 670,000

670,000 ſouls in London, and about 7,400,000 in all England and Wales; in which there are about 28,000,000 of acres, of profitable land. That the periods of doubling the people are found to be in all degrees from between 10 to 1200 years. That *the growth of London muſt be at its greateſt height in the year* 1800, *and muſt ſtop before the year* 1842, when it will be eight times more than it was in the year 1682."

In a table, he ſhews the progreſſion of the increaſe of mankind from the Flood to the birth of Chriſt; in which laſt period he ſuppoſes the eight perſons that came out of the ark were increaſed to 128,000,000.

"That, in 1682, there were computed to be upon the face of the earth 320,000,000 of ſouls. That in the next 2000 years the world will be fully peopled, ſo as that there ſhall be one head for every two acres of land in the habitable part of the earth. And then, according to the prediction of the Scriptures, there muſt be wars and great ſlaughter. That, in the year 1840, the people of the city of London will; be 10,718,880; and thoſe of the whole country but 10,917,389."

Yours, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

VIATOR, p. 121, will find his difficulties about Pliny's deſcription of Diana's temple obviated by Mr Windham, in the Archæol. VI. 68, and Mr. Falconer, Ib. XI. 8, the firſt propoſing, the ſecond approving, the ſeparation of *centum* from *viginti ſeptem*, making the whole number of pillars 100; of which 27 were given by as many kings or princes. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe would introduce an *odd* number of columns. Your *traveller* is ſo accurate in the ſite of the temple, that one wiſhes to have a little more converſation with him on the ſubject.

VIATOR MINOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

D. L. M. p. 423, will find an account of the two earlieſt and rareſt editions of Juliana Barnes's book in that moſt elegant of modern publications, the "Specimens of early Engliſh Poetry," by G. Ellis, eſq. The third edition is there deſcribed to be printed by Toy and Copland. Intermediate editions between that by Toy and the one methodized by G. M. [Gervaſe Markham] in 1595, were printed by William Copland for Tottell, by William Powell, and by Ab. Vele; all without date. Markham's edition had alſo a re-print in 1614, and was intituled, "A Jewell for Gentrie."

Mr. Ellis regards the work itſelf as the greateſt literary curioſity of the reign of Edward IV. So exceſſively rare is the firſt edition of it, printed at St. Albans, that Lord Spencer was induced to give *ſeventy guineas* for a copy at Mr. Maſon's ſale, to place among his invaluable collections of early typography. T. P.

* * Our correſpondent, p. 423, poſſeſſes a *ſecond* edition of Juliana Barnes's book; of which ſee Herbert's Ames, p. 1290. Of the firſt edition Mr. Herbert, p. 1485, had ſeen only one copy in the public library at Cambridge, and another in the poſſeſſion of George Maſon, eſq. (now Lord Spencer's.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 19.

THE incloſed letter is ſubmitted to the inveſtigation of your readers, who may be acquainted with its meaning, and with the Dean's reaſons for ſuch an addreſs to his dioceſan, who, it is ſuppoſed, was Dr. John Wynne, tranſlated from St. Aſaph 1727, and died 1743. Dr. Creſwick was made dean 1739, and died of an apoplexy, Feb. 15, 1746*.

"To the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

"My Lord, on Sunday next I intend, by God's grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper in the cathedral church; and the rubricks before the Communion office are our rule for admitting or rejecting thoſe that offer themſelves to be partakers of it. Offence, great offence has been given; and in that caſe a proper declaration is required and expected. This is the method preſcribed; and the notice (though with grief and concern for the occaſion of it) I give you, as I think it my indiſpenſable duty ſo to do; and likewiſe that you may be under no ſurprize, nor leave it in your power to complain in any future repreſentation of this matter for want of a due warning from your faithful monitor and friend, SAM. CRESWICK."

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* His widow died 1773.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *May 29.*

HAVING been favoured with a ſight of the ſuperb and beautiful medal preſented by the preſent king of Sweden to the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, I was induced to requeſt the worthy Baronet would permit Mr. Baſire to preſent a faithful copy of it to your readers; who, I am convinced, will not be diſpleaſed to find it accompanied by a ſhort extract from a loyal publication, which has been already ſlightly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 768.

"Mankind have been ſaved by the unexampled firmneſs and greatneſs of mind of a ſingle individual—by that turn of mind which was ſo univerſally admired in Hyde-park, and in Drury-lane theatre, on the 15th of May, 1800. This publication, for the purpoſe of recording that greatneſs of mind, ſuggeſted itſelf to me from a letter I was writing to a dear and moſt able friend, ambaſſador from the King of Sweden in Germany, Chevalier Peyron, reſpecting the event of the 15th of May, 1800; ſo ſimilar to that of the 17th of March, 1792, lamented ever ſince by all Europe. May I be permitted, without indecent breach of confidence to that valued friend, to relate in this place a ſpeech of the young monarch's, whom he and I ſo ſincerely revere, and who was deſervedly named Guſtavus Adolphus? In theſe days of democracy, it is criminal to conceal ſuch anecdotes of royalty as the following, and as thoſe which are the ſubject of this publication.

"In 1798, the King of Sweden condeſcended to make the author of theſe pages a preſent of a ſuperb gold medal, ſtruck upon his Majeſty's birth in 1778; which does equal credit to the mind of his great father and to that monarch's patronage of the arts. On giving it to the ambaſſador, his majeſty, then only 19 years of age, was enough of a hero to ſay—'You will deliver this to your friend with what I have directed you to tell him; but add, as you remember the diſpatches you read to me yeſterday from England reſpecting my convoy's being detained, that I ſend this proof of my good-will to an Engliſhman the day after I have received the news of a great injury which has been done me by his country.'

"Much may be expected from ſuch a character by his own ſubjects and by Europe. But the ſublime medal of the father devoted him, on his birth, to God and his country (*Deo et patriæ*); and the ſon, in his famous declaration as member of the German empire, has already manifeſted his royal wiſhes to render himſelf a worthy offering.

"In a publication calculated to bring the future hiſtorian acquainted with the ſingular magnanimity diſplayed by one monarch and his royal conſort, this anecdote of another king will not appear miſplaced. The Britiſh reader will admire it; Mr. Pitt will, whatever may be thought of the Swediſh convoy; and one of the firſt to admire it will, I am ſure, be the wiſe judge who condemned the convoy, Sir William Scott, whom I am proud to have had for my college-tutor, the brother of him whom I do not fear to pre-entitle the *great* Lord Eldon."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *June 4.*

TWO inſtances of braſs plates with inſcriptions of different dates and different perſons, on each ſide, being inſerted with the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," I ſend you a third, *fig. 2*, which is on the back of the plate of Edmund Page, who died 5 Edw. VI. 1520, and was buried in Shorne church, Kent. The arms at the bottom are thoſe of the city of Rocheſter. D: H.

Mr. URBAN, *June 5.*

THE ſeal (*fig. 3,*) was found, ſome time ago, in a garden at Cornhampton. It is of an uncommon conſtruction, and of a compoſition that I cannot deſcribe; but I conſider it an antique.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, June 7.*

I MUST firſt thank you for inſerting my letter, and engraving the coats of arms I ſent to you, requeſting an explanation, in your Magazine, p. 25: my thanks are then due to your correſpondents D. E. and P. Q. for their anſwers to my enquiries. D. E. obſerves, that the arms, "fig. 5, p. 25, are a Merchant's mark impaling T. with ſome mark of difference." His opinion coincides in ſome meaſure with that of ſome of the old

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old inhabitants of Salisbury, who say the hall formerly belonged to a company of Clothiers; but upon what they found their opinion I have never been able to learn. I have inclosed another coat (*fig.* 4) which your correspondents D. E. or P. Q. will perhaps favour me with their observations upon.

Yours, &c. F. WHITMARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Bishop's Waltham, June* 10.

PERHAPS you may find a corner on one of the plates in your next Magazine, for an exact representation of a token, *fig.* 5, which was found in a garden at Cornhampton a short time since. I like to see these antiques as they appear from time to time in your Miscellany: by comparing them with those elegant ones which were lately current in every county, we see the progress which the arts have made in this particular in the course of the last century. If we had made equal improvement in virtue, we should not have been in our present distressed situation. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

THE notion of three or four Antichrists (p. 224, b.) hardly deserves a serious answer, or a moment's thought. If by Antichrist is understood the little horn in Daniel vii. 8, and St. Paul's man of sin, 2 Thess. ii. 3, to which the name of Antichrist has been given at least from the days of Irenæus, l. v. c. xxv. xxvi. in the second century, it is certain that this horn, this idolatrous and persecuting power, is one only; which also, be it what it may, must have been in the world for many ages; for it was to come, when "he who letteth (i. e. the Roman empire, according to Chrysostom and others who wrote *before* the event) was taken out of the way;" or, in other words, when the Roman empire was divided into ten horns or sovereignties.

There is another point, which does deserve consideration. It is hastily supposed, and "the opinion has of late been very eagerly circulated," p. 226, that Christianity, "the stone cut out of the mountain without hands," shall destroy the ten horns or kingdoms (which some, for obvious reasons, wish to understand of *monarchies* only) in the same manner as the Grecian empire overturned the Persian, and the Roman the Grecian. It is, indeed, foretold of the Messiah, that he "shall break" the nations "with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel," Psalm. ii. 9. but this "rod of iron," the emblem of power, must be interpreted in consistency with other prophecies; and there, we find, it is "the rod of his *mouth*," Isa. xi. 4; or, as it is in the Apocalypse, i. 16, xix. 15, 21, a two-edged sword, proceeding out of the *mouth* of Christ. And the witnesses of Christ are armed as he is armed: "fire proceedeth out of their *mouth*, and devoureth their enemies; and if any man will hurt them, he must *in this manner* be killed;" but "he that killeth with the sword, must be killed with the sword," Apoc. xi. 5, xiii. 10.

Now this "two-edged sword," taken from the armoury of God, the sword of *reasim* and *revelation*, which are both the gifts of God; such a sword may pierce the heart and subdue the understanding; but it breaks no bones, it overturns no states. With this rod of power Constantine was smitten, when he became a Christian; but he was as much an emperor then as before. "The kingdoms of this world shall, as it is foretold, Apoc. xi. 15. become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever." In what manner this great event shall be brought about, and what shall be the state of things afterwards, I presume not to conjecture; but in the mean time, till the *sudden* arrival of that glorious day, the religion of Christ, which injoins "submission to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," 1 Pet. ii. 13, does not itself oppose or interfere with any such ordinance. Popery, and Presbyterianism, and Infidelity, have each in their turn deposed and murdered lawful sovereigns; but Christianity most assuredly never did, and we may reasonably hope never will, attempt any such thing; but that, as in times past and present, "kings will be nursing-fathers and queens nursing-mothers" of the church, Isa. xlix. 23.

Is it as certain from Gen. i. 16, as your reviewer, p. 245, takes it to be, that the stars were created on the fourth day? If every star is, like the sun, the centre of a system, there is doubtless no absurdity in the notion, that these innumerable systems were coeval with own; but to me, I confess,

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ſeſs, it has always appeared, that the verſe alleged was by divine Providence ſo worded as to be conſiſtent with the fact or the belief of the antecedent creation of the ſtars. It appears from the whole paſſage incontestible, that the two great lights, which divide and rule over our day and night, were made on the fourth day; but of the ſtars all that ſeems to be aſſerted is, that God made *them alſo*, whether then or at any other period in the ages of eternity being purpoſely left undetermined.

With the caſe of "non-reſidence owing to ſacrilegious traffick in church livings," p. 307, b. the following may be contraſted. I know a college in one of the univerſities which is poſſeſſed of an advowſon of about twenty livings, on which the incumbents are all ſtrictly reſident; except three or four, who, holding two benefices each, reſide on that which beſt ſuits their health or convenience. R. C.

INSPECTOR'S SECOND LETTER
On the Introductions of the Evangliſts.

"*Omnia quæ ſunt concluſa* NUNC *artibus, diſperſa* QUONDAM *fuerunt; donec adhibita* HÆC ARS *eſt, quæ res diſſolutas divulſaſque conglutinaret, et* RATIONE QUADAM *conſtringeret.*" CICERO.

"All the *preſent* concluſions of philoſophy and religion, were *formerly* diſperſed and ſcattered; until this *divine ſcience* [CHRISTIANITY] was applied, which cemented together thoſe *ſage concluſions, &c.*] when diſſolved and rent aſunder (by *falſe reaſoning*), and by ſome POTENT REASON bound them ſtrictly together."

IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

I THANK you for your obliging inſertion of my FIRST LETTER, in your valuable Miſcellany, for laſt *October*, p. 922, containing a new tranſlation of the ſublime and myſterious introduction of JOHN's Goſpel: but I am ſorry to remark, that your preſs-corrector, deviating from the MS, rather unſkilfully, frittered my paragraphs into broken and diſjointed verſes; adopting the faulty model of our *Engliſh Bible*: the worſt divided and the worſt pointed book in the king's dominions, although it ought to be the very beſt; and whoſe antiquated garb reflects laſting diſgrace on the eſtabliſhed church and national literature, in the preſent advanced ſtage of BRITISH topography and punctuation.

In addition to the curſory *philological* remarks of my firſt letter, I ſhall offer an apology for rendering Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" which I find is not reliſhed by ſome well-meaning *clerical* friends of mine, wedded to the laſt authorized tranſlation, "for better for worſe:" but I truſt that I am fully juſtified by the illuſtrious apoſtle of the Gentiles, who, in his maſterly EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, (addreſſed to the Heathen philoſophers that had become converts to Chriſtianity) conformably to their notions, finely renders DABAR IAHOH, the divine perſon who appeared in glory to ELIJAH, (1 *Kings*, xix. 9—18) by Ὁ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ, "THE ORACLE;" *Rom.* ii, 4: while the ſame illuſtrious diſciple of *Gamaliel*, ſo profoundly converſant in Hebrew literature, in that moſt elaborate and highly wrought compoſition, his EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS, (addreſſed to the Jewiſh philoſophers who had become converts to Chriſtianity) in conformity with their correcter ideas of theology, *perſonifies* the ſame Hebrew title of THE TUTELAR GOD OF ISRAEL, who delivered the decalogue, with an audible voice on the ſummit of *Sinai*, (whoſe other ſummit [1 Kings, 19, 8,] was *Horeb*), Exod. xx: and alluding thereto, ſtiles him Ὁ ΛΑΛΩΝ, "THE SPEAKER." *Heb.* xii. 25. And many years after, John, in his Goſpel, alludes to the ſame epithet, as ſynonymous with the ΛΟΓΟΣ of his Introduction; which he admirably interprets afterwards, ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΛΑΛΕΙ. "HE SPEAKETH THE ORACLES OF THE DEITY." *John* iii. 34. But as ὁ λογος, in many paſſages of the New Teſtament, ambiguouſly denotes both the "*living word*" or JESUS CHRIST, and "*the written word*" or his GOSPEL; it would greatly contribute to the *ſcientific* ſtudy of the Scriptures, if the term *oracle* were appropriated ſteadily to the former acceptation, and the term *word*, to the latter; whenever a reviſion by authority of the preſent or lateſt eſtabliſhed tranſlation, ſhall be made: an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for by the friends of *revealed religion*; which never ought to be at variance with *rational criticiſm*.

I ſhall further add, that the high dignity and, in its full extent, inſcrutable character of THE ORACLE, as ſtated by *John* in the cloſe of his myſte-

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rious introduction, verse 18. "GOD [THE FATHER] *no one ever saw*," &c. is likewise maintained by *Matthew*, in a parallel passage, which furnishes the finest and fullest commentary thereon:

"*All things were delivered unto* ME *by* MY FATHER: *and* NO ONE (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH THE SON, SAVE THE FATHER; *neither* (επιγινωσκει) INTIMATELY KNOWETH ANY ONE THE FATHER, SAVE THE SON, *and he to whomsoever the Son may please to reveal.*" *Matt.* xi. 27. Compare *Matt.* xxviii. 18. *John* v. 37. 1 *Tim.* vi. 16. Rev. xix. 13—16.

II. I shall now proceed to the promised subject of this letter, and endeavour to trace the general scheme of the Evangelists *Matthew*, *Luke*, and *John*, in their mysterious *introductions*, which have proved to *sceptics* "a stumbling block" and to *hypercritics* "foolishness," but to "sober-minded" *believers*, on the strictest scrutiny, will appear to be the profoundest comments and illustrations of the whole preceding range of *antient prophecy*, prefigurative and descriptive of the *human* and *divine characters* of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST.

The grandest and most comprehensive prophecy perhaps of the Old Testament, which combines and concentrates all the *characteristics* of the long-wished for MESSIAH, "*the spiritual deliverer of all nations*," and consequently "*the desire of all nations*," is that most signal prophecy of *Micah*, v. 2. cited by *Matt.* ii. 6, whence it was solemnly decided by a general *Jewish* council, convened by Herod, and composed of "*all the high priests and scribes of the people*," that the prophetic birth place of the *Messiah* or *Christ*, "*the heaven-born king of the Jews*," was to be "*Bethlehem*." This, therefore, is the most "fully authenticated" and most incontrovertible prophecy, (by the joint consent both of the *Jewish* * and *Christian churches*) respecting the character of JESUS CHRIST, to be found in the Old Testament.

The prophecy itself at large, may thus be more literally and correctly rendered from the *Hebrew* text.

"*And* [*art*] THOU BETHLEHEM EPHRATAH, *little to be* [*accounted*] *among the thousands of* JUDAH?
Out of thee shall issue unto ME [A LEADER]
Who is to be GOVERNOR IN ISRAEL:
But HIS *issuings forth have been from old,*
From days of Eternity."

The following masterly translation of part of this sublime and luminous prophecy, is furnished by *Matthew* the Evangelist:

Και Συ, Βηθλεεμ, γη Ιουδα, ουδαμως ελαχιστη ει
Εν τοις Ηγεμοσιν Ιουδα·
Εκ σου γαρ εξελευσεται Ηγουμενος,
Οστις ποιμανει τον λαον μου, τον Ισραηλ.

"*And* THOU BETHLEHEM, *territory of* JUDAH, *art by no means least*
Among the captains of JUDAH;
For out of thee shall issue A LEADER,
Who shall guide my people, THE ISRAEL [*of* GOD]."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

AT a time when the literati, as they are called, of this country, are more busy in importing from foreign countries, than in exercising their own faculties, when nothing but German romances and German plays are the rage, I wonder that one part of Europe is passed over as a region unworthy of notice, and from whence nothing valuable can be imported except its precious metals. I mean that country which once shone with a superior lustre both in arts and arms. Is it probable that SPAIN, however indolent the natives may be with respect to agricultural and commercial pursuits, should have sunk beneath an Egyptian darkness of ignorance since the days of Cervantes, Vega, or Solis? How is it that so little attention is paid to the literary state of a country which has held so respectable a rank in the scale of nations; and the productions of whose writers have de-

* The Chaldee paraphrast, *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, who flourished about a century before the destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus*, and consequently, about thirty years before the Christian æra, expressly applies this prophecy of *Micah* to "THE MESSIAH." And in the Gemara. Hieros. Beracoth, the birth-place of the Messiah is thus represented: "*Atque undinam ille?* Respondit alter, *E palatio Regis Bethlehem Judæ.*" where it is remarkable that the *Jewish* Doctor has adopted the phraseology of Matthew; affording no slight suspicion, that the translation of *Matthew* might have accorded with that made by the *Jewish council* for *Herod's* use.

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lighted and instructed every civilized people? Yet so it is, that we have of late years been in the habit of thinking that "no good thing can come out of Nazareth!" that nothing valuable or ingenious can be produced in a country which is under the iron and chilling hand of the inquisition. The Spanish language is generally admitted to be sonorous, rich, and harmonious. It has strength, energy, and copiousness. It combines the Roman terseness with the Arabic luxuriance. In the conveyance of sense it rises above the French, and in forcible gravity adapted to historical composition it is a powerful rival to the English. Under all these advantages, it is not probable that literature should be entirely neglected in Spain. Although political disquisition and religious discussion may be restrained by those who keep a jealous eye over the press, yet we may suppose that the dramatic muse is not under an interdict, and that the writers of romance and history are left to follow their imaginations and inquiries without a check. But the people of this country are quite regardless on the subject. All eyes are bent upon the wilds of Germany for wild productions. Some horrible tale of a dreadful ghost —an enchanted castle—a legendary dream—a monkish miracle—or a play full of romantick sentiment without virtue or consistency, are sought for with eagerness, translated by numerous writers, and cooked up in a variety of nonsensical shapes to please a vitiated generation. All the world runs after the dear and charming spectacle which is transplanted from the German stage, while the pure and lofty productions of Shakspeare are passed by without notice. Yet in all these second-hand whimsics we are crammed with tender sentiments, at the expence of moral principle. The innocence of the sexual intercourse without paternal or legal sanction, and false representations of the divine precepts, are so plainly marked in those pieces, of which we have recently had such an abundance, that I could wish to see a quarantine laid on, to prevent any more such dangerous wares from being brought into the kingdom But I return to the subject with which I set out. To the praise of the Spanish nation, their literary productions are *chaste*, and with all the force and vigour of a lively imagination, they preserve a decorous regard to the most important principles of society. They are never sarcastic at the expence of religion, nor frolicksome at the expence of virtue. Their writings in general may be read without a blush, and mostly with pleasure and improvement.

The conduct of the French literati has been, for the most part, shameful; for in historical narration, in philosophical discussion, in fostering harmlessness of a romantic tale, and in a thousand different ways, they have contrived to mingle the poison of infidelity and vice and every baneful principle to effect the destruction of religious and civil order.

What a diabolical project was that of Diderot and his coadjuters to make the Encyclopedie, or a dictionary of arts and sciences, the grand magazine and arsenal, from whence Christianity and legitimate government might be the most effectually and constantly assailed, in the hopes that at last the whole might be whelmed into one ruinous heap! Their nefarious scheme has succeeded in part, and with respect to their own unhappy country, which rues, and which will for ages rue, the encouragement given to those enemies of God and man.

There is one work in the Spanish language, which, while it possesses the acuteness of the French philosophical productions, infinitely exceeds them in valuable information, and in style and tendency. I mean the Teatro Critico of Feijoo. In that work we have numerous profound disquisitions and lively speculations, without any thing that can affect those fundamental principles of purity which should be early implanted and constantly encouraged in the human mind.

And if we look for theatrical productions, we shall find in the pieces of Jovellanos and Moratin plots more ingenious, characters more natural, sentiments more elevated, and morals more pure, than in those of Kotzebue, and equal to the best comedies of Mr. Sheridan himself. I have thrown out these few hints with a wish to turn the attention of my countrymen to the literature of Spain as to a field more delightful, more varied, and more valuable, than that of any other country upon the earth, our own excepted. I cannot conclude without expressing my

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my satisfaction at seeing announced for speedy publication a book which will doubtless confirm my assertions; its prospectus calls it, *El Tesoro Espanol*, or Spanish elegant extracts, in two vols. 8vo.; the first to consist of prosaic, and the second of poetical passages from the best Spanish writers. Such a work must be extremely useful, and though I know nothing of the compiler, I hope he will meet with success *.

Yours, &c. J. Watkins.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 17, 1800.

Having been in the habit some years of making excursions to, and attending divine service in the churches of some of the neighbouring towns; on Sunday, July 21, I determined to go to Wolverhampton for that purpose. In my way thither, I passed by Bentley hall: but this is not the same structure which afforded an asylum to King Charles II. after Worcester fight, that building having been pulled down after the Restoration, and the present erected in the place; but the plan was never compleated nor the inside finished. It is inhabited by a farmer of the name of Walker, and is the property of Thomas Anson, esq. M. P. for Lichfield, having been purchased by Lord Anson about 1750. When I got into Wolverhampton, I was surprized to see some butchers' shops open, the same as on a market day. I went to the old church in the morning, where the service was performed with much propriety by the Rev. Mr. Walker, sacrist. The organ here has a small neat front, and on the top are four figures of angels, gilt, supporting a crown and a mitre, and King David in the centre playing on the harp; and the organ is at the East end of the nave, like that at Stratford-upon-Avon, which church bears some resemblance to this.

St. Peter's (or the old church at Wolverhampton) is a handsome antient fabrick, embattled, built in 996, by a lady named Wulfrune, from whom the town takes its name. The tower, which is between the body and the chancel, is lofty and beautiful; it contains eight bells in peal, with a very large one used at funerals, and a small one to call to prayers; it has also a clock and chimes. The nave has two side aisles and North and South transepts; in the latter near the vestry (which is a very small room) is an altar tomb of the Levesons, with statues of a man and woman, and coats of arms; and in the North transept is another antient altar-tomb of Thomas Lane, esq. of Bentley, and his wife, with their effigies recumbent; and arms. Also a handsome mural monument of John Lane, esq. 1782, and near it the fine monument of his ancestor, who gave shelter to King Charles II. The whole of these memorials are inclosed within iron rails; and near to the place is the font, a curious piece of antient work ornamented with much carving, as likewise is the pulpit.

In the chancel (which has seats like those of a choir) in a nich in the South wall is a beautiful monument, of brass gilt, of Sir Richard Leveson, larger than life; he is represented erect, in armour, a basoon in one hand, and two naked boys, or cherubs, are at his feet. Tradition tells us that this statue was taken down in the *reforming* times of Oliver, and sold to be melted, but the person who bought it concealed it till after the Restoration, when he produced it, and it was then set up again. The altar-piece is a painting representing the agony of Christ in the garden. In this church (which is collegiate) are four men and six boys, who attend divine service in surplices, and repeat the responses, but do not chaunt as in cathedrals; and it is a deanery united to Windsor. When the dean happens not to be a bishop of some other place, no bishop has a right to administer confirmation here, as it is extraepiscopal; and there is a large house on the North side the church-yard called the Deanery. The West end of this church seems to be neglected and wants some repairs, and the chief doors of entrance are in the North and South porches, and in the latter is a mural monument to the memory of Claudius Charles Philips, a celebrated performer on the violin, who died in 1732. The roof of the chancel is much lower than that of the nave, and seems from the style of the building to be of later erection.

In the afternoon I went to the new church, called St. John's, which is a handsome modern-built structure, and has a beautiful octagon spire not many years erected, which at present contains only one bell. This church has also a noble organ, and the altar-piece, which

* This work is by M. Joffe, the author of an esteemed Spanish and French grammar.

which is by a native, repreſents the taking down of Jeſus from the croſs, and ſeems to be well executed. The church ſtands in a very pleaſant ſituation, having a ſpacious burying ground, ſkirted by four walks and adorned with trees; and there are four ſtreets leading to it, facing the four cardinal points, 3 of which conſiſt of handſome modern buildings, but the Weſt ſtreet is not yet completed. One cuſtom I obſerved in both churches, that *not many* of the congregation ſing, and all *ſit* during that part of divine worſhip; but in Birmingham it is otherwiſe, the congregations *ſtand up*.

As there are many Roman Catholicks in Wolverhampton and the vicinity, there is a chapel of that kind in the town, which is numerouſly attended; and there are alſo ſeveral meeting houſes of different ſects, ſome of which have not long been built. Upon the whole, this is a populous good town, and the largeſt in the county of Stafford. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

I HAVE ſent the following anecdote of Shakſpear (which to my knowledge has never yet appeared in print), to be inſerted (with your approbation) in your excellent Repoſitory.

Edward Alleyn (the Garrick of Shakſpear's time) and Ben Jonſon were on the moſt friendly footing with our great poet; they uſed very frequently to paſs their evenings together at the ſign of the Globe, a tavern, I believe, ſomewhere near Blackfriars, where the playhouſe then was.

In conſequence of one of theſe convivial meetings, the following letter was written by a Mr. George Peel, a fellow of Chriſtchurch college, Oxford, and a dramatic poet, who belonged to the club, to a Mr. Marle, a friend of his.

"Friend Marle, I muſt deſyre that my ſyſter hyr watche, and the cookerie book you promyſed, may be ſent hye the man. I never longed for thy company more than laſt night: we were all verry merry at the Globe, where Ned Alleyn did not ſcruple to affyrme pleaſantely to thy friend Will (Shakeſpear) that he had ſtolen his ſpeeche about the qualities of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys trajedye, from converſations manyfold which had paſſed between them, and opinyons given bye All yn touchinge the ſubjecte. Shakeſpeare did not take this talke in good ſorte, but Johnſon put an end to the ſtrife, bye wittylye remarkinge, "this affaire needeth no contentione, you ſtole it from Ned no doubte; do not marvel, have you not ſeen him act tymes out of number." Believe me moſt ſyncerilie yours, G. PEEL."

It is evident, from the words of the two learned men which I have ſubjoined, that this compliment was not dictated by friendly partiality alone; for Dr. Fuller in his Worthies ſays, "that Alleyn made any part, particularly a majeſtic one, become him; and Sir Richard Baker, who was his contemporary, calls him and Burbage "the beſt actors of our time, adding, "what plays were ever ſo pleaſing as "when their parts had the greateſt part?" And in his Chronicle he again joins Alleyn with Burbage in this encomium; "they were two ſuch actors as no age muſt ever look to ſee the like." GRENOVICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

IT was lately aſſerted in one of the public prints, that the houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which our immortal bard was born, was become the abode of a butcher. This aſſertion, ſir, I am willing to believe is totally unfounded. If it be not, ſurely the reſpect which the Engliſh nation affect to pay to the memory of Shakſpeare muſt be feigned! Could the ſame people who inſtituted a jubilee to commemorate the place of his birth, and afterwards opened a gallery to embody, in glowing colours, the effuſions of his brilliant fancy, ſubmit to ſee the houſe in which he was born, degraded into a butcher's ſhop! No, ſir, the aſſertion *muſt* be unfounded. If this houſe, ſo dear to the Muſes, has not become the peculiar care of the municipality of Stratford, I preſume ſome of the numerous admirers of the poet have made it the comfortable habitation of one of his deſcendants, with a ſtrict charge to preſerve, inviolate, ſuch articles of the original furniture as were not deſtroyed in times leſs ſenſible to the charms of his poetry than the preſent. On this intereſting ſubject, I hope ſome of your correſpondents will be able to afford the publick full information in the next number of your Magazine.

Permit me, ſir, to embrace this opportunity of enquiring, where the Down-hall of Prior is, or was ſituated? and whether the houſe be ſtill in exiſtence! Though it was built of

"plaſter

"plaster and lath," it might be, like many other houses, constructed of the same materials, have withstood the ravages of time during the eighty-five years that have elapsed since it was visited

"By two British heroes, call'd Matthew and John."

See Dovey Hall, a Ballad.

I hope, Mr. Urban, you will soon be able to inform your readers that they may expect the appearance of a new and elegant edition of that wonderful poem the *Fairy Queen*, with a selection of such notes from Upton, Jortin, Warton, &c. as may be deemed necessary for the elucidation of its obscure passages, but with a margin free from a crowd of *resemblances*, the exercrescences of modern commentaries.

Though I should be sorry that the Chattertonian controversy, which has cost such an "effusion of Christian ink," should be revived, I would be glad to see a new idea which has been thrown out in the *Monthly Magazine* for February last, in regard to the authenticity of Rowley's poems, freely discussed by some of your correspondents. I shall here beg leave to observe, that from the resemblance between the names of Southey and Sotheby, I find several admirers of the translation of *Oberon* have supposed the translator of that work to be the person who is now preparing an edition of Chatterton's poems for the press. I too, sir, fell into this error; but was lately undeceived.

Has the fate of Pope's version of the *Merope* of Maffei, mentioned in the *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 337, ever been made known to the publick? Or has the conjecture in the same work (p. 101,) concerning the language in which the *Tancredi* of Wotton was written, been confirmed? Are the public to expect the publication of *The Life of Leo X.* promised in the *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope?* Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 1.

YOUR London readers would be under some obligations to any correspondent for some account of the spring called The Pottern, near Tower ditch, describing where it takes its rise, the number of years it has been discovered, and in use, and the quantity of water that flows in an hour, &c. The access to it has long been deemed a nuisance, being surrounded with filth and nastiness, and exceeding dangerous in frosty weather. The board of Ordnance having taken the same into consideration are now making a great improvement, by surrounding it with brick work in the form of a well, which will be covered over with earth, on the top of which will be a pump for the accommodation of the publick. The water has been long admired for its goodness. The depth of water in the well is about four feet. When it rises higher the excess will run into the Tower ditch as heretofore, as will likewise the waste water from the pump. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *May* 15.

HAVING repeatedly experienced the goodness of some of your correspondents in answering some of my former (perhaps unimportant) queries, I again solicit more information.

Who was the author of *B. Moore Carew*? What became of him at last, and where and when did he die?

I also wish for some account of a singular fish, (a non-descript, I think,) it is about a foot in length, and nearly as fine as a horse-hair, and is not often seen.

Whether *the new Corsican King* in France will persevere in the character of Cromwell, or imitate that of General Monk, Time will tell; at present I think that he stands on slippery ground. But it would be an astonishing act of Divine Providence, if *he* should be made the instrument of restoring peace to troubled Europe; and in the time of *our* usurper, the sovereigns of Europe disdained not to court *his* favour for temporary convenience, and after his death the rightful sovereign was soon after restored. Buonaparte, being now possessed of full power, may *restore his* master; but how he means to act is still uncertain.

A correspondent, LXX. 972, has solicited some information respecting the wives of the *virtuous* and last Earl of Anglesea, which is not yet noticed. I am not clear in my mind whether James Annesley his nephew was the son of Lord Altham by his lady, or by Joan Landy? and it was something strange that the said Joan was not examined in court upon the first famous trial in Dublin, in 1744, as she was then living; and the three judges who

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who presided at the trial, had different opinions.

Another matter on which I have my doubts is, whether the celebrated book, "Eikon Basilike," was written by King Charles the First, or by Dr. Gauden*? In the Bishop's book "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria," published before the Restoration, in which are many things not very favourable to the *then* rulers, and in which is a character of the murdered monarch, p. 605, no mention is made of Eikon, although Dr. Gauden had a very good opportunity of specifying it as the King's work, but after the Restoration the Doctor owned *himself* to be the author; whether he was so, or said he was, to ingratiate himself at court, it is difficult to say.

On farther enquiry respecting the inscription at Pelsall, LXIX. 836, I find that, *ut tibi sic aliis* †, is the motto of the coat of arms of a gentleman in that neighbourhood: the word *apis* is wrong sculptured, which caused the difficulty, and the T. H. are the initials of Thomas Heath, who built the house in 1687, which is still owned by his descendants.

I much approve of the observations, p. 1016, and think it a great impropriety that the figures of illustrious persons on their monuments should be represented in any other dress than what *they* usually wore; for, if a stranger was to enter St. Paul's, and not be informed whom the statues of Howard and Johnson represented, would he not take one to be the image of St. Peter, and the other of Hercules?

Sorry I am that the scarcity of rags has caused an advance in the price of paper, and consequently of books; and the cause is, that too many in these crooked times cannot afford to buy *new* linen, and in course do not part with their old so soon as formerly. And I would ask, Mr. Urban, is there no lawful way to compel farmers, graziers, jobbers, and corn-dealers, &c. to sell the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate than at present? It is well known there is no *scarcity* of *them*; but there is a scarcity of money to purchase them at the present enormous price.

The arms and crest enquired after in vol. LXX. are certainly of the Dudley family; but it is not usual for a gentleman's arms to be emblazoned in a lozenge, nor for a lady's to have an helmet over them. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN, *Aberdeen, March 2.*

INCLOSED is a sketch *(Plate II.)* of a monument in the church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, to the memory of Mrs. Allardyce, the deceased wife of Alexander Allardyce, M. P. for that city. This monument (described in vol. LXIV. p. 568,) is the work of that eminent artist, the late Mr. John Bacon; of whose skill and elegant design it will bear testimony to posterity; but, as its marble materials will crumble into dust, while your valuable Miscellany happily may long remain to inform and instruct distant generations, your publishing an engraving of it will oblige your constant reader,

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

THE following reflections on a very celebrated performance flow from the pen of an old correspondent. They were not originally intended for the public eye, and may rather be termed reflexions arising from the impression of the moment, than an elaborate critique. S. W. L. B.

The principles which Junius inculcates are sound, and such as the British constitution (as explained and established at the Revolution) countenances and enforces. His ideas can no more be compared with the wild dreams of our modern theorists, than can his lucid arrangement, perspicuous argument, and vast powers of language, be paralleled by the miserable sophistry and turgid declamation of French Reformers and Philosophists.

I will point out a few distinctions: 1stly. They are Infidels; he avows himself a Christian, and he uniformly adheres to this declaration. In his violent opposition to the Court, he sneers at the King's piety, and accuses the Bishops of servility and hypocrisy. Yet no attack on the fundamentals of Religion, either in the form of sarcasm, or argument, appears in his writings. Though the precepts of Christianity have not guided his conduct with respect to softening his angry passions or subduing his malignity, his solemn appeals to the Deity, and various other proofs

* See vol. XXIV. pp. 113, 153, 221; XLI. 484; XLVII. 132.

† Do as you would be done by.

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proofs, indicate the prevalence of religious belief.

2dly. They are Republicans, or rather Anarchists. He is a decided supporter of our limited, qualified Monarchy. So much so, that he impeaches the judgement of any man who should prefer to it the Republican system in any empire of equal extent to ours. He is convinced this latter is neither the wisest in theory, nor practicable in this country. He adds, "Yet, though I hope the English constitution will ever preserve its monarchical form, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. I do not mean the licentious spirit of anarchy and riots: I mean a general attachment to the common weal, distinct from any partial attachment to persons or families; an implicit submission to the laws only; and an affection to the magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers their affairs." Compare this quotation with the tenets now enforced, and confess the good sense of this reservation.

3dly. On the great question of American taxation, he evidently justifies Mr. Grenville for conceiving that those parts of the empire which had benefited most by the expences of the war, should contribute to the expences of peace. "But," he goes on, "unfortunately for this country, Mr. Grenville was at any rate to be distressed. The declarations of Lord Chatham and Lord Camden gave spirit and argument to the colonists, and while perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, in effect they divided one half of the empire against the other." In another part he expressly says, "the right of taxing the colonies by an act of the British legislature I consider as a speculative right, never to be exerted, nor ever to be renounced. The reasons which were employed against that power went directly to our whole legislative rights; one part could not be yielded to such argument, without a virtual surrender of all the rest."

4thly. Our sophists are the declared patrons of perfect equality of right, rank, &c. The writings of Junius are declaredly aristocratic. He severely blames Lord Mansfield for saying, in the Goodenor cause, that a mechanic is entitled to equal compensation for an injury with a peer, which he angrily terms "a levelling principle." This is only one out of a thousand instances, which prove his regard for the distinctions of society.

5thly. Our modern Perfectionists rave against foreign wars, ascribing them to the ambition and rapacity of kings; nor do they ever mention the terms national honour and dignity, but with mockery and contempt. One of the most serious charges that Junius brings against the Duke of Grafton is, that he forfeited the national honour and dignity by a pacific convention with Spain in the affair of Falkland's islands, instead of persisting in vigorous measures to obtain an honourable reparation. He terms the meanness of submitting to an arrogant foreign enemy, a *personal indignity* to the king; and asks "how he can appear at a review before his troops, with the mark of a blow upon his face which he has not resented?"

6thly. The very name of patriotism is a reproach with our pseudo-philanthropists, and is supposed to indicate a narrow contemptible bigotry. The avowed aim of Junius is to cultivate this national attachment. In so doing he is illiberally, and I will say unjustly, acrimonious to our fellow countrymen of Scotland, to whom he seems inclined to deny the rights, the virtues, and the feelings of Britons. He is also culpable in employing the engine of patriotism to a very unworthy and confined purpose; I mean, uprooting an obnoxious ministry whom he had proscribed. But all his appeals to his countrymen tend to the honour of this high virtue, and to recommend it to universal adoption.

7thly. With respect to impressing seamen, he observes that "it is established by usage immemorial, and admitted by more than a tacit assent of the legislature." He is of opinion, that "though it is an evil, it is one for which no remedy can be well provided consistently with what ought to be paramount, the safety of the state." He argues at some length, and says, "the general idea is not unjust, that when the rich man contributes his wealth to defend his country, the poor man should serve the state in person; otherwise the latter contributes nothing to the defence of that law and constitution from which he demands safety and protection. The single question is, whether the seaman in time of danger shall

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ſhall ſerve the merchant or the ſtate in that profeſſion to which he was bred, and by the exerciſe of which alone he can honeſtly ſupport himſelf and family."

8thly. With reſpect to morality, he is no advocate for the doctrine which ſubſtitutes feelings for principles, which ſubtilizes virtue and perplexes integrity, by teaching complex contradictory duties. A virulent ſpirit of party leads him to eſpouſe the cauſe of the profligate Wilkes; but he always writes in an exalted pure ſtrain of morality bordering upon faſtidious ſcrupoliſity. Far from thinking ſlightly of the crime of adultery, or terming it a generous breach of narrow ſordid obligations; he charges the Duke of Grafton with a mean baſe indifference, which nice honour muſt condemn, in marrying the couſin of the ſeducer of his firſt wife. And he accuſes the ſame nobleman of the moſt flagrant violation of all decorum in leading out his miſtreſs, Anne Parſons, from the Opera. This is very different from calling a life of proſtitution one of thoſe frailties which better the heart.

9thly. Experiment, innovation, improvement, and novelty, are now the rage. Junius decidedly prefers preſcription and experience. His aim is to preſerve what is old from being impaired and violated, not to make all things new. He ſays that "lopping off the rotten boroughs is too bold an expedient." He declares, that "there cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than that of a ſupreme arbitrary legiſlature." He declares, "if the Whigs are ſincere in the creed which they profeſs, they muſt affirm that there are many things which King, Lords, and Commons, cannot do. To diſfranchiſe boroughs is equivalent to robbing the parties of their birth-right, or freehold." He aſks, "by what reaſoning can it be proved that a repreſentative has power to deſtroy his conſtituents?" He then very wiſely obſerves, "ſuppoſe the amputation begun, where will you ſtop, or how diſtinguiſh between the diſeaſed and ſound limb?" Is not this reaſoning concluſive againſt unjuſt experimental innovations, altering the elective franchiſe, interfering with the church eſtabliſhment, the rights of tythes, and various other viſionary improvements? I could multiply inſtances; but theſe are ſufficient to juſtify my aſſertion, that a man who was eſteemed the moſt daring writer of his age reſpected the palladium which now every fool profanes.

What then was Junius? A mere party-writer, poſſeſſed of extraordinary abilities, and determined at any rate to write out the ins, and to write in the outs. In proſecuting this deſign he was not reſtrained by any ſuch petty conſiderations as unwillingneſs to diſturb the public peace, loyalty, decorum, Chriſtian charity, candour, regard to individual feeling, or (if, from what I know of ſome of the characters whom he vilifies, it is fair to argue reſpecting thoſe I do not,) regard to truth. When I ſay he did not broach Jacobinical tenets, I mean to infer that ſuch tenets would not then have inſured him popularity. If from the writer one may judge of the man, I ſhould ſay that he had ſufficient malignity of diſpoſition to have adopted them, and that his abilities would have given them a very impoſing, and therefore dangerous aſpect.

Various ſentiments might be ſelected from Junius, which are almoſt prophetically deſcriptive of thoſe peſtiferous ſophiſts who now infeſt us with the cant of moderation, candour, &c. and "murder while they ſmile." He attributes theſe nefarious qualities to Scotchmen, Tories, Jacobites, &c. The parties, not the habits, are changed. Whigs, Jacobins, Sectaries, &c. now ſeek to overturn the conſtitution, and they purſue the methods which Junius reprobates. The ſame diſguiſe, evaſion, perverſion of language, temporiſing caution, falſe tenderneſs, and pernicious gloſſes, diſtinguiſh their deſigns.

The writings of this celebrated unknown have long been eſteemed a claſſical compoſition, which proves the ſtrength and richneſs of the Engliſh language. I do not envy him this panegyric, when I conſider how much it is qualified by the acrimonious aſperity which muſt have embittered the mind, and deſtroyed the happineſs of the writer, if he were ſincere in thoſe compoſitions. I ſay if ſincere, for I know that the ſpirit of party excites and juſtifies thoſe wanton attacks upon character, which are totally inimical to veracity, and which even the promulgators diſbelieve. A thorough-paced demagogue, like Solomon's madman, toſſes about firebrands in ſport.

Keen invective, ſarcaſtic retorts, polite

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lite irony, and a civil contempt infinitely more excruciating than ſcurrilous opprobrium, diſtinguiſh the perſonal attacks of Junius, who was peculiarly adroit in turning the weapons of his adverſaries againſt themſelves. From the ſuppoſed crimes of the individual he continually falls into national or general reflexions, and ſeldom fails to make the country or the profeſſion partake in the diſgrace of the man whom he devotes to infamy. Abuſe was his forte, and "he did it featly." He was but an awkward eulogiſt. He ſeems to have been too invidious to praiſe gracefully.

To conclude: much as I admire Junius's public principles when ſeparated from perſonal prejudice, and much as I admire his argumentative powers as an individual, I would deſcribe him by the quality which he moſt unjuſtly applies to a moſt ſacred character, "The man I ſpeak of has not a heart to feel for the frailties of his fellow creatures. It is their virtues that afflict; it is their vices that conſole him."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

I SEND you herewith an intereſting letter from the celebrated General Wolfe to Vice-admiral Saunders, then beſieging Quebec. It is part of a collection now in my hands by the ſame general officer during that arduous expedition; is dated on the 30th July, 1759; is wholly in the General's own hand-writing, and may be acceptable to ſome of your military readers.

Yours, &c. P.

"Dear Sir, I did not ſee the letter you did me the honour to write till juſt now, nor indeed could I have anſwered it before, if Major Barré had ſhewn it to me. I ſhall leave out that part of my letter to Mr. Pitt which you object to, although the matter of fact, to the beſt of my recollection, is ſtrictly as I have ſtated it. I am ſenſible of my own errors in the courſe of the campaign; ſee clearly wherein I have been deficient; and think a little more or leſs blame, to a man that muſt neceſſarily be ruined, of little or no conſequence. If you had recollected the purport of my letter, you would not have found [illegible] that it throws any difficulties I met with in landing on the two cats not being placed ſo as to annoy the two ſmall batteries with their great guns." On the contrary, the cats did annoy the upper battery with their great guns, and performed that part of the ſervice as well as could be expected; and yet that upper battery was not abandoned by the enemy, but continued firing till the grenadiers run (like blockheads) up to it. However, its fire was of no conſequence, and not worth mentioning, nor the leaſt impediment to landing. Mr. Cook* ſaid, he believed the cats could be carried within 40 or 50 yards of the redoubts. I told him at the time, that I would readily compound for 150 or 200 yards, which would have been near enough, had the upper redoubt been as far from the enemy's entrenchments as it appeared from our camp to be, and had I judged it adviſeable to attack it with a view to lodge in it, which I did not upon ſeeing it was too much commanded. You will pleaſe to conſider the difference between landing at high-water with four companies of grenadiers to attack a redoubt under the protection of the artillery of a veſſel, and landing part of an army to attack the enemy's entrenchments. For this laſt buſineſs a junction of our corps was neceſſary; and to join, the water muſt fall a certain degree. I gave up the firſt point (that of the redoubt) upon finding my miſtake as to its diſtance from the entrenchment, and determined upon the latter (which I always had in view) upon obſerving the enemy's diſorder, and remarking their ſituation much better than I ever could do before. The fire of the lower redoubt was ſo ſmart during the time that we were on-board the Ruſſel (I believe it was), that, as neither her guns nor the guns of the other cat could be brought to bear againſt it, I thought fit to order the grenadiers out of her, by which I ſaved many lives. I was no leſs than three times ſtruck with the ſplinters in that ſhip, and had my ſtick knocked out of my hand with a cannon-ball while I was on-board reconnoitring the poſition and movements of the enemy; and yet you ſay in your letter, they did (the cats) great execution againſt the two ſmall batteries, and on your firſt landing you did not loſe a man. With regard to the Centurion, I am ready to do juſtice to Capt. Mantle; but I am very ſure, whatever his merit may be, the approbation would be more to the purpoſe coming from you than from me. In reality, the poſition of the ſhip was in conſequence of your orders; and I am very ſure that, if you could have placed the whole fleet ſo as to have been uſeful to us, you would have done it. The Centurion had no enemy to encounter; her poſition was aſſigned, and her guns were fired judiciouſly. The fire of that ſhip, and of the four-gun battery near the water-ſide, together with the want of ammunition, kept their lower battery ſilent for a time, but yet we received

* Afterward Capt. Cook, the Navigator.

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many

many shot from that battery at landing; and Brigadier Townshend's corps was fired upon, particularly in returning over the ford, though with little damage.

"When I had resolved to attack the French army, I sent Mr. Leslie in to see how the water fell, that I might land at a proper time to join with Townshend; and, when he made me his report, I made the signal to Col. Buston. Many of the boats ran upon the ledge; and the delay occasioned by the accident was such, that I sent Capt. Smith, my aid-de-camp, to stop Townshend, who was then crossing the ford; and yet, sir, you assert that there was no delay by this accident. None indeed that would have had any consequence, if the strange behaviour of the grenadiers had not lost us more time, and brought on the night, and perhaps very luckily for the army, considering the disadvantageous nature of the attack. I remember you did me the honour to call to me from your boat, to go in and see for a landing-place; and I remember some gentleman's calling out at the same time from the boat, that it was a proper time to land; and you may remember I went in and made the experiment with a flat-bottomed boat and one of the captains (I believe Capt. Shade); and, when we had found what we sought for, I desired him to bring the boats forward. The rest makes up the remaining part of the story of that unlucky day; the blame of which I take entirely upon my own shoulders, and expect to suffer for it. Accidents cannot be helped. As much as the plan was defective falls justly upon me; and it is, I think, a matter of no vast consequence, whether the cats fired well or ill; were well or ill placed; of no great consequence whether an hour or two were or were not lost by the boats grounding; and of as little consequence whether the Centurion's gunner directed his shot well or ill. In none of these circumstances the essential matter resides. The great fault of that day consists in putting too many men into boats, who might have been landed the day before, and might have crossed the ford with certainty, while a small body only remained afloat; and the superfluous boats of the fleet employed in a feint that might divide the enemy's force. A man sees his errors often too late to remedy. My ill state of health hinders me from executing my own plan; it is of too desperate a nature to order others to execute. The generals seem to think alike as to the operations; I, therefore, join with them, and perhaps we may find some opportunity to strike a blow. We shall need your immediate assistance to convey away this artillery, which I believe may be done in one, or at most in two nights. The light six-pounders, a few light howitzers, and some tools, will be wanted above, as well as provisions and rum. My letters, I hope, will be ready to-morrow; and I hope I shall have strength to lead these men to wherever we can find the enemy. Beyond the month of September I conclude our operations cannot go. We can embark the superfluous artillery; and Barré has a list ready for you of quarters for the troops, supposing (as I have very little hope of) they do not quarter here. We shall want a pull of seamen to get Major Douglas's guns from off the lower battery; as their wheels are small, they pull heavy. I am always, with great esteem, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, JAM. WOLFE.

August 30, 1759.

"P. S. It will be necessary to run as many small craft as possible by the town with provisions and rum for six weeks for about 5000, which is all I intend to take. The small vessels can take us in occasionally, if it be necessary, and run us back again in a tide. The marines here, and Capt. Leward's detachment, shall go to-morrow to Orleans.

"The volunteers shall go off this night, if you be pleased to send the boats; and they may remain up and down that country till it is totally destroyed. It will be necessary to keep two or three armed vessels in this channel; and it will be right every three or four days to send a detachment of 100 soldiers and 100 seamen down along this shore of the Isle of Orleans, and up the other, to scour it, and to keep them from thinking of landing upon it."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, May* 25.

MR. STEPHEN WESTON, S.T.B. R.S.S. S.A.S. has just favoured the public with a small book, consisting of 165 pages, preface, index, and addendum included, printed in very legible types, and with the lines at most respectful distances from each other, price four shillings. The title of this book, Mr. Editor, translated for the benefit of the more unlettered part of the community, is as follows: "*Quintus Horatius Flaccus compared with certain passages from Greek writers, which the critick have not yet noticed in their commentaries. A perpetual index to the authors quoted by Wagner is added.*" This Wagner, sir, is a learned man upon the Continent, who amused himself a few years ago with collecting and publishing the Greek parallelisms to Horace, which had been produced by the different editors of that admired poet; and to these

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theſe he added ſome paſſages which had firſt occurred to him in his own reading. But to proceed with Mr. Weſton's title-page. *Alſo the odes* (beginning) O ſons et Interniſſa Venus *are turned from the Latin into Greek.* Here follow three citations from James Duport, Weſthovius, and Richard Bentley, indicative of Horace's intimate acquaintance with admiration and imitation of the Greek writers; not, by the way that we are told, as we ought to have been, from what part of the writings of theſe learned men the extracts are made. Mr. Weſton has choſen for his motto a paſſage from Galen, which implies, "that it is difficult for a human being not to err in many particulars; becauſe of ſome ſubjects he is utterly ignorant, on others he judges inaccurately, and on others he "WRITES WITH TOO MUCH NEGLIGENCE." With your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, I ſhall have much to ſay upon this book of Mr. Weſton's: but before I diſmiſs the title page allow me to remark that the learned author has exemplified the ſad truth contained in his motto by printing the firſt word of it with a Kappa inſtead of a Chi; Καλιωὸν inſtead of Χαλιωὸν. Mr. Weſton's character in the republic of letters is too well eſtabliſhed to admit of our tracing his errors to the firſt or ſecond ſources enumerated by the great father of medicine. How far they are referable to the third will be ſeen in the ſequel of my remarks. The author dedicates his book to Sir George Baker, whoſe title of knighthood he has ſuppreſſed; not ſurely from a Jacobinical diſlike to titles, certainly not becauſe the Latin language is barren of an appropriate word. And Mr. Weſton muſt know, that in dedications, which are compoſitions of ceremony, a title is the laſt thing which ſhould have been omitted. Perhaps the omiſſion is meant to convey an intimation of the learned author's familiarity with the medical knight: and familiarity you know, Mr. Editor, is the privilege of friendſhip. Sir George Baker has long enjoyed the well-earned reputation of writing Latin with a degree of purity and elegance, which diſtinguiſhes the compoſitions in that language of few of his countrymen; and I ſhould be bold to affirm, therefore, that Mr. Weſton muſt be extremely intimate with him indeed, or he could not have addreſſed to him ſuch a dedication and dedicated to him ſuch a book. If the third line, *viz.* "Regis et Reginæ medico" be Latin, a ceremonious dedicator would have taken care at leaſt that MEDICO for more reaſons than one ſhould have been in a different line from the words which precede it. There is an exemplification of Galen's third ſource of error in the fifth line of the dedication, where EXIGICUM is printed inſtead of EXIGUUM. But here I muſt pauſe, Mr. Editor, for the preſent. If I learn that the remarks which I have to offer will be an acceptable contribution to your valuable Miſcellany, as I truſt they will not be without profit to the readers of Mr. Weſton's book, you may look for further communication in my next on the learned author's preface, when I ſhall exhibit to you, amidſt other curious particulars, a notable inſtance of the complacency with which a man can ſometimes ſteal from himſelf. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

YOUR correſpondent Philotechnon, p. 220, will find an account of the *literary productions of Sir Chriſtopher Wren,* in his article in Biographia Britannica, or in the Parentalia, which is an account of his family. They begin with geometry and trigonometry; and thoſe on Saliſbury cathedral and Weſtminſter abbey may be found in Price's ſurvey of the former, and Widmore's hiſtory of the latter church. Many other MSS. were in the hands of William Jones, eſq.*

P. 256. Adam Littleton was ſon of Thomas, third ſon of John L. of Mounſlow, and vicar of Hales Owen, lineally deſcended from another John, who was grandfather of Judge L. and married after the Reformation, and had five ſons. The eldeſt, Thomas, ſettled at Stoke Milbury, Salop, and died 1621; and by Anne, daughter of *Adam* Leetley, eſq. of Broncroft caſtle, in that county, had five ſons and four daughters. The eldeſt ſon, *Adam*, father of Sir Thomas L. ſpeaker of the

* Qu. if the perſon who was patronized by Lord Macclesfield, and whoſe library was lately ſold by Leigh and Sotheby, and a large collection of his draughts and deſigns in All Souls library, Oxford? A number of MS eſtimates and ſketches were diſperſed about 30 years ago in a ſale (I forget of whoſe effects), in Eſſex, or Norfolk, or Arundel-ſtreet.

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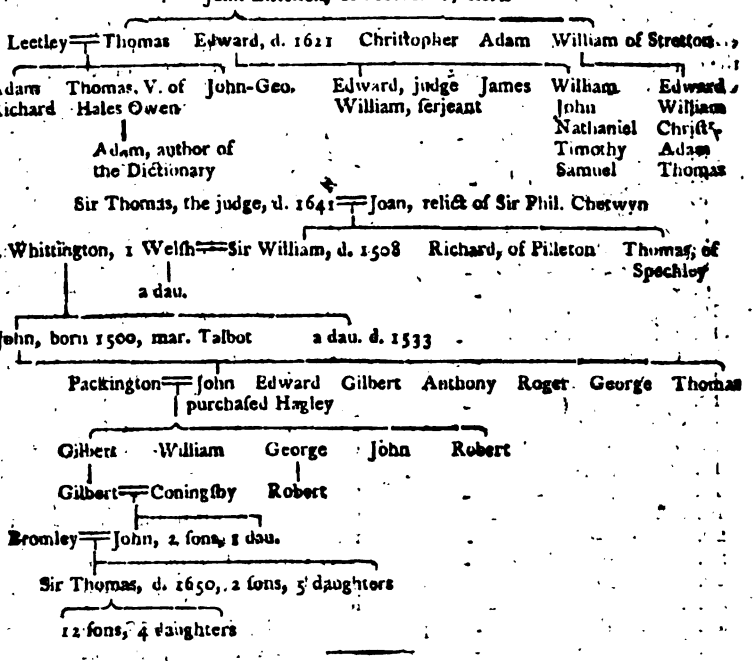
Houſe

House of Commons, temp. Will. III.; the third, Thomas, was vicar of Halo Owen. *Adam*, fifth son of John beforementioned, among six sons named the fourth *Adam*, who died unmarried.



Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE three following chronological tables, on a subject, the interesting nature of which, and its application to the hearts of loyal Britons, does away the tedium of arithmetical calculation or reading, are at your service, whenever you have a vacant page for them.

TABLE I.

Catalogue of British sovereigns from the Conquest, placed in numerical order, according to the duration of their respective *lives*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1	Henry the First lived	77
2.	George the Second	77
3.	Elizabeth	69
4.	Edward the First	67
5.	James the Second	67
6.	George the First	67
7.	Henry the Third	65
8.	Edward the Third	65
9.	William the First	60
10.	James the First	58
11.	Henry the Second	55
12.	Henry the Eighth	55
13.	Charles the Second	54
14.	Henry the Seventh	52
15.	William the Third	52
16.	John	50
17.	Stephen	49
18.	Henry the Sixth	49
19.	Anne	49
20.	Charles the First	48
21.	Henry the Fourth	46
22.	William the Second	43
23.	Richard the First	43
24.	Edward the Second	43
26.	Mary the First	41
25.	Richard the Third	42
27.	Edward the Fourth	41
28.	Richard the Second	33
29.	Henry the Fifth	33
30.	Mary the Second	32
31.	Edward the Sixth	15
32.	Edward the Fifth	12

By this table it appears, that only eight of the kings and queens of England have reached the period of life already attained by our present most gracious sovereign, whose place in the above catalogue would stand at present between Edward the Third and William the First. If the prayers of millions are heard, his honoured name will,

will, in the effluxion of time, stand far, far above them all.

"May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years!"

TABLE II.

Catalogue of British sovereigns, placed in numerical order according to the duration of their respective *reigns*, omitting fractions.

		Years
1.	Henry the Third reigned	56
2.	Edward the Third -	50
3.	Elizabeth -	44
4.	Henry the Sixth -	38
5.	Henry the Eighth -	37
6.	Charles the Second	36
7.	Henry the First -	35
8.	Henry the Second -	34
9.	Edward the First -	34
10.	George the Second	33
11.	Henry the Seventh -	23
12.	Charles the First -	23
13.	Richard the Second	22
14.	Edward the Fourth -	22
15.	James the First -	22
16.	William the First -	20
17.	Edward the Second	19
18.	Stephen - -	18
19.	John - -	17
20.	Henry the Fourth -	13
21.	William the Third -	13
22.	William the Second	12
23.	Anne - -	12
24.	George the First -	12
25.	Richard the First -	9
26.	Henry the Fifth -	9
27.	Edward the Sixth -	6
28.	Mary the First -	5
29.	James the Second -	4
30.	Mary the Second -	4
31.	Richard the Third -	2
32.	Edward the Fifth,	two months.

Our gracious Sovereign, now in the 41st year of his reign, has at present the *fourth* place in this illustrious catalogue, *viz.* between Elizabeth and Henry the Sixth.

TABLE III.

Pedigree of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. as derived from William the Conqueror, in direct lineal descent from parent to child.

1. William I. king of England, &c.
2. Henry I. king of England, &c.
3. Matilda Plantagenet.
4. Henry II. king of England, &c.
5. John, king of England, &c.
6. Henry III. king of England, &c.
7. Edward I. king of England, &c.
8. Edward II. king of England, &c.
9. Edward III. king of England, &c.
10. Lionel, duke of Clarence.
11. Philippa, wife of Edmond Mortimer, earl of March.
12. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
13. Anne, countess of Cambridge.
14. Richard, duke of York.
15. Edward IV. king of England.
16. Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.
17. Margaret, wife of James IV. king of Scotland.
18. James V. king of Scotland.
19. Mary, queen of Scotland.
20. James I. king of England, &c.
21. Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia.
22. Sophia, electress of Hanover.
23. George I. king of Great Britain.
24. George II. king of Great Britain.
25. Frederick, prince of Wales.
26. George III. king of Great Britain.

"Quo nihil majus melioſve terris
Fata donavere, bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurea
Tempora priſcum."

By way of appendix to these details, I shall add the pedigree of Louis XVI. of France as derived from Charles I. of England. It may not, perhaps, be in the recollection of all your readers, that one of these royal sufferers was the sixth in direct descent from the other.

1. Charles I. king and martyr.
2. Henrietta Maria, duchess of Orleans.
3. Maria, duchess of Savoy.
4. Maria Adelaide, duchess of Burgundy.
5. Louis XV. of France.
6. Louis Augustus Xavier, dauphin of France.
7. Louis XVI. king and martyr.

Yours, &c. AN ANNALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *June 7.*

IN the majestic description of the "voice of God," given by David in the 29th Psalm, and of its effect on animated and inanimate nature, the sacred poet observes,

קול יהוה שבר ארזים
וישבר יהוה את ארזי הלבנון:
וירקידם כמו עגל
לבנון ושריון כמו בן ראמים:

The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars;
Yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Libanus:
He maketh them also to skip like a calf;
Libanus also, and *Sirion*, like a young unicorn.

The mountain here described under the name of *Sirion* was no other than the celebrated Mount Hermon, situated in

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in the portion allotted to the half tribe of Manaſſeh beyond Jordan. This mountain, or rather chain of mountains, extends itſelf through the greater part of the province of Galilee, running from South to North, and meeting at right-angles with the many-topped Mount Libanus, which ſtands in a direction from Weſt to Eaſt. This Hermon (as Moſes obſerves in a parenthetical break in his narration, Deuteron. iii. 9,) had the name of Sirion among the Sidonians; while the Amorites, the Aborigines of the country, knew it under the name of Shenir. Sirion, the *princely* or lordly mountain, was itſelf a vaſſal montano regi Libano, and was ſometimes conſidered as an appendage to it, and known by the generic name. But its more accuſtomed appellation was Hermon, when it was inhabited by the children of Iſrael.

"The voice of the Lord" in this ſublime and magnificent Pſalm has been commonly underſtood to ſignify thunder; but I ſhould imagine its meaning to be more extenſive, and to comprehend the ſimultaneous effect of an accompanying earthquake.

Naturaliſts have remarked, that, immediately before a heavy thunder-ſtorm, there is a ſort of ſolemn calm, which for ſome moments cauſes the tempeſtuous ſea to ceaſe from its ragings, as if holding itſelf in readineſs to hear the voice of God. Can this be referred to by David in Pſa. civ. 6, 7?

על חדים יעמדו מים׃
מן גערתך ינוסון
מן קול רעמך יחפזון׃

"The waters ſtand above the mountains.
At thy rebuke they flee;
At the voice of thy thunder they are afraid."

Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr. Urban, *June* 5.

THE Earl of Suſſex died without iſſue, as your correſpondent ſtates (p. 423); but Lady Barbara Yelverton, his daughter by his firſt counteſs, who intermarried with Col. Thoroton Gould, and died in his life-time, left iſſue, the eldeſt of whom now takes the barony in fee of Grey de Ruthyn, as heir-general to Suſan Longueville. An unhappy diſſenſion in the family, in conſequence of Lady Barbara's marriage*, occaſioned the ſale at Euſton Manduit, as ſtated by your correſpondent H. D. The late earl married a very young woman in the decline of his life, in order, if poſſible, to perpetuate his reſentment; but in this plan he did not meet with ſucceſs. R. H.

* She eloped from an inn at Barnet to Gretna-green with Colonel G.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

SOME weeks ago a letter was publiſhed, in one of the daily newſpapers, concerning the behaviour of the Frenchmen on-board the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, as ſhe was ſinking in the memorable ſea-fight of the firſt of June 1794. On reading it, I recollected the whole detail of circumſtances as they appeared in our own or the French newſpapers at the time, and reſolved to ſend them for your inſertion, while they are ſtill remembered. I ſhall thus do full juſtice to the truth, vindicate the honour of our brave ſeamen, and expoſe the audaciouſneſs of falſehood in our oppoſition papers.

When the French fleet left Breſt, the National Aſſembly put a gentleman on-board as a kind of ſuperintendant over the whole, to watch the conduct of the officers as well as the men, and to report the proceedings of both in a letter to the Aſſembly. This man, who was afterward, I think, ſent into Turkey to form a French revolution in it, who was therefore ſeized, I believe, on the landing of the French in Egypt, and is now, I apprehend, a priſoner in the Seven Towers near Conſtantinople, by means of this embaſſy, perhaps, was ſaved from the fate to which all his colleagues have ſucceſſively come; and, as far as I know, never reached that ſublimity of guilt for which his outſet ſeemed to have deſtined him. From his report to the Aſſembly concerning the battle, or in the copy which the Aſſembly publiſhed for him, with a bravery of impudence he ſpoke of the battle as a victory in favour of the French. He pretended not to ſay, indeed, that the French had taken *one* of our ſhips; but they had beaten them all off, he ſaid, had joined the large fleet of corn-ſhips which they went to meet, and had brought them victoriouſly into harbour. Only, he added, at the cloſe, with a ſneaking modeſty of confeſſion after all his arrogance of lying, that in coming towards the harbour they had parted with a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line, and this he was apprehenſive might have ſince fallen into the hands of

of the Engliſh; and I need not tell your readers, that this was the very ſquadron which we had taken or deſtroyed in a battle, which in the French accounts was marked by no captures at all, was diſtinguiſhed only by a repulſion of our fleet, and thus ended victoriouſly for the French.

The *fooliſhneſs* of falſehood is very apparent generally; it was particularly apparent in the preſent inſtance. The repulſion and the victory in the report were ſoon known, in France itſelf, to be the fabricated falſehoods of this Jean Bon St. Andre, and the good St. Andrew was poſted for an impudent liar all over the Continent. Then the French newſpapers caught the tone of truth, but endeavoured to account for their defeat by their previous aids of falſehood. They ſaid it was produced by one of their Captains deſerting his ſtation. They even named the Captain and his ſhip. But, to the double confuſion of their guilt in lying, they pitched upon the Vengeur as the fugitive veſſel. They even ſaid they had proceeded to try the captain before a court martial, and cloſed the file of falſehoods at laſt, by averring they had beheaded him for his bad behaviour.

They ſoon heard however from England, that the Vengeur had been warmly engaged in the battle, and had even been ſunk by our fire. While ſhe was ſinking, our own officers and men puſhed in boats towards her, in order to ſave the crew, and encountered much danger in this very generous exertion of humanity to a foe, by the ſtrong motion which a ſinking 74 was ſure to make in the ſea. They thus ſaved the gallant Captain Renaudot and 70 of his men, at the hazard of their own lives; that very captain whoſe head the French ſaid they had cut off on his return into the harbour. and that very Vengeur, which they ſaid had brought the runaway Captain into harbour, had actually gone with all the reſt of its crew to the bottom. Such was the ſuper-addition of falſehood to falſehood, in order to build up a Babel of lies!

But here interpoſed our oppoſition prints in favour of their good allies the French Republicans, and covered the French Babel with a torrent of Engliſh falſehoods. One of them fabricated the audacious tale, that the French crew went down in the Vengeur, ſhouting, like frenzied Republicans, "Vive la Republique." The letter alluded to truly ſtates, on the contrary, that their cry was one infinitely more natural, and actually what we are ſure it muſt have been, for ſuch men, in ſuch circumſtances: "Savez nous!" ſave us! ſave us! They aſcended up the ſhrouds, I remember, and cried out from the round-top for their coming preſervers to haſten and ſave them. Yet the falſehood, in ſpite of its impudence and its abſurdity, was adopted for truth by all the oppoſition prints, and was ſoon borrowed from them by the prints of France. In that very country through which had been already circulated the tale of their victory over us, then the contrary tale of their defeat, of the baſe behaviour of the Vengeur, and of the vengeance taken upon her captain for it, was now publiſhed the crowning contradiction to all the heroical behaviour of the captain and crew in the moments of death itſelf. And the falſehood, though marked ſo ſtrongly with the broad coarſe features of a ſtupid lie, has ſince worked its way into hiſtory, Engliſh as well as French; thus exemplifying to us in our own experience, thus indeed ſurpaſſing all that we can poſſibly conceive of fooliſh fiction in any even newſpaper hiſtory of any nation or any age.

All this time too the Captain was a priſoner in England, an evidence irrefragable againſt this audacious lie. He was, however, permitted by our government, with a view, I preſume, to refute it, where of courſe it was moſt current, to go into France upon his parole of honour, and to ſend back Capt. Cole in exchange for him. He went, he told them the truth aſſuredly, and as gratefully remembered (I preſume) the immenſe riſque incurred by our ſailors in reſcuing the ſurvivors from death. He told them ſo much which they did not like, that they reſolved he ſhould not return into England; and ſo dam up this current of lies at its fountain-head. They induced him, like the ſcoundrel that he was, to break his parole, and to ſtay in France, though Capt. Cole was not liberated. They attempted to do the ſame more recently, by M. Bergeret, the Captain of La Virginie, when he was ſent upon his parole into France to procure the exchange of Sir Sydney Smith for himſelf. They would not releaſe Sir Sidney, and wanted to retain M. Bergeret. But he was not ſuch a wretch as Renaudot; and therefore,

fore, in ſpite of all their efforts of detenſion, reſolutely returned. And, as Sir Sydney eſcaped out of priſon ſoon afterward, our dignified King rewarded the honourable ſpirit of M. Bergeret, by releaſing him from captivity at once. All ſerves to ſhew the pervading meanneſs of the French government, in their ſucceſſive fabrications of contradictory falſehoods, and in their fraudulently withholding an irrefragable witneſs againſt the laſt of them. Should this witneſs ever be taken by our navy, I hope he will be treated as Admiral Boſcawen always threatened he would treat D'Eſtaing if he took him again, and be chained to the deck like a monkey. But neither he nor his fellows, men as unprincipled as himſelf, thought it ſafe for him or for them, I believe, that he ſhould remain even in France. He would run the riſk of being chained to the deck if taken; and he might blaſt the whole ſtory of the Vengeur's crew, triumphing with ſuch wild republicaniſm in death. They, therefore, ſent him to their iſland Mauritius, I think; and he commands one of its frigates at preſent.

I have thus endeavoured to purſue this tangled maſs of lies, through all its knottings and foldings; to diſengage parts from parts; and to exhibit the whole in one clear unravelled chain of truths. CLERICUS.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. III.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, June* 12.

IN addition to the laſt number, it is to be obſerved that Vitruvius, in common with all Latin authors, had a difficulty to encounter when he had to expreſs the meaning of the word συμμετρία of the Greeks, as the Latins had no word exactly ſynonymous with it; he therefore ſubſtitutes *commenſus*, of which evidently comes our term commenſuration, which properly can only mean the action of making things commenſurate; ſo that the meaning of the term ſymmetry, which is adapted into our language from the Greek, is more adequately expreſſed by *commenſurability*, which properly means the *art itſelf* of making things commenſurate. This diſtinction does away all ambiguity, and gives a juſt notion of ſymmetry as contraſted with proportion in the buſineſs of architecture: and this is nicely adhered to by Vitruvius (ch. I. book III.) whoſe words are "Ædium compoſitio conſtat ex ſymmetriâ, cujus rationem diligentiſſimè Architecti tenere debent: ea autem paritur a proportione, quæ Græcè ἀναλογία dicitur; proportio eſt ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere, totiuſque commodulatio, ex quâ ratio efficitur ſymmetriarum." In Engliſh literally, "The compoſition of temples is made up of ſymmetry, the nature of which architects ought moſt ſtudiouſly to keep in view; now this (ſymmetry) is generated from proportion, which in Greek is called ἀναλογία, and proportion is in every work the meaſuring out (by module) of the part in hand and of the whole; and by this is made out the buſineſs of ſymmetries." Here we ſee Vitruvius, obliged to uſe the word proportion to explain ſymmetry, guardedly reſtrains this term to the ſenſe appropriate to the art he treats on, calling it *partium totiuſque commodulatio*, in this explaining what is meant by ſymmetry, for which afterwards he ſubſtitutes *commenſus*. The ſame is done by another Latin writer, Pomponius Gauritius, in his treatiſe on Sculpture, who, ſpeaking of the proportion of the human body, ſays, "conſideranda vero & ipſa inter ſe partium ἀναλογία quam alibi *proportionem*, hic autem, ni fallor, proprie *commenſum* dixerimus. In Engliſh, "But having to conſider the very analogy of the parts among themſelves, which elſewhere we may have called proportion, but properly on this occaſion commenſurability, if I am not deceived."

From theſe examples it muſt be apparent to every reader, that there is a difference between the terms ſymmetry and proportion; by the former is meaſured out, by a repetition or diviſion of the module, ſuch portions of quantity as are required by the rules or laws of ſymmetry for each member and for the whole ſize of a work, *viz.* ſo many modules for the height of a column, half a module for the height of the baſe, three quarters for that of the Doric freeze, &c. Now theſe various and ſeveral dimenſions are not regulated by the progreſſion of a common meaſure or ſimilar ratio, as proportioning figuriſes in the mathematics; but were, ſome of them, merely arbitrary, and ſome determined by incidental cauſes, as will be explained hereafter. For though much is ſaid concerning the heights and diameters of columns having been at firſt regulated by the human figure, it muſt be a very accommodating imagination that can fancy much analogy between a

Doric

Doric column and the figure of a man, or between the Corinthian and that of a genteel young virgin. Yet, when a range of triglyphs and metops are measured out exactly along the Doric freeze, it is very perceptible whether each of them is such as its own symmetry requires, and whether their aggregate answers the length prescribed by rule. Now it is the adjusting these and such like matters by a division of the module, is all that is signified by the word proportion in architecture and sculpture, to which sense Vitruvius, we have seen, confines it, by calling it *partium totiusque commodulatio*.

The next term to be corrected is the barbarous name *pedestal*, which in its present figure is not easily to be traced to any origin. Should we be allowed to conjecture, it may be a corruption of *Pedestyle*, and even then it will remain a mongrel still of Latin and Greek mixture. But why not, without hesitation, adopt the proper term, formed from that used by Vitruvius, *stylobate* from *stylobata*; which is entirely of Greek origin, perfectly expressive of its use and situation, and adopted by Latin authors into their language, and quite as conformable to the genius of our own, as either pedestyle or the barbarous pedestal. It is true, we shall find some difficulty to form an appropriate term in English for that which we call (though improperly) base of the column, which the term stylobate seems to supplant. What we call base of the column the Latins called spiræ, which we might call spire, were not that word already appropriated to a very different meaning; we must, therefore, be contented with the word *base* for that part of the column; but it may be observed that, although stylobate by situation is in reality a base to the entire column, it is not, like spiræ, an integral part of column, which is complete with its own base without any stylobate under it: and, moreover, the difficulty in finding an appropriate term for what the Latins called spiræ is no way increased by adopting stylobate for pedestal.

Another very improper fallacious mongrel word, though of extensive adoption, is *Architrave*; a mixture of Greek and Italian, altogether incongruous to the thing intended by it, at least in stone buildings, as were the antient temples. The thing intended to be expressed by this term, were the portions of wrought stone placed on the capitals of columns so as to have the joint exactly on the centre of the column; each of these portions of stone was called by our Master epistylium and the collection of them epistylia, a proper compound of the Greek ἐπὶ and στύλος: and by what more proper or more natural terms can we possibly call these in our language, which is so dependant on the Greek in affairs of science, than by epistyle and its plural epistyles, which shall constantly be used in the ensuing letters, except when quoting the works of the moderns. It is true, Vitruvius, in his fourth book, speaking of Tuscan temples, calls the incumbents of the columns *trabes compactiles*, i. e. connected beams; and the reason for having such beams is most evident, for stone epistyles could not be used over columns separated at so great a distance as four and sometimes five diameters, without danger of breaking; but even here there is no countenance given for the strange term architrave, for *compactiles* is purely Latin not Greek, as is ἀρχὶ, and means not chief, but connected.

As to the term Entablature, though of modern appointment, yet as it neither involves any absurdity in its formation, nor ambiguity in its application, it shall be retained; as well as some other inventions of modern date. for it were unreasonable to pay so much respect to the antients, as to admit no possibility of improving on the hints they have left us; human genius exhausted not all its powers in their improving ages, however much it may be debased in the present by a rage for novelty, mistaken for improvement, and a boldness in practising without knowledge or study. The truth of this is exemplified in a thousand absurd abuses in and about the metropolis, amongst which may be ranked the injudicious introduction of ill-designed portions of Grecian architecture by way of restoring or improving Gothic structures, exhibiting a contrast altogether unnatural, disgusting, and subversive of all *good effect*: for it must not be denied but that some of these structures (call them Gothic, Edwardian, Saxon, Norman, or by whatever other name that may give the least offence) do, in their own uninterrupted finished state, produce *effect*, though in a way more to surprize than please; but of this more hereafter. To return to our present

sent subject, Vitruvius gives no other name for what we call entablature, but epistyles and their ornaments: the division therefore of this essential part of a Grecian structure, throughout these letters, shall be epistyle, freez, and cornice.

These, Mr. Urban, are the principal terms which your correspondent thinks ought to be adopted, not but there are many others which are equally preferable to the barbarous names in use, which shall be incidentally pointed out as they occur. The propriety of adopting the above corrections may be disregarded, but it is presumed the truth of them cannot be controverted. We shall now proceed to the decision of some other terms that the learned have long been divided about, and first of the puzzling terms *scamilli impares*, used by our Master, and hitherto misunderstood by all his commentators this shall be the subject of the next letter. PHILO-TECHNON.

*** Philo-technon's compliments to the author of the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation; and recommends to his perusal his letter, p. 220, where he will find other motives than those imputed p. 413, for not receiving an answer to his question concerning the word Gothic. However, the end of Philo-technon's silence being now answered, *viz.* to induce the Architect (by his own conditions, *silence*,) to give his promised appropriate term for that which architects in general call Gothic, Philo-technon ventures to give for answer to the Architect's four questions (p. 418) that no body of men, not even a whole nation, have a right to expect that any style of architecture should be called after their name, unless they have been the inventors of it. Certainly whatever is found in any invention that merits applause, or excites contempt, the inventor may claim as all his own.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE subsidence of the cliff at Folkstone, Mar. 8, 1801, noticed in p. 475, may be paralleled by a similar fall recorded by the Rev. John Sackette, curate from 1699 to 1758, the cliffs sliding insensibly into the sea (Phil. Trans. No. CCCXLIX. p. 460). Another by the Rev. John Lyon (Phil. Trans. vol. LXXVI. part I. p. 220); the large rugged stones mixed with sand, till near three feet or more of the bottom, pressing on the slippery clay, which composes the bottom, and is always wet. Hasted III. 378, n. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE Fairy Toot, of which you had a full account by Mr. Bore (vols. LXII. 1084, 1182, LXIX. 392), is thus described by Mr. Collinson, vol. II. p. 318:

"In *Nunnet* parish, but on the borders of that of Butcombe, and at a small distance Eastwards from that parish-church, stands a large *tumulus*, or barrow, 60 yards in length, 20 in breadth, and 15 in height, and covered on its top with ash-trees, briars, and thick shrubs. On opening it some time ago, its composition throughout was found to be a mass of stones, supported on each side, sideways, by a wall of thin stakes. The distance between the two walls is about 8 feet, and the intermediate space is filled up with two rows of cells, or cavities, formed by very large stones set edgeways. These cells, the entrance into which is at the South end, run in a direction from North to South, and are divided from each other by vast stones placed on their edges, and covered with others still larger by way of architrave. In one of them were found seven skulls, one quite perfect; in another, a vast heap of small human bones and horses teeth. All the cells are not yet opened; and, as no coins or any other reliques but the abovementioned have yet been discovered, it cannot be ascertained at what period this receptacle of mortality was constructed; however, it undoubtedly is one of the noblest sepulchres of the kind in Great Britain, and probably contains the fragments of many brave chieftains, whom some fatal battle near the spot forbade to revisit their native country. The field in which this barrow stands has, from time immemorial, been called the *Fairy* field; and the common people say, that strange noises have been heard underneath the hill, and visions, portentous to children, have been seen waving in the thickets which crown its summit."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

YOUR correspondent W. B. p. 400, who possesses a MS. of Joseph Alleine, will find memoirs of him in Calamy's account of ejected ministers, 1713, vol. II. p. 576. He was born at the Devizes 1633; admitted at Lincoln college at 16, and at Christ-church college, Oxford, 1651; B. A. 1653; and became assistant to Mr. Newton, vicar of Taunton (who preached his funeral sermon) 1658, when he married, and was with him ejected 1662; after which he "preached ordinarily six or seven sermons in a week, and sometimes 10 or 14, in the town and neighbourhood.

neighbourhood. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was committed to Ilcheſter gaol, confined each time a year and fined, which brought on an illneſs that carried him off in 1668. He publiſhed 'A familiar Explanation of the Aſſembly's ſhorter Catechiſm;' 'A Call to Archippus, or an earneſt Motive to the ejected Miniſters to continue their Miniſtry;' 'An Alarm, or Call to the unconverted;' of which laſt 50,000 have been ſold; 'Chriſtian Letters,' 4to, in numbers, 1672—1677; his Remains, being a collection of ſacramental ſpeeches, letters, &c. 1674, and left behind him imperfect; a body of natural theology under eight heads, where, in a good Latin ſtyle, he firſt laid down the Chriſtian doctrine, and then added, by way of annotation, the teſtimonies of the antient philoſophers; part of which, treating of Providence, was licenſed for the preſs, but never put to it. He was buried in Taunton church with only this epitaph:

'Here Joſeph Allein lies,
To God and you a ſacrifice.'

"Mr. Baxter wrote his life, printed 1672 and 1677, 8vo. His widow remarried a tallow-chandler of Taunton." Wood's Ath. Oxon. II. 420. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

THE Bank, p. 390, was firſt eſtabliſhed not in 1540, but by charter of William and Mary, dated July 27, 1694. The firſt projector was William Paterſon, who was a director in 1694 and 1695, and died Jan. 22, 1718-19. It was kept from the inſtitution till 1732 or 1733, in Grocers hall. Many particulars reſpecting the Bank, its firſt projector, its charter (including the firſt court of directors), by-laws, &c. &c. may be found in Mr. Allardyce's Treatiſe on the Affairs of the Bank, publiſhed in 1798.

P. 400. Mr. Joſeph Alleine was aſſiſtant to the Rev. George Newton, M. A. vicar of Taunton, St. Mary Magdelene, from 1631 to 1662, when both the vicar and his aſſiſtant left the pariſh, being called to comply with the requiſitions of the act of uniformity. He was originally of Lincoln College, Oxon. and afterward of Corpus Chriſti. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was perſecuted for preaching without legal warrant and authority, and committed to Ilcheſter gaol. His impriſonments and labours injured his health, and he died at Bath in Nov. 1668, aged 35. An account of him may be found in Calamy's account of the ejected miniſters, art. Taunton, Somerſetſhire. And if W. B. wiſh to know more of him, he may find an ample hiſtory of his "Life and death," but prolix and undigeſted, by which he appears to have been a very pious and well-diſpoſed man, in a cloſely-printed volume in 12mo, 1673, more than one half of which contains his "Chriſtian Letters, full of ſpiritual inſtructions, tending to the promoting of the power of godlineſs both in perſons and families," (which, according to W. B. Mr. James White has taken ſo much pains to tranſcribe), and a ſermon preached at his funeral by his *quondam* principal Mr. Newton, from Luke xxiii. 28.

P. 412, a. Henry Wallop, eſq. uncle to the firſt earl of Portſmouth, died Dec. 28, 1691.

P. 422, b. The title of Viſcount Longueville was given 1690: the grantee died in 1708-4; his ſecond ſon probably died much later than 1675. George Auguſtus, Earl of Suſſex, died in 1758. His brother and ſucceſſor, though he ſurvived his ſon and daughter, cannot be ſaid to have left no iſſue (*proles, progenies*), his daughter, Lady Barbara, having married Edward Thoroton Gould, eſq. by whom ſhe left two daughters and a ſon, Henry, who ſucceeds his grandfather as Baron Grey of Ruthyn. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Carliſle, June* 12.

I HAVE ſeen in Mr. Nicholſon's Journal a paper of Mr Cruikſhanks, in oppoſition to ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's experiments and obſervations; which paper, all the French votaries and journals exultingly ſay, confirms the antiphlogiſtic doctrine: but I hope to change their joy into *weeping* and *gnaſhing of teeth*. I beg leave to make this general remark, *viz.* both their hypotheſes are abſurd, conſequently open to cenſure, each detecting glaring abſurdities in one another's doctrines. I have examined and compared their doctrines with all the different phænomena of reſpiration, vegetation, putrefaction, Signior Volta's Galvanic pile, &c. &c. (the laſt work is juſt now publiſhing by Mr. Cadell); and, I flatter myſelf, I have ſhewn the beauty of my hypotheſis and the deformity of theirs, in a clear and ſtriking manner, by juſtly accounting for all theſe phænomena. I ſhall now enter upon the examina-

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examination of Mr. Cruikshanks' paper, from which I hope to deduce the very same conclusions.

Fixed fire on acid and water in a state of neutralization form pure air; a metal is formed of its calx and a full saturation of fixed fire. When the pure air and the metal are burned together, the fire of the pure air and that of the metal are set loose, and become free fire, the acid and the water of the pure air entering the calx or earth of the metal. This is the phænomena of the calcination of metals with pure air. But, Mr. Urban, there is another method of calcining metals. Iron (for instance) is calcined by the steam of pure water, the iron being red-hot. Now, in this case the calx of the iron and its fixed fire both attract the pure water, and fly off with it as inflammable air. Yet these calces are very different, the one possessing both an acid and water, and the other only water. That they are different is proved from this: the calces made in pure air are considerably lighter than the calces made by the steam of water; most calces in the former process only gaining one tenth, but of the latter one third of their weight by the calcination. And for this reason, (as I have fully illustrated in my letter to Mr. Cavendish, see p. 96,) the acid being a stronger body than water, a less weight of it saturates the calx, which requires more water than acid.

The French philosophers say, that a calx is formed by the metal imbibing pure air; and according to Dr. Priestley, it is formed by the metal imbibing pure water. By exposing the calces to phlogistic bodies, let us see the phænomena, which may be justly deduced from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. When the grey calx of iron from a smith's forge (and therefore calcined by the pure air of the atmosphere) was heated with charcoal, the calx was reduced, and both an acid air, *viz.* fixed air, and a heavy inflammable air, were produced. Now, according to Mr. Lavoisier's system, the charcoal acts in reducing the calx, by attracting the pure air from the calx, and phlogiston has nothing to do in the process. See his work translated by Mr. Henry, in which he endeavours to prove, that fixed air only is produced; and his experiments to prove this were some of his first and greatest, which led him to form his system. But it appears, both from Dr. Priestley and Mr. Cruikshanks, that an inflammable air is also produced, and in much greater abundance than the fixed or acid air, *viz.* five to one. But I say that, according to Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine, there should not be one particle of this inflammable air produced, as pure air and charcoal produce only fixed air; and, according to them, there is nothing save pure air and charcoal in this process. For there could be no extraneous water, as the charcoal and the calx were exposed separately to the strongest fire *.

That the calces, when the charcoal gave them their fixed fire, parted with something more than water, appears from this, that the inflammable air being different from the inflammable air which is obtained by moistening charcoal with water, it being so much heavier. However, that the air which is produced by passing fixed air and water through phlogistic bodies, is identically the same air, appears clearly from Mr. Cruikshanks' experiments. By heating chalk (which is well known to consist of an earth united with fixed air and water) along with iron, it is evident that the fire expelled the fixed air and water from the earth of the chalk, forming it into a lime (its well-known effect) and they entering the iron take from it its fixed fire, and form together this heavy inflammable air of Mr. Cruikshanks. It is clearly so, for if water alone had passed through the iron, a light inflammable air would have been formed †.

In

* Nature exists by combinations; when, therefore, the calx of iron attracts the fixed fire of the charcoal, it again parts with the acid and water it had received in its calcination. Its earth having a strong attraction for these bodies, therefore its being separated from the one must be by attracting the other.

† Here the iron is calcined by the same bodies as when it is calcined by burning in the atmosphere; by the action of fire, fixed air and water, the fixed air and water in both cases entering the calx; only in one case the fixed fire is separated from the iron as free fire, and in the other it is separated as fixed fire, *viz.* inflammable air. Iron requires for its calcination both an acid and water. But if the water is aided by the heat, as steam, it will of itself calcine iron; the vitriolic acid also will, without the water, calcine iron, if aided by heat. The water, as steam, acts in the very same way as the water and fixed

In moſt proceſſes of combuſtion the pure air is left in the ſtate of fixed air; but in theſe calcinations it is imbibed by the calces. Now the fixed air, which is a heavy air, paſſing with the water and imbibing the fixed fire of the metal, would make the inflammable air ſo much heavier, is what muſt be the caſe. It is alſo thus ſtrikingly confirmed; for when this inflammable air is burned with pure air, the quantity of fixed air produced is above double the quantity of pure air employed: alſo from its requiring ſo little pure air to burn it, being formed of fixed air which is incombuſtible, and which fixed air being mixed with inflammable air muſt make it heavy, as fixed air is heavier than even pure air.

Let us now attend to Mr. Cruikſhanks' explanation of the phænomena. He ſays, this heavy inflammable air is formed of 21 parts of pure air, and nine parts of carbone. Carbone and pure air was always ſuppoſed by them to form fixed air; but here, they tell us, is a new air produced for the inveſtigation of our *wiſe aërial philoſophers*. This air, Mr. C. ſays, is produced only by thoſe calces which can bear a red heat. And, as the calces are reduced in the proceſs, it muſt be by the charcoal under this red heat attracting the pure air ſtronger than the calces. But more extraordinary ſtill; the fixed air is principally produced in the firſt part of the proceſs, when the heat is not ſo intenſe *; and as heat is neceſſary to burn charcoal and pure air, therefore, if Reaſon is allowed a hearing in theſe controverſies, the greater the heat, the more complete the burning, or union of the carbone and pure air; *and therefore ſhould form only* fixed air. But this heavy inflammable air appears in another proceſs, with reſpect to which they adopt, *if poſſible*, a ſtill more abſurd and prepoſterous explanation. When chalk and the filings of iron produce it, he ſays, it is from the fixed air being decompounded by the iron attracting part of its carbone from it. Need I aſk Mr. C. can he decompound fixed air by heating it in the ſtrongeſt heat with red-hot iron? I obſerve in their explanation of the phænomena, that they will rather adopt the greateſt abſurdity than give up their favourite hypotheſis. Away with ſuch abſurdities! it is vexing to have ſuch puerilities to combat †.

If Mr. Cruikſhanks will take the calx of iron made by the ſteam of pure water, and heat it with charcoal, though previouſly expoſing them ſeparately to a red heat, he will produce a lighter inflammable air, what he calls hydrocarbonate. Or another experiment equally as deciſive. If he will take this heavy inflammable air, which, he ſays, is formed of 21 parts of pure air and of nine parts of carbone, and reduce by it the calx of iron formed by the ſteam of water; he will find in the reduction a great quantity of water in the proceſs; and the inflammable air will be imbibed by the calx. But according to our bright aërial philoſophers, all this heavy inflammable air ought to have been formed into fixed air, it receiving from the calx the addition of pure air it wanted to form fixed air; and not an atom of water ſhould have been found in the proceſs ‡.

fixed air in the chalk, one part of it entering the calx, and the other part forming inflammable air. In the ſame manner does the vitriolic acid act; a part of it enters the calx, forming it, while another part enters the air forming the vitriolic acid air, an experiment chemiſts are well acquainted with. Nothing can be more ſtriking than this beautiful concatenation of facts, very different from the abſurdities of the French chemiſts.

* For a full view and explanation of the phænomena, which attend the action of the calces of metals and charcoal upon each other, ſee my Chemical Eſſays, p. 46.

† There is an inflammable air which will explode with pure air; yet they can ſay with great gravity there is no inflammable air in it, it being formed of pure air and carbone. *Wonderful!* Heads are formed of brains. But I can with greater propriety ſay that ſome heads have no brains in them, than they can ſay that this combuſtible air has no inflammable air in it.

‡ That fixed air will be united with metals in their metallic ſtate, is evident: for I have proved (ſee my Eſſays), that if minium is newly made (and not expoſed to the atmoſphere to imbibe moiſture) it will be reduced by the heat alone: its fixed air not having water to aid the union of the fire and fixed air, there will not be air come from it at its reduction; but the fixed air will remain in the metal. The grey calx of lead will by heat give out fixed air; but when the calx is expoſed to a reverberating furnace, ſo as to receive fire ſufficient to form minium, the fixed air will receive ſo much fire in the proceſs as to form it all into pure air, which it will give out by heat. Here the fixed air is evidently changed into pure air by the fire ſaturating it.

This

This is supposed to be the age of *aërial* philosophy; I wish it were the age of common sense, for at present it has taken an aërial flight. But, unfortunately, Candour and Justice have flown away with it. *O tempora! O philosophia!* ROBT. HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 24.

IF J. G. will refer to Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. I. ed. 2, p. 315, he will find a letter of Dr. Smollett to John Wilkes, esq. requesting him to exert his interest in endeavouring to obtain the release of Johnson's black servant, who had left his service and had engaged himself as a common sailor on-board the Stag frigate: the solicitation of Wilkes succeeded with the Lords of the Admiralty, and Francis Barber was discharged.

The reason why Smollett's name does not oftener occur, may be accounted for from the letter in question, where he says, "Johnson was humble enough to desire my assistance on this occasion, though *he and I were never cater-cousins*."

If the wish of Mr. Carpenter is not gratified soon by some other correspondent, I will take an opportunity of making a drawing of the Grammar-school at Stamford, and will transmit it to Mr. Urban. E. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IT is considered as a strong feature of apocalyptic prophecy, that, under all the sufferings with which the corrupters of Christianity were afflicted under the fourth vial, though "men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath power over these plagues, they *repented* not to give him glory," Rev. xvi. 8. Perhaps you little think what a barrier is opposed to such repentance and change of sentiments, by the oath which the French bishops now in England are said to compel all their clergy to take, that they will never go into any Protestant place of worship; and that one of them, by accidentally going into the church of the parish where he resided, had nearly *forfeited* his *allowance from our Government*. Nor is this all; for they are inspired with such a spirit of bigotry, that they will not behave with common decorum when a Protestant clergyman is saying grace.

A PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

PAUSANIAS, to whom we are indebted for a particular account of Greece in its best days, before the inroads of the barbarous nations, was a Cappadocian native of Cæsarea*, and not improbably the same person whom Galen calls a sophist from Syria, who, having lost the use of the two lesser fingers of his left-hand, and half the next, by improper medical treatment, was recovered by that physician. Certain it is, the describer of Greece spent some time in Syria, and mentions being in Palestine, Italy, the greatest part of Asia, and to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, and is quoted by Stephanus Byzantinus as having written his travels in various nations (Ἐθνικα), and an account of Antioch; for we can hardly suppose him the same with his namesake who wrote of the Hellespont, Laconia and its festivals, the Amphictyons, and chronology†. He attended the lectures of Herodes Atticus, and was one of his ten private hearers; and himself gave lectures. His acquaintance with Herodes is frequently alluded to in his writings, the date of which he fixes by saying, that he wrote his Eliacs 217 years after the placing a Roman colony at Corinth by Julius Cæsar, A. U. 710, which brings it to the 14th year of Marcus Aurelius, A. U. 927, A. D. 174. He speaks of Adrian and Antoninus, and is said by Philostratus to have died advanced in age at Rome.

His ten books of a description of Greece are cited respectively by Stephanus Byzantinus; and his quotations occur in their present places, except in the instance of Σκοτινη, which remains in the third instead of the 10th book.

His works lost are:

Some accounts of Asia, Syria, and Phœnicia.

Of Antioch; which, in a fragment of Stephanus Byzantinus, is called "his country."

Declamation.

A treatise on syntax.

Problems.

A collection of Attic names commended by Photius, uncertain if the work of *this* Pausanias.

His description of Greece was first

* Gesner supposed him a Lacedæmonian.

† Περι Ελλησποντου, Λακωνικα, γενεσεις, περι Αμφικτυονων, περι των εν Λακεδαιμονι πραξεων. Suidas.

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published in the original Greek by Aldus, at Venice, 1516, fol.

By Marcus Musurus, of Crete, afterwards bishop of Ragusa, who dedicated it to James Lascaris, from a copy of which, with many MS notes of Isaac Casaubon, the property of Baudelot, who promised notes on it in his edition of Lucian, Kuhnius published his edition.

It was published in Latin by Abraham Læscher, Basil, 1550, fol.

By Romulus Amasæus, Flor. 1551; revised by Sylburgius, Francf. 1624, 8vo.

The Attics and Corinthiacs, by Domitius Calderinus of Verona, corrected by Oporinus, Basil, 1541, 4to.

In the dialogues of Stephanus Niger, printed at Milan, 1517, is an abridgement of it, with a few various readings, Greek and Latin, by Xylander, after the Aldus edition, the translation by Amasæus, corrected by Sylburgius, Francf. 1583, fol.

Again at Hanau, 1613, fol.

Again, by Kuhnius, at Leipsic, 1696, fol. Very correct, with the Greek text and the notes of Sylburgius and Xylander, and a division into chapters with contents. He was informed the four MSS. in the royal library at Paris were as incorrect as the Venice edition; but he adopted the corrections of Casaubon in Aldus's edition *.

Facius published the Greek in 3 vols. 8vo, at Leipsic, 1794, 5, 6, corrected from a MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna and another at Moscow, and added a Latin translation in a fourth volume.

Meursius and Palmerius, in their several works, have taken pains to illustrate Pausanias.

He was translated into French by Blaise Vigenere again by Abbé Gedoyn, Amst. 1733, 4 vols. 12mo, 2 vols 4to.

Into Italian, by Buonacciuoli, Mantua, 4to.

Into English, by Taylor, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1794. (See LXIV. 921 †.)

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* See Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græca, vol. III. Hamb. 1708, 9, b. IV. c. XV. p. 467.

† Your Reviewer has not removed the difficulty, of which Mr. T. takes no notice, in the description of the pedestal of the statue of Jupiter at Elis, which Facius perfectly removes by substituting Ὀλος for ΟΡΟ; and producing parallel passages in Pausanias. Then the passage will run, "the base which supports the throne, and all the ornament about the statue," &c. Elias V. c. XII.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century. Essay XV.

THOUGH the nation might still be considered as at peace with Spain, yet from the Spanish monarch's tardiness in fulfilling some of the articles of the convention, and from the repeated complaints and clamours of the people of England, the ministry at last seemed inclined to attend to their wishes, and began to make active preparations for commencing a war with that power. Letters of marque and reprisal were granted, the troops were augmented, a large fleet equipped, and a reinforcement sent to Admiral Haddock at Jamaica. War thus becoming inevitable, Admiral Vernon, though a strong oppositionist, but a great favourite with the people, was appointed to the command of the fleet in the West-Indies. Hostilities having commenced in the Mediterranean, by our fleet taking two of the rich Carraca ships, and his Catholic Majesty ordering all the British ships in his harbours to be detained, war was declared against him by England, Oct. 23, 1739. The session of Parliament, which commenced in November, was not peculiar for any measure of considerable moment; but the declaration of war against Spain, having substantiated some of the objections and arguments of the opposition, as well as according with their views, the principal members who had seceded appeared in their places; and Mr. Pulteney again revived, and at last carried his bill for the encouragement of seamen; though strongly opposed by the ministry it passed both houses, and received the royal assent. During this session, which closed on the 29th day of April, the Commons voted 40,000l. as a marriage portion to the princess Mary, who was engaged to Prince Frederick of Hesse. The minister having accomplished his business, and obtained all the supplies that were demanded, the session was closed with a speech from the throne, recommending unanimity and a strenuous perseverance in the war into which they were embarked. In March, the nation was congratulated with the pleasing intelligence of Admiral Vernon's having atchieved his boasted project of taking Porto Bello, with only six ships of war, and totally destroying

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the fortifications and castles erected for its defence.

The winter of this year is memorable for the very uncommon severe frost, which continued for some months, and was so intense, that the fruits of the earth were in a great measure destroyed by it; and the poor were reduced to the greatest distress. But the hearts of the opulent were so compassionated towards the indigent, that, still farther to commemorate their benevolence, we can do no other than quote the words of an historian of the times, and say, "Nothing can more redound to the honour of the English nation, then did those instances of benevolence and well-conducted charity which were then exhibited. The liberal hand was not only opened to the professed beggar, and the poor then owned their distress; but uncommon pains were taken to find and relieve those more unhappy objects, who from motives of false pride or ingenuous shame, endeavoured to conceal their misery. These were assisted almost in their own despite. The solitary habitations of the widow, the fatherless, and the unfortunate, were visited by the beneficent, who felt for the woes of their fellow creatures; and, to such as refused to receive a portion of the public charity, the necessaries of life were privately conveyed, in such a manner as could least shock the delicacy of their dispositions."

His Majesty having visited Hanover, and being returned to England, opened the next session of Parliament in November; and it had not long been assembled before the ministry introduced a bill, intituled, "A bill for the encouragement and increase of seamen, and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's navy:" by the fair title of which they hoped to have thrust on the nation the effects of the odious measure of registering the seamen; which had been so effectually combated by the opposition in the preceding session. This measure brought forth again, the powerful and patriotic abilities of Sir John Barnard, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Pulteney, and Mr. Lyttelton, and then, as yet, untried powers of Mr. Pitt; who having indignantly reprobated this attempt towards despotic power, the minister attacked him with personal sarcasm, reflecting on his youth, &c. This ungenerous assault extorted from Mr. Pitt that cutting Philippic which has been so much admired: he said, "he would not undertake to determine whether youth could be justly imputed to any man as a reproach; but he affirmed, that the wretch, who, after having seen the consequences of repeated errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults." Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and becomes more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy; and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country." After a most energetic struggle between the parties, the bill, having received many modifications, was passed.

Great as had been the expectations of the nation from the powerful armaments which had been fitted out, little or nothing of moment had been atchieved: this, joined with the successes of the enemy in distressing our commerce, &c. so inflamed the minds of the people, that they became exceedingly clamorous for the removal of the minister, on whose head and heart they heaped such loads of sarcasm and contempt, that by none but his dependants his name was now mentioned with decency, much less respect. This general dissatisfaction of the people was embraced by the members of the opposition, as creating the fittest opportunity for impeaching the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole; accordingly Mr. Sandys personally gave him notice of their design, and on the day appointed brought forth his accusation in a studied and well-pointed speech; charged him "with having endeavoured to support his own interest, and to erect a kind of despotic government by the practice of corruption; with having betrayed the interests of Great-Britain, &c." Mr. Pelham in a nervous reply, hesitated not to defend all the measures of government, and boldly denied all the charges brought against his friend: as did also the minister himself, and with the greatest effrontery and contempt declared, that if but one instance had been mentioned or shewn that he ever offered a reward to any member of either house, &c. in order to influence his voting in parliament, there might be some ground for the charge; but

now what was so generally laid, he could only as generally deny! But their endeavours as yet were fruitless; for the motion for addressing his Majesty, praying him to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his presence and councils for ever, was rejected by a considerable majority.

In the upper House, parties ran as high, or higher than in the lower; for, even in the address of thanks for his Majesty's speech, the Duke of Argyle, who had lately seceded from the ministry, poured forth such a torrent of argument and declamation, that it was said, "he spoke on the subject with an astonishing impetuosity of eloquence, that rolled like a river which had overflowed its banks and deluged the whole adjacent country." But the minister carried the usual address, by mere dint of members. When the same question which had been agitated in the Commons was produced in the Lords, for the removal of the minister from his Majesty's councils, Lord Carteret, in a most memorable speech, which embraced every part of Sir Robert's administration, and was adorned with all the flowers of rhetoric, and glowing with a noble spirit of patriotic indignation, boldly accused him of being the instigator of such measures as ought immediately to obtain his dismissal. The other eminent speakers on the side of opposition warmly espoused the same cause, but the Minister triumphed over every objection, and the question was lost. But on a resolution which immediately followed, and was moved by the Duke of Marlborough, tending to secure the liberties of the subject, Lord Talbot was, as it were, inspired on the occasion, and was almost carried away with his patriotism from the bounds of moderation. Being interrupted by the Earl of Cholmondeley, and accused of want of decorum and order, he was still more inflamed, and "declared himself an independent lord; a character which he would not forfeit for the smiles of a court, the profit of an employment, or the reward of a pension." He said, "when he was engaged on the side of truth, he would trample on the insolence that should command him to suppress his sentiments." After the necessary supplies were granted, a subsidy to the Queen of Hungary of 300,000l. and a vote of credit to answer any exigency which might occur, the session was closed by his Majesty; who thanked his parliament for its liberality, and took his leave of it with warm expressions of tenderness and satisfaction.

Though, perhaps, one of the best appointed fleets which England had then ever sent into a distant part of the world, was dispatched to Admiral Vernon in the West-Indies, and a suitable body of land forces: yet such a fatality seemed to attend the expedition, that the nation gained nothing by it but disappointment and disgust. High as had been the expectations of the people of the abilities and conduct of Admiral Vernon, that summer's campaign convinced them that they had mistaken the man; for, after loitering away more than a month in the most supine inactivity, he at last sailed for Carthagena: where the land and sea forces acting with no degree of cordiality, nothing of moment was accomplished. The object of their attempt was relinquished; after the men, being exposed to the inhospitable climate, were reduced by sickness and fatigue to the most deplorable condition, the fleet returned to Jamaica; the Admiral and General venting reciprocal reproaches, and laying the blame of the miscarriage of the expedition on each other.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXVI.

AGAIN, as public defender of our Antiquities, my impartiality compels me to say, that to such an extreme height has prejudice worked up the odium which professional men have imbibed from the "Parentalia" system, and from the traveled conceptions of taste and science, against our antient structures, that we find a fresh stigma cast upon their insulted glories. One of the rival candidates for raising a new House of Lords on the devoted Palace of our Kings at Westminster, has set forth among his modern designs, by drawings for the said purpose, that he had originally intended to have made his plans after the modes of our Antient Architecture, and that he had proceeded far in such studies; but "the idea was relinquished chiefly in consideration of the *unfitness of that manner of building* to the purposes of public speaking." He then brings, as a further prevention from resorting to our antient

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antient architectural ſpecimens to conſtruct the intended Houſe, that the expence would be "enormous," &c. Theſe public aſſertions demand a public explanation. On my own part, I deſire my countrymen to recollect how "unfit" the interior of St. Paul's cathedral, and, [till within this laſt year,] the Court of Requeſts, Weſtminſter, (modern erections) are for public ſpeaking or muſical performances, where all ſounds are loſt in babble, diſcords, and confuſion*. I could on this occaſion bring in charge of ſuch "unfitneſs" an innumerable liſt of late-conſtructed works, to remind the ingenious Architect of his error in this reſpect. I likewiſe muſt declare, I know of no one of our antient piles where Echo and her hundred tongues ever told their falſehoods or their ſarcaſtic tales in reverberating motions of the undulating air. And let me juſt remind the Architect of the pure unadulterated effect of ſound, either in Weſtminſter-abbey-church, or the neighbouring great hall. In the firſt building, muſick's ſweet notes †, and oratorical diſcuſſions, have each their delightful dominion over our attentive faculties; and for the diſtinctive and unanſwerable decrees in the ſecond building, they are intelligible from one end unto the other of its mighty ſpace, that many, very many, never forget their purport, even to their dying day. Here I could go the circle of all our antient piles, to convince the world, that their modes of conſtructure are the moſt fit of all others, either for the uſes of "publick ſpeaking," or muſical performances.

Tamworth.

After having enumerated by the maſs the labours paſt of demolition, alteration, and *improvement*, it becomes an inſignificant part of our taſk to be conſtrained to note down the pickings of the little dabbler in the above three points of architectural belief. Lichfield's univerſal ſtretch of diſorganization has ſpread its rage to the church of this place; for they have been "at it," hand and hammer, with the mullions of the windows. "Something new," however abſurd and fantaſtical, in many eyes, is too often miſtaken for the effuſions of genius; on this preſumption, therefore, we ſee the moſt deſpicable window tracery has been ſet up in the place of the original work, which is here held out as beautiful in the extreme. Let me drive from my recollection this naſh of architectural "toad-eating," and ſeek out an object, that on a former viſit to this church, had no ſmall ſhare in rendering me ſo partial to the ſkill of our antient Architects; the curious double circular ſtair-caſe, bound in a diameter of five feet eight inches, in the South-weſt angle of the tower of the building. Though the immediate purpoſe of this maſonic combination is at preſent not well accounted for, yet the effect produced is very ſenſibly felt, by the unexpected meeting which I had with my guide at the top of the tower, whom I had ſuppoſed was waiting for me below, he having, during my aſcent, taken the other circular route. Double ſtair-caſes, according to this plan, my brother profeſſors tell you, is one of the efforts of modern art; and reference is made to Italy, France, and other nations, for examples of this ſort; and yet we find our countrymen in the "*dark ages*" had anticipated ſomewhat of this!

To the Caſtle, ſet on; day haſtens to end his meaſured ſpace, gloom leads the way! I have paſſed by a fragment of the gate of entrance from the town, and now I mount up the aſcent to the Keep. How the hinges creek, as the time-eaten doors give way to my *force of arms!* What! all untenanted? Is this court the only harbinger within theſe mounds to bid me welcome? Silence reigns: I dare its terrors. Look round this hall darkling. Where are the ſtoried paintings of famed Sir Torquin and Sir Lancelot du Lake? their mighty combat, and all the glorious circumſtances of renowned chivalry? And are bare walls, whereon once beamed this penciled ſemblance, the only memorial of their mighty deeds? Yet ſtay; methinks I diſcover, overhung with duſt and cobwebs, ſome warrior's ſpoils, a remnant of that decorative ſhow that erſt was wont to fill each trophied hall.—One ſword, one morrion, one ſhield!—Are all your bright habiliments, O Tamworth caſtle, in thy warlike ſtate, reduced to theſe three corroded mementos of departed greatneſs? Thy boaſt of anceſtry, of caſtellated hoſpitality, all is loſt in the preſent dank and deſerted pile, which in other times ſent forth, to join the train of glory, the Hero and

* Feſtival for the Sons of the Clergy.

† Commemoration of Handel.

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and the Chriſtian Knight! But no more of this. Good ſir guide, reſtrain me not; this ſolemn hour well ſuits my inveſtigating intents; the light will yet ſerve to give me inſight to the ſeveral chambers; I beg you to wait my quick return. This place appears the principal room in the building: its finiſhing is of Elizabeth's day, when the extravaganza mixture of our antient architectural ſtyles and the uſurping modes of Greece and Rome were running their phrenzied courſe. I would have ſet me down awhile, but the unfurniſhed region denied me that comfort. I looked then from the caſement on the wide expanſe of country; I thought, as the riſing moon gave its ſilvered light to ſhew the green-ſword plain below, I beheld the holiday ſports of old Engliſh manners paſs before me; I fancied that I was other than the Architect of theſe Eſſays; that I was a retainer of the mighty lord who then gave life to the ſurrounding ſcenes; my place to ſuperintend the additions and neceſſary repairs of the caſtle, &c. &c. While thus indulging in my "dreams of paſt glories," I gave way to the impulſe of ſounds, as I had to the rays of viſion, and I thought that I diſtinctly heard the following words from that part of the chamber where heretofore the moſt honourable ſeat was placed: "A day will come, in ſome future age, when one who ſtays the hour of inheritance ſhall here repair, ſhall here revive the ſplendour of theſe ſcenes, and dwell theſe bowers among. He will be called to protect Antiquity's rights; and, with many pretended and real admirers of its charms, will tell a name high ſounding in heraldic pomp! Therefore, return, thou man of antiquarian fire, return to thine own exiſting moment, and, ere ye cry—concluſion—ſearch round the land thoſe other ſubjects which demand your pencil or your pen, to imitate, to praiſe, to expoſe, or to condemn!"

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

On viſiting the church, my attention was ſo immediately engaged with its interior, that I paid but little regard to the outward ſtate of the building. From my notes, however, of the condition of the former part, the appearance of the latter could not poſſibly be very perfect. Preparing to make my obſervations on ſome curious and ſuch monuments, I was under the neceſſity to combat with all that accumulation of rubbiſh which renders ſo many of our religious piles ſcenes to raiſe averſion and diſguſt, not that piety and reverential awe which ſhould ever poſſeſs our ſouls when in ſo ſacred a place as a Chriſtian church. In what way then can this culpable inattention be accounted for? Is cleanlineſs thought neceſſary in every other building than in the Lord's houſe? Muſt his holy walls alone be held unworthy of a decent care? Is it thus "our languid piety" is to be re-animated? Far other aids are neceſſary to draw our half religious minds to aſſemble in fervent prayer, to comment on Him who is all majeſty, and who ſits enthroned in realms of endleſs light! Filled with theſe impreſſions, it was ſome time before I could attend to the duties of my profeſſion, either as an Artiſt or the literary defender of our Antiquities. I firſt took under conſideration an object at the Weſt end of the church, called "a ſinger pillory;" a remarkable contrivance to detain irreligious perſons by the finger, ſo as to become the mark for reprehenſion and ſcorn; a ſituation not ſo degrading as the ſtocks, expoſed to unreſtrained inſult and the inclemency of the elements, ſuppoſing their crime not ſo heinous as to have deſerved this latter puniſhment.

I next attended to a monument in the North wall of the body of the church, where was the ſtatue of a Pilgrim, deſerving of much regard, from the information which it conveyed of ſuch a character's dreſs, &c. The broad hat with cockle-ſhells, the hair of a peculiar cut, a veſt covering the body with large and open ſleeves, on the feet ſhort boots that laced; and I noticed the ſtaff, ſcrip, beads, and round the neck a collar of SS, denoting that this perſon was of high conſequence. Near this piece of Antiquity was a mural monument of the year 1629; a date which is not quite ſo attractive to an Antiquary as thoſe of elder times: yet, from the dreſs of the lady whoſe ſculptured half-length is placed therein, the unaffected attitude, and the engaging delicacy of the countenance, I could not but eſſay to catch a ſemblance of ſo artleſs a fair one.

I came now to the chapel on the South ſide of the body of the church, wherein is placed a magnificent tomb to the memory of Francis earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1561, and his counteſs, the lady Catharine, who died in

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in 1576. This chapel appears to have been a ſecond time fitted-up about the latter end of the 17th century, by the mode of the repairs, which are in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles; and, however ill they may accord with the antient work, yet it certainly was a moſt praiſeworthy act in thoſe who thought it an incumbent duty in them to make this place a decent and reſpectable repoſitory, which contained the aſhes of ſo illuſtrious a family as the Huntingdons, and ſo fine a ſculptural memorial of one of its nobleſt names. Since which fitting-up a century has paſſed away, and we behold a ſad reverſe indeed! In 1699, here was ſeen a chapel in perfect order, with coſtly ſepulchral erections, with armorial banners, and the armour of ſome of the deceaſed diſpoſed about the walls in all the circumſtances of funeral honours. This was a ſight for the ennobled and the virtuous, to inſpire in them a laudable emulation to atchieve heroic deeds, and for their due obſervance of pious offices; a ſight that inſtigated the low and the needy to pay due reverence to high birth and true honour, making them at the ſame time reconcile their thoughts to that humble ſtation unto which it had pleaſed Heaven to call them. In 1800, we who live muſt tell another tale. The wainſcoting is falling into pieces, the monuments are mutilated, the banners torn, and the few remaining pieces of armour ſtrewing the pavement. Nay, this chapel, ſhame to our eyes! has become one of the "rubbiſh holes" of the church, where the coffin-bier, grave-boards, ropes, pickaxes, ſpades; where broken carved ſtones and glaſs; where billet-wood, dried mortar, ladders, diſjointed ſtools, and benches, ſpread a ſacrilegious ſcene around; and that canopy which was hung over Earl Francis's tomb, to preſerve it from duſt and common view, tied up in ragged folds! Where now is our emulation, our pious fervour, our humble and duteous reſpect, or our contentment in the lot of fate? Example is here no more. Let the chilling blaſts pierce through the ſhattered caſements, let falling ſhowers ſteal through the decaying roof, let the walls, ſapped by ſurrounding matter, ſhake their mouldering forms, nought ſhall deter me from my taſk of public benefit.—Then, to proceed.

The tomb before us is in that mixed ſtyle of architecture which prevailed at the time of its date, 1576; ſhewing much of our antient modes of deſign, and much of the Roman and Grecian compilations, which were then gaining ſuch an aſcendancy in all our works of art. However, our antient tomb arrangement here ſtill predominates; for we particularly notice, among the foreign uſurpations, pointed ſhields and ſmall ſtatues on its ſides, the letter of the old character on the ledge of the tomb, and on its top the recumbent ſtatues of the perſonages here meant to be commemorated. That of the earl is ſhewn in rich armour, over which is the robe of the order of the Garter with the collar belonging thereunto. On his head is a coronet ſupported by his helm and creſt, and his feet reſt on a lion. The veſtments of the counteſs are of an older taſte than either the faſhion of the earl's armour or the date of the tomb lead us to expect. On her perſon is a looſe garment brought into folds by her girdle. Hair appears on the forehead, and the chin is covered by the wimple, under which a looſe robe, faſtened on the breaſts by a cordon, flows to the feet. On the top of her head is alſo a coronet, and her feet are ſupported by a griffin.

Of the workmanſhip of this tomb, notwithſtanding the contempt held by the generality of people for our antient artiſts, I ſhall remark, that the mouldings are ſharply cut, the ornaments delicately made out, the forms of the ſtatues well imitated from the life, and that the armours and draperies are finely ſtudied from the real objects. As ſuch, then, I view this excellent performance, where much ſatisfaction is received, and much information obtained of the progreſs of the arts and of the *coſtume* of this kingdom.

Whatever damage may have been done to this tomb and the chapel wherein it ſtands, I muſt conclude that it was perpetrated ſince their reparation in 1698, as the yet viſible care of that time muſt convince us of their then perfect ſtate. We muſt impute the cauſe to have ariſen from the entire neglect and deſertion of theſe important memorials of a noble family by thoſe in whom it certainly was a religious duty to have ſhewn, by their example, how much they venerated and protected the names and aſhes of their great predeceſſors, demonſtrating at the ſame time

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time their lineal descent, and their right to enjoy their transmitted honours and their wide domains.

Not intending at present to enter into the causes which have reduced the Castle of this place to its present state of ruin and curtailment, I shall only observe, that its dimensions seem to have known no bounds, either in the lines of arrangement or in the altitude of the several stories. The great hall in particular can be traced out, as well as the kitchen and many chambers of state, &c.; wherein are to be found, in good preservation, rich doorways, chimney-pieces, arms, devices, and other ornamental accompaniments, which serve to confirm that this pile must have vied with any of its castellated competitors for architectural fame that this country has produced. And yet do not these sentiments take possession of our imaginations when engaged in the like survey of any other of our antient lordly abodes? How is it possible then to affix the meed of praise, since all these towering objects of renown have alike claims for wonder and commendation? If journeying round the land in former times, how endless must the track have been, that brought to the rising view such sights as these in all their triumph of array and pride of generous reception! Enchanting scenes! Enthusiasm must then have been one general impulse, inspiring each ardent soul to run the road of glory, in laws, in arts, in honour, and in arms!

How can I recall my thoughts, deep laid in Contemplation's cell, to blink with contemptuous scorn on the greater part of the modern villas, lodges, and pavilions, of our refined Nobility? Comparison might now draw forth a long list of *items* to drive these air-wove structures of a day into the nothingness of present architectural *improvement* and convenience. But I turn from such vapours of inefficient abilities, which soon sink into that oblivion where Indifference and Forgetfulness hide them in one eternal night.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *June* 17.

The "complexion" of your nameless correspondent, p. 406, cannot be "doubtful," or his intention in recommending the rambles of a pedestrian *Frenchman* in 1708. He should have put his name to the charge.

Yours, &c. Cornubius.

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

Had the Historian of Taunton given any account of the *monuments* of its church, he might have thrown some light on Mr. Joseph Allein, enquired after p. 407 (and see p. 517.)

Pandoxator, p. 407, is derived by Isidore Du Cange from *pandax*, a *guzzler*. *Pandochium* is a *public-house*; and *pandoxare* synonymous with *brasiare*, to *brew*, because it furnishes the accommodation of good liquor to all; q. d. *receptacle of all*, or *receiver-general*.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 23, r. cacebo.

P. 411. Does your correspondent enquire after Thomas Drax, who commanded in Ireland and Hanover in the reign of William and Anne; was lieutenant-general 1714; governor of Portsmouth and South-sea castle; and, 1716, general of foot and privy counsellor to Queen Anne and George I. whence perhaps he is called *honourable*, or after one of his ancestors?

Richard Fownes (not Flownes), of Stepleton, esq. died 1730. See his epitaph at Cranford, Middlesex. Hutchins's Dorset, 1. 179; Lysons's Middlesex parishes, 26.

Edward Berkeley, of Pill (not Pull) died 1609; his son and namesake 1707. Another Edward Berkeley, of Pill, was brother to William B. Portman, esq. who died 1761. Which of these was the colonel I know not.

P. 424. Arthur Hyde, esq. possessed Castle Hyde about 1750, having greatly improved his good old house. His ancestor, Sir Arthur, was made a knight banneret by Queen Elizabeth for his gallant behaviour, and raising a regiment in England at the time of the invasion by the invincible Armada. She afterwards granted him near 6000 acres in the county of Cork, which came to the Crown by the attainder of Gerald earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of —— Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly called *Cariganeely*, or the rock of the shield, where stood a castle, said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds and sides of the Blackwater are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber-trees, which from the opposite side of the river make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed; and to the South of the house is a large deer-park. Smith's Cork, 1. 335, 356. G. G.

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122. *An Historical Tour in* Monmouthshire, *illustrated with Views, by Sir* R. C. Hoare, *Bart.; a new Map of the County, and other Engravings. By* William Coxe, *A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of* Bemerton *and* Stourton.

EVEN in the present age of elegant printing and superb illustration, few works have been presented to the publick so eminently entitled to admiration in that respect as the present production, in which upwards of 90 engravings, many of them from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare, are judiciously employed in making the reader acquainted with one of the most beautiful and romantic counties of Great Britain.

The publick is already accustomed to receive entertainment and instruction from the works of Mr. Coxe; his Travels in Switzerland and the Northern Regions of Europe displayed at once his taste, judgment, and indefatigable desire of information; his Memoirs of the great Whig Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, are a master-piece of composition, and a mine of political and historical intelligence; and the present work, which may be considered as a relaxation of the mind, after the enormous labour of Walpole's Life, is yet the relaxation of a man of taste and learning. He conducts the reader through the county, describing in glowing yet chaste language the beauteous scenery and romantic elegancies of the circumjacent prospect; narrating minutely, yet with succinctness, the historical and biographical anecdotes which the scene brings to recollection, and detailing with precision the comparative views of the antient and improved state of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of the county. In this tour we hold converse with the mighty dead; we see revived the spectacle of their magnificence; and inspect, with lively interest, the records of their valour, their virtues, and their failings. Through his whole work Mr. C. has observed the just medium between a ridiculous communicativeness and fastidious reserve; he has not wandered from his course in search of exploded narratives of wonder; nor has he omitted any circumstance, though of a light and unimportant cast, which could contribute to the information or amusement of his reader.

It is not less creditable to the author than to the scene of his peregrination to read the record he has so gratefully preserved of the kindness and assistance which were lavished on him by the first characters, both for talents and opulence, in the county. Antient British courtesy and hospitality may be recognized on the one hand, while, on the other, we cannot fail to notice that urbanity and intelligence on which alone courtesy and hospitality can be permanently exercised.

The introduction is divided into three sections, and comprises an interesting though brief account of the situation, boundaries, rivers, population, languages, and antient state of the county under the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. The Roman stations and roads, together with the antient encampments, castles, and churches, are indicated; and the course of the Julia strata, from Bath to the confines of Glamorganshire, are pointed out.

The tour is the aggregate of information collected, and observations made, during three several excursions; it commences at the crossing of the Severn, by the ferry called the New Passage, concerning which Mr. C. relates the following curious anecdote.

"The ferry over the new passage, which is certainly not less antient than that over the old passage, has, from time immemorial, belonged to the respectable family of Lewis of St. Pierre. An interesting incident in the life of Charles the First occasioned its suppression by Oliver Cromwell. The King, being pursued by a strong party of the enemy, rode through Shire Newton, and crossed the Severn, to Chisell Pill, on the Gloucestershire side. The boat had scarcely returned before a corps of about 60 republicans followed him to the black rock, and instantly compelled the boatmen, with drawn swords, to ferry them across. The boatmen, who were royalists, left them on a reef, called the English Stones, which is separated from the Gloucestershire shore by a lake fordable at low water; but as the tide, which had just turned, flowed in with great rapidity, they were all drowned in attempting to cross. Cromwell, informed of this event, abolished the ferry, and it was not renewed till 1718. This renewal occasioned a lawsuit between the family of St. Pierre and the Duke of Beaufort's guardians. In the course of the suit several witnesses were called, and depositions taken, before a commission of the High Court of Chancery, held at the Elephant coffee-house in Bristol, which stated the undoubted right of

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of Mr. Lewis, and incidentally mentioned the interesting anecdote relating to the escape of Charles the First."

The tour is pursued through Caerwent, Newport, Caerleon, Usk, Raglan, Abergavenny, Pont-y-Pool, and Monmouth. Mr. C. then proceeds to Ross, and down the Wye, by Tintern Abbey, to Chepstow. At each of these places the country is described; the castles, and their founders and owners, commemorated; many fabulous legends are traced to their true source; and many mistakes and errors, rashly advanced or inconsiderately repeated, are rectified. From numerous instances we select the following:

"Striguil castle is remarkable, in the History of Monmouthshire, not from its size or strength, but from the general opinion that it was erected before the Conquest, and gave the title of Striguil to a branch of the antient family of Clare, once so powerful in these parts, the name of Strigulia to the adjacent region, and of Striguil to the castle and town of Chepstow. This opinion, first advanced by Leland and Camden, and adopted by some modern topographers, does not appear consonant to historical evidence or local observation. This castle was not antiently called Striguil; whereas Chepstow was distinguished at a very early period by that appellation. And, as the Gothic windows and doorways plainly prove an æra of construction posterior to the Conquest, at which time Chepstow castle was erected, it was probably a castellated mansion, built by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke and Chepstow, or Striguil, and called Striguil from its founder. The style of architecture accords with the æra in which he lived; and no part is as old as the Eastern and Southern sides of Chepstow castle."

Oldcastle naturally revives the recollection of Lord Cobham, whose character Mr. C. has thus judiciously delineated:

"Oldcastle was remarkable as the residence of the celebrated reformer, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who is called, by Horace Walpole, "the first author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility." He assumed his name from this place, and became Lord Cobham in virtue of his marriage with Joan grand-daughter and heiress of John Lord Cobham. He was a man of great talents, spirit, and courage; and, after being a dissolute companion of Henry the Fifth, was, like his master, awakened to virtue by a sense of religion. Disgusted with the corruptions of the Church of Rome, and enlightened by the arguments of Wickliff, he became the chief of the Lollards, and shook, by his writings and example, the authority of the Roman see. His bitter reproaches against the Hierarchy excited persecution; persecution inflamed his ardent temper, and urged him to petulance of expression and deeds of violence, which outraged even the tolerating spirit of Henry the Fifth. He was condemned for heresy and rebellion; at the stake he displayed the greatest calmness and intrepidity of mind, and gave an instance of singular enthusiasm, by requesting favour for the Lollards should he rise again the third day. Posterity have forgotten his defects in his virtues; the enthusiast is lost in the martyr; his death is an epoch in the annals of the Church; and the Reformation sprung from his ashes."

Deviating, as occasion required, from his direct course, Mr. C. made numerous excursions, in various directions, which have contributed greatly to the perfection of his work. Some are highly valuable and interesting, particularly those to the summits of the Sugar Loaf and Yscared; to the ruins of Llanthony abbey, respecting which his curiosity was excited by his intelligent and judicious friend Mr. Wyndham; to the valleys of Ebwy and Souvy; and the celebrated grounds of Piercefield, the seat of the unfortunate and amiable Valentine Morris, Esq.

From the biographical sketches, which are numerous and interesting, we shall offer no selection, but refer our readers to the work itself; but we should deem ourselves inexcusable in omitting to detail the observations of Mr. C. on two such remarkable personages as Geoffry of Monmouth and John of Kent. We do not mean, in this article, to enter into controversy on the subject, but shall not be surprised if Mr. C. encounters considerable animadversion from the antient Britons, for what they will term Saxon prejudices, and for his manner of treating King Arthur, the great hero of the British annals.

"Geoffrey of Monmouth. Tradition still points out a small apartment of the Priory as the library of Geoffrey of Monmouth; it bears, in the cieling and windows, remains of former magnificence, but it is much more modern than the age of Geoffrey: it is now converted into a school-room. Although the century in which Geoffrey flourished is known, yet neither his family, the time of his birth, nor the place of his education, is ascertained; we are only informed that he was born

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born in this town; probably educated in the Monaſtery, became arch-deacon of Monmouth, and was conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1152. By ſome he is called a monk of the Dominican order; but, according to Leland, without ſufficient authority: by others he is ſtiled a cardinal, but has no more claim to that dignity than he heroes have to the actions which he makes them perform. He wrote a treatiſe on the Holy Sacrament, and ſome miſcellaneous verſes on Merlin; yet neither of theſe performances would have reſcued his name from oblivion, had not chance made him the tranſlator of a Britiſh Hiſtory, preſented to him in the original language, by Walter, archdeacon of Oxford. This hiſtory has occaſioned a long controverſy, and divided the learned world as much as any other work ever given to the publick: by ſome it has been treated as a forgery impoſed upon the world by Geoffrey himſelf; by others the ground-work is conſidered as true, although the hiſtory, like moſt monkiſh writings, is mixed with childiſh fables and legendary tales. Thompſon, the tranſlator of the Britiſh Hiſtory, has written an elaborate vindication of the work, and defends Geoffrey with great ſkill and learning; but, after refuting the charge of forgery, he has failed in eſtabliſhing it as an hiſtorical performance; for he himſelf invalidates its authority by acknowledging that it was only ſuch an irregular account as the Britons were able to preſerve in thoſe times of deſtruction and confuſion; beſides ſome other romantic tales, which indeed might be traditions among the Welſh, and ſuch as Geoffrey might think entertaining ſtories for the credulity of the times. We have, however, no need of any other arguments than the confeſſion of Geoffrey himſelf, who acknowledges that the Hiſtory of Britain was not *wholly* a tranſlation of the Welſh manuſcript; he avows that he added ſeveral parts, particularly Merlin's prophecies, and inſerted ſome circumſtances which he had heard from that moſt learned hiſtorian Walter, archdeacon of Oxford." The controverſy is at length finally decided; and the beſt Welſh critics allow that Geoffrey's work was a vitiated tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Britiſh Kings, written by Tyſſilio, or St. Telian, biſhop of St. Aſaph, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century. Geoffrey, in his work, omitted many parts; made conſiderable alterations, additions, and interpolations; latiniſed many of the Britiſh appellations; and, in the opinion of a learned Welſhman, murdered Tyſſilio. We may therefore conclude, that Geoffrey ought to be no more cited as hiſtorical authority, than Amadis de Gaul, or the ſeven champions of Chriſtendom. But, whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to its authenticity, Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory forms a new epoch in the literature of this country: and, next to the hiſtory of Charlemagne, by Turpin, probably written in the eleventh century, was the firſt production which introduced that ſpecies of compoſition called Romance. The work of Geoffrey is extremely entertaining, and his fables have been frequently cloathed in rhyme. In the thirteenth century, Robert, a monk of the abbey of Glouceſter, wrote an hiſtory of England in verſe, in the Alexandrian meaſure, from Brutus to the reign of Edward the Firſt. Warton juſtly obſerves, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, "That the tales have often a more poetical air in Jeffery's proſe, than in this rhyming chronicle, which is totally deſtitute of art or imagination; and, from its obſolete language, ſcarcely intelligible." This hiſtorical romance, however, was not only verſified by monkiſh writers, but ſupplied ſome of our beſt poets with materials for their ſublime compoſitions. Spenſer, in the ſecond book of his "Faerie Queen", has given,

'A chronicle of Briton kings,
From Brute to Arthur's rayne;'

in which he adorns the geneakogy with poetical images, and introduces it with a ſublime addreſs to Queen Elizabeth, who was proud of tracing her deſcent from the Britiſh line.

'Thy name, O Soveraine, thy realm and race,
From this renowmed prince derived arre,
Who mightily upheld that royal mace,
Which now thou bear'ſt, to thee deſcended farre
From mighty kings and conquerours in warre,
Thy fathers and grandfathers of old,
Whoſe noble deeds above the northern ſtarre,
Immortal fame for ever hath enroll'd;
As in that *olde man's booke* they were in order told.'

"In this hiſtorical romance is alſo to be found the affecting hiſtory of Leir King of Britain, the eleventh in ſucceſſion after Brutus, who divided his kingdom between Gonorilla and Regan his two eldeſt daughters, and diſinherited the youngeſt daughter Cordeilla. Being ungratefully treated by his elder daughters, he was reſtored to the crown by Cordeilla, who eſpouſed Aganippus, King of the Franks. From this account the divine Bard of Avon ſelected his incomparable tragedy of "King Lear;" but improved the pathos by making the death of Cordeilla (which name he ſoftened, after the example of Spenſer, into Cordelia) precede that of Lear, while, in the original ſtory, the aged father is reſtored to his kingdom, and ſurvived by Cordeilla. Milton ſeems to have been particularly fond of Geoffrey's tales, to which he was indebted for the beautiful fiction of Sabrina, in the maſk of "Comus." In his youth he even formed the deſign of making the early period of the Britiſh hiſtory, from Brutus

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Brutus to Arthur, the subject of an epic poem. The poetical language of Milton was peculiarly suited to this species of romance; he would have exalted the legends of Geoffrey, and enriched with the finest imagery the incantations and prophecies of Merlin, the heroic deeds of Vortimer, Aurelius, and Uther Pendragon.

'And what resounds,
In fable or romance, of Uther's son,
Begirt with British and armoric knights.'

"But we have no reason to regret that, in his more mature age, he relinquished this design, and composed an epic poem on a still more sublime plan.

'Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden.'

"Dryden composed a dramatic opera on the subject of King Arthur, or the British Worthy, whom he has finely described.

'In battle brave,
But still serene, in all the stormy war,
Like Heaven above the clouds; and, after fight,
As merciful and kind to vanquish'd foe,
As a forgiving God.'

"He intended also to write an epic poem, either on the subject of Arthur, or of the Black Prince. This great author, who possessed the true taste of poetry, and excelled in that fairy kind of writing which depends upon the force of imagination, proposed to introduce, as supernatural agents, the guardian angels of kingdoms, or tutelary genii, and thus accommodate to Christian use the philosophy of Plato.—At one period of his life, Pope resolved to undertake what Milton and Dryden relinquished. He even drew a plan of an epic poem on the subject of Brutus and the establishment of the British Monarchy, which is published by Ruffhead; it is extensive and diversified, and capable of great effect, if wrought with fancy, spirit, and dignity. Although the poetical powers of Pope were inferior to those of Milton and Dryden, yet he has given evident proofs that he possessed the genius of invention, by the beautiful machinery of the sylphs and gnomes in the "Rape of the Lock." I feel much regret that Dryden or Pope did not proceed in their intended work, as we have no epic poem in our language on any great subject of national history, except the miserable productions of Blackmore." . . .

"As Newcastle teems with tales of sprites and elves, so Grosmont rings with the atchievements of JOHN OF KENT, whose exploits almost eclipse the adventures of Baron Munkhausen. Old and young women, men and boys, unite in relating, with extreme volubility, and without the smallest disagreement, a series of extraordinary tales concerning this wonderful personage. Like Dr. Faustus, he is said to have made a compact with the devil; but, more successful than the Doctor, he evaded the conditions of his covenant, and outwitted the prince of darkness, both in his life and at his death. Among the early specimens of his magical skill, while a farmer's boy in the vicinity, he confined a number of crows, which he was ordered to keep from the corn, in an old barn without a roof, that he might visit Grosmont fair! 'And sure enough,' said the old woman who told me the anecdote, 'they were there; for they made a terrible clatter, and would not fly away till Jack himself came and released them!' Kentchurch house, the neighbouring seat of the Scudamore family, by whom he was hired as a servant, became afterwards the scene of his marvellous exploits, which it would be tedious to recount. But the feat of all others, which most endears his memory to the inhabitants of Grosmont, was the construction of the bridge over the Monnow, leading to Kentchurch; it is called John of Kent's bridge, and is said to have been built in one night by one of his familiar spirits. 'But it could not be the devil, Sir,' added the relater of the tale, 'for he would never have done so good an action.' An old tomb-stone, in the church yard, close to the East wall of the chancel, is said to cover his body; and the legend reports, that he was interred under the wall to evade the condition of his compact; which stipulated, that, if buried either within the church or out of the church, he should become the property of Satan. At the time of both my visits to Grosmont, this tomb was covered with a quantity of rubbish, which prevented me from inspecting it; but I was informed by the clerk, and by many other persons, that it contained no inscription. A cellar at Kentchurch house is still shewn as the stable where he kept horses, on which he traversed the air with the speed of Lapland witches; and his portrait on wood, painted in oil, of which an engraving is annexed, is likewise there preserved. The family of Kentchurch, to whom I applied for the true character and actions of this reputed sorcerer, could afford no specific or positive information. According to tradition, he was a monk, educated at one of the universities, and remarkable for his learning; in an age of ignorance his acquirements excited the attention of his contemporaries, and, like Friar Bacon, he was esteemed, by the vulgar, a necromancer. A Latin translation of the Bible, on vellum, which was either made or copied by him, was preserved in the family, but has been long mislaid or destroyed. Various opinions have been entertained concerning this mysterious personage. According to some he was the JOHN OF KENT, Gwent, or

Went, a Franciscan, thus mentioned by Leland: 'He was bred in Wales, and so ardently followed the most celebrated schools of the Franciscans at Oxford, and made such improvements in profound learning, that he was the wonder of all his religious brethren.' According to the antiquities of the English Franciscans, he was born at Chepstow, became professor and doctor of divinity, and, on account of his extraordinary virtue, was chosen minister provincial of the order in England. He wrote many learned and pious works, particularly commentaries on the master of the sentences, sermons to the people, and disputed questions. He died in 1348; and the Catalogue of the Provincial Ministers says of him, 'Brother John Went, Doctor of Oxford, who wrought miracles in his life-time, lies at Hereford.' Baker, in his chronicle, mentions another John of Kent among the men of learning in the reign of Henry the Third. According to others, he was a bard of Owen Glendower, and became domesticated in the family on the defeat of his chieftain, whose daughter married a Scudamore. A tradition, however, still prevails, that an old wizard, disguised in a shepherd's habit, once roamed about in the neighbourhood of Grosmont, frequented Kentchurch house, and was buried privately under the stone in the churchyard, below the East window of the chancel, which is called John of Kent's tombstone. A respectable person, long resident in the village of Kentchurch, from whom I derived this information, conjectures that this wizard was Owen Glendower himself, who, when proscribed, wandered about in a shepherd's habit, and took refuge with one of his daughters. It is likewise remarkable, that the place of Owen Glendower's death or sepulture has never been positively ascertained; some suppose, though without sufficient authority, that he was interred at Mortington in Herefordshire, the seat of one of his sons-in-law; others, with still less probability, that he was buried in the cathedral of Bangor. A curious passage from the Memoirs of Owen Glendower is here submitted to the reader (p. 73). A. D 1415, death put a period to Owen's life and misery upon the eve of St. Matthew. Some say he died at his daughter Scudamore's, others at his daughter Mornington's house. They had both harboured him in his forlorn condition. They say he was fain to go up and down, disguised in a shepherd's habit, to his daughter's and other friends' houses. Where Owen was buried cannot now be ascertained; but my countrymen, whether from tradition or conjecture, I know not, suppose a grave under the great window in the South aile wall of Bangor cathedral to be his place of interment. This mural monument is singular, and much noticed; it lies within the wall, having a hollow arch over it, and a short buttress to support it. The stone, which is of the grit kind, has no inscription on it, or any adornment besides a large ill-formed cross. Humphrey, a late Bishop of Bangor, and a great antiquary, did not credit this report, but firmly believed, from a passage in Giraldus's Itinerary, that it was the mausoleum of Owen Gwyneld, prince of North Wales, A D. 1138."

113. *Voyage pittoresque de la* Syrie, &c.

TO our account of this work, in pp. 142, 143, we have to add two more numbers. N° XVI. contains

Fragments found in the ruins of Palmyra.

Tombs on the road from Hhems to Baalbek.

Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek.

A section lengthwise.

Remains of an Ionic temple on the road from Tyre to Ptolemais [St. John d'Acre], before you reach the tower called the *Nakoura*.

Portion of the *Arneca* in Cyprus, seen from the Venetian consul's house.

View of a mosque near the great church at *Famagoustra* in Cyprus.

N° XVII.

Part of the enclosure of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Plan and elevation of a temple or monument almost entire at Palmyra.

Temple of Neptune at Palmyra.

Geometrical niche of a ruined tomb in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Entablature and capitals of the sepulchral monument of the kings of Judah.

Ditto of the tombs of Zechariah and Absalom.

Of the *Voyage pittoresque de l'Istrie & de la Dalmatie*, N° VII. contains

General view of *Trieste*.

General plan of Diocletian's palace at *Spalatro*.

One of its gates, and three bas-reliefs found in its ruins.

Section and bas-reliefs in the temple of Jupiter there.

Ornaments of the gate, and of the entablatures and interior, of the temple of Esculapius.

Outer view of the temple of Jupiter — dress of the inhabitants near *Salona*, and view of part of the aqueduct.

N° IX.

General view of the castle of *Lueg* or *Predjama*.

Plan, elevation, and sections, of the amphitheatre at *Pola*.

View

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View of part of the veſtibule of Dioclesian's palace, looking towards the temple of Eſculapius.

Inſide view of the temple of Jupiter at Spalatro, and a fragment from the ruins of Salona. In the dome of this temple we ſee the fan work of Gothic roofs, and an upper ſtory like thoſe in Gothic churches, except in the ſtyle of architecture.

View under the galleries of the temple of Jupiter, looking towards the grand veſtibule.

Sarcophagi, ſphinxes, and bas-reliefs at Spalatro.

N° X.

View of the gulph in which the *Rueca* loſes itſelf, 600 feet below *S. Cánciano.*

Elevation and plans of different monuments at Pola.

General plan of the city and environs of Spalatro.

General view of Diocleſian's palace, from the great colonade and the harbour.

Another from the golden gate, looking towards Mount Maregliano.

N° XI.

View of the entrance of the great canal at Trieſte.

General view of Spalatro.

Exterior geometrical elevations of Diocleſian's palace.

Part of the great veſtibule of the temple of Diocleſian, looking to the temple of Jupiter.

General view of the great veſtibule, called *Piazza del' duomo.*

N° XII.

Map of Iſtria and Dalmatia, to illuſtrate the travels of Caſſas over thoſe countries.

General view of Pola, the amphitheatre, the two temples, &c.

Entablature, frieze, and ornaments, of the triumphal arch at Pola.

General view of the coaſt of Dalmatia between Fran and Spalatro, from the middle of the canal.

Sections of Diocleſian's palace.

With this number has been delivered a liſt of ſubſcribers in France or its dominions, and an addreſs to the publick from the editors, Nee and Bariz, ſtating their public-ſpiritedneſs in undertaking ſuch a work, the returns for the expence of which have not been equal to the rapidity of their deliveries in the "*general poverty*" (*la penurie generale* *).

* Is France then, which has plundered Europe, *poor?* and England, which has almoſt exhauſted herſelf to reſiſt her devaſtations, comparatively *rich?* Does *this* iſland relieve diſtreſs, and promote ſcience? and *that* continent ſtarve her ſick and afflicted, and deſcribe the monuments of antient art, while ſhe maſſacres and plunders the nations who count them their inheritance? EDIT.

At length we receive, as N° VIII. ſome portion of letter-preſs, 16 folio ſheets, printed by Didot, ſen. to illuſtrate theſe picturesque views, and to tell us that Spon and Weſler (*Wheeler*), Fortis and Norris, have treated the ſubject ſuperficially, and Adams "like an Engliſhman, that is, with a relative philoſophy, with that national egotiſm which conſiders England as all, and the reſt of the world as nothing. In general, the Engliſh do not travel like other men, and frequently in their accounts the deſire of appropriating to themſelves (*s'approprier*) preſſes before the deſire of informing themſelves (*s'inſtruire*)." We have then the antient hiſtory of theſe countries under the Romans, and their complicated oppreſſions, cloſed by a ſentiment fully applicable to thoſe of modern times: "Thus do oppreſſors carry their criminality to their tombs, and the ſucceſſive races of men paſſing with the ages have a right to demand of them an account of virtues which they have not *." Iſtria owed all its luſtre, of which it ſtill ſhews ſuch ſplendid remains, to the retirement of Diocleſian, after he had reſigned the empire, at 59, and indulged his taſte for building, which he gratified during his reign, at Spalatro, where he ſtarved himſelf to death at 68, to avoid aſſaſſination, and, after his deceaſe, things reverted to the former ſtate of oppreſſion. Heraclius gave up Dalmatia to the Croates and Servii, to deliver it from the Huns. It finally fell under the dominion of the Veneſians, and was a ſubject of conteſt between them and the Turks, who, in the middle of the 16th century, got poſſeſſion of ſeveral places in it; while others remained to the Uſioques, Morlaques, Haiduks, the ſecond of whom are the moſt civilized people of the three. Their manners and cuſtoms are here detailed. Here the Iſt part cloſes.

Part II. introduces Caſſas ſetting out on his travels, under the auſpices of a

* "*Ainſi les oppreſſeurs ſont encore criminels dans la tombe, & les races en paſſant avec les ſiecles, ſont en droit de leur demander compte des vertus qu'elles n'ont pas.*"

Dilettanti

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Dilettanti Society, 1782, first to make views of *Trieste*, but his aim was to make drawings, afterwards, of all places where the Romans had left any monuments. Some French and Milanese friends took up the plan, but soon left the draftsman to himself; and our countrywoman, Lady Craven, has recorded his progress in her travels, 1792.

The present account is intituled, "Voyage historique & pittoresque de l'Istrie & de la Dalmatie. Par le C. Cassas, Artiste, et redigé par Joseph Lavallie, Membre de la Societe Philotechnique. Premiere Livraison du Texte."

124. *A Description of the Works of antient and modern* Rome, *particularly in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. To which is added, a Tour through the Cities and Towns in the Environs of that Metropolis. Carefully collated, with the best Authorities, by* I. Salmon, *late of* Rome. *In two Volumes, embellished with beautiful Engravings, from original Designs* [by Edwards, under the direction of W. Byrne]. 1798.

SINCE the publication of Venuti's "Roma antica & moderna," we do not recollect a more useful or better digested compendium, or guide, either for travellers actually visiting this capital of the world, or for antiquaries in their closets. The antient and modern buildings and objects are happily mixed. It is impossible to abridge it, or to make particular selections from it.

Is there not a little inaccuracy in making Suetonius and Dio say, that Augustus received the Sibylline oracle when he purified the thunderstruck Capitol? (p. 56.) "And in p. 62, can "*Ungariæ*," as inscribed on the pedestal of a figure, and "Imperii Romani Provincia," be antique? What is "the Peace of Palmyra?" (p. 65.)

"In the first room (at the Capitol), the walls are lined with fragments and inscriptions, with a cornice uniting them together, distributed according to order of time, from Tiberius to Theodorus. 122 are marked with the Imperial numbers; and over the door is an inscription, in large character, 'Augustus, Augustæ, Cæsares et Consules.' Each of these inscriptions has furnished much subject of investigation and study to antiquarians. They are a specie[s] of medals, to establish historical facts; and many are the learned works to which they have given rise." (p. 65.) Can these be the Fasti Consulares engraved by Piranesi? The description of the Capitoline Museum is more copious than we recollect to have seen: but we are at a loss to comprehend whose is the head bearing the name of "Gabriel Faernus Crem.; a man of great eminence;" or, the bust with the name of "M. Aurelius *Anaiclion*;" or, the "scarce bust of *Torcio*, in the name of the artist." (p. 78.) What are removed to Paris are noticed.

It cannot be expected that we should select from so miscellaneous a detail; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of describing the Villa Albani, about half a mile from the Porta Salaria. "This most noble casino and delightful villa, so universally and justly celebrated, was erected in the greatest taste and magnificence by Cardinal Alexander Albani. It was formed out of a vineyard, and contains a great number of antient monumental statues, busts, basso relievos, inscriptions, alabaster columns, and many other curiosities, displayed in such order and beauty, that its magnificence astonishes every spectator. This house has a spacious portico, which is supported by Egyptian columns, and adorned with fine basso relievos, and the statues of the Cæsars; among which that of Domitian merits particular observation, being the only entire one of this emperor. In the middle of each of the large rooms, on each side, is a vase of flowered alabaster, 10 palms in diameter, placed on bases of granite. To the right is the chapel, which is adorned with gold and precious marble. Under the altar is the body of the martyr Anticola. To the left of the principal stairs, in an oblong hall, are two massive columns of giallo antico, finely polished; and in the gallery are two statues of goddesses; one of them the finest Pallas extant; the other representing Juno nursing Bacchus, whom she holds in her arms. By the sides of the statues are the scarcest basso relievos, with figures almost as large as life. On the pilasters are some very fine antique Mosaics, and over the doors are represented various kinds of antient animals, of unrivalled workmanship. The cieling is painted by Cav. Mengs. The apartments adjoining this gallery are adorned with the finest productions of art the antients or moderns could boast. That on the left finishes with a cabinet enriched with statues, figures of bronze, busts of alabaster, basso relievos, large vases of porphyry and of alabaster, and adorned with

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with a pavement of antient Mosaic. The other, on the right, finishes also with a cabinet finely ornamented. Descending to the two lateral porticoes, which are also supported by granite columns, and full of fine statues, we find, between the columns of one of the porticoes, busts of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, and in the other those of antient philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians. In the room on the left are two large columns, one of which is of flowered alabaster, in one piece, and the room is ornamented with basso relievos and termini of alabaster. This leads to another chamber, very rich in figures, basso relievos, inscriptions, and other pieces of antiquity. Adjoining this is a small Ionic temple of the Ephesian Drana, whose statue is placed on a base of figures in relief. The semicircular portico, in the other part of the garden, is supported, like the former, by columns of granite and marble, and in the middle are six statues of Egyptian basaltes, and one of alabaster, twice the natural size. Under the fountain, in the middle of the garden, are four very curious figures of Atlas, supporting on their shoulders a large basin of Egyptian granite. Returning to the palace within the railing are three compartments; on the two side ones, which are supported by columns, are some recumbent figures of river gods with large vases, of which the middle one is the river Nile. The cieling is supported by two very fine Cariatides. In the upper garden are three fish-ponds, of which the middle one has a large basin of Egyptian granite in its centre. The gardens are every where decorated with statues and columns supporting busts, and the steps adorned with sphinxes; 200 columns of various sorts of marble are dispersed through the villa, which is supposed to be an exact representation of an antient country habitation." (pp. 207, 208.) This is the prince, of whom Winkelman, who was so deservedly patronized by him, says, that he was the first protector of the arts and the studies of antiquity in Europe, and the most enlightened judge of both. Preface to "Monumenti antichi inediti," so many of which are taken from this superb collection, plundered and dispersed by the French, who proclaimed its owner a traitor, and confiscated his property, and totally destroyed this palace. See Duppa in our vol. LXIX. p. 1051.

"The villa, noble palace, and garden of Medici were erected by Cardinal Ricci about 1550 after a design of Annibal Lippis; but Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici, afterwards Leo XI. magnificently adorned it with antient statues, busts, basso relievos, and paintings, besides a small obelisk and two uncommonly large basins of oriental granite: all these fine antiquities are now removed to Florence. (p. 214.)

We are rather surprized to read here that Pliny asserts that Cæsar dedicated to Venus Genetrix a cuirass of *perle Britanniche* instead of *British pearls*. (p. 260.)

In the palace Borghese library are "three slabs of white marble, almost similar to the saline, but of a totally different texture, being elastic in every part, and instantly returning like a cork to their former state after being pressed. They were dug up in 1768 in the vila of Monte Diagone above Frescati, at 4 palms high, 2½ broad, and were brought here for the examination of naturalists." (p. 276.)

The church of St. Lucia *della Tinta* takes its name from the antient temple of Dis and Proserpine, afterwards dedicated to St. Lucia. (p. 277.) The name *Tinta* is not explained.

Mr. S. supposes the Pantheon, being situated in the lowest part of the Campus Martius, to have been erected to preserve the memory of the *Palus Caprea*, near which Romulus was killed and secretly buried; for the Romans preserved it with the profoundest superstition, and dedicated it to all the Gods, that they might assist them in their undertakings, and secure them in the enjoyment of their conquests." (p. 286.) This observation certainly wants elucidation.

The second volume of this useful guide was published in 1800.

The palace Justiniani e Patrizi was furnished with 500 statues, busts, and precious marbles, found in the ruins of the Baths of Nero opposite to it. Two large volumes of the basso relievos have been published.

The Circus Agonale [*is*] is now called *Piazza Navona*, from its resemblance to the form of a ship. A weekly market is held in it, and, on the Sundays in August, is filled with water for the amusement of the people.

"The palace Massimi, besides a collection of antique marbles, is remarkable for adjoining to "the house (possessed

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fessed by Pietro Massini) in 1455, in which was executed the first piece of *printing* from types, founded by Conrade Suveynheyn and Arnold Pannatrix, both Germans. The first books printed were the work of St. Augustin on the City of God, and those of Lactantius Firmianus." (p. 31.)

The temple, supposed to be that of *Janus Quadrifrons*, with four open arches representing the year over which Janus presided, and twelve niches representing the months, was more probably one of the two *Fornici* erected by Stertinius in the Forum Boarium. (51.)

Of the Circus Maximus, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills, now occupied by gardens and rude buildings, remain only some arches toward the Palatine hill, corruptedly called Santa Maria a Cerchi from a small chapel built by the Cenchi family. (p. 58.)

The Porta Latina and church of St. John the Evangelist deserve to be noticed, as explanatory of a subject treated of in our p. 324. "This gate derives its name from the road that led to *the* Latium, a celebrated province of the Romans, and famous in history for having been the origin of the Latin tongue, which spread through the world, and was honoured by all nations, even the Greeks, who counted those as unworthy to be their magistrates, who did not quickly understand it. This gate, notwithstanding its antiquity, has never changed its name or scene, although *the* Latium is now called Campania. Near this is the church of St. John, called by the ecclesiastical writers "ante Portam Latinam," and built on the ruins of the temple of the Ephesian Diana, because here that holy apostle was put into a cauldron of boiling oil by the Gentiles, as a punishment for having reproached that goddess. On the left is a round chapel, dedicated to the same saint, and called *in Oleo*, because here is supposed to have been placed the cauldron, in which he was put, but he came out without receiving any injury; and being exiled to the island of Patmos, there wrote his Apocalypse." (p. 67, 68.)

The Mausoleum of Scipio Africanus is stripped of every ornament. (p. 70.) The inscriptions and busts may be seen in our vol. LVII. p. 287.

The paintings in the inside of the sepulchral pyramid of Cestius are said (p. 81) to be well preserved, and the colours fresh. We have read in some travellers that they had suffered much from the smoke of torches and other insults.

"Very coarse and curious is the structure of the small ruin called the Palace of *Pilate*; or by some that of *Cola di Rienzo*, tribune of the people." (p. 94.)

In the island Tiberina stood the statue of Julius Cæsar, that *turned from West to East in fine weather*. (p. 101.) On the side of the church of St. Bartholomew is still to be seen a pile of large stones in form of a ship: also the serpent of Esculapius may be observed, cut on a stone. (p. 102.)

The Casino del Vascello was erected by Elpidio Benedetti, agent of Lewis XIV. in form of a ship. (p. 130.) Such was the form of the front of the new hotel in King-street, Covent-garden, erected by Admiral Russel.

The Monte del Pieta is a bank, established in 1539, to lend money to the poor, who brought pledges for security of their debts without taking interest. The money lent, amounting only to 30 crowns, is gratis; but, above that sum, two crowns are paid annually for every 100. The pledges are kept here for 18 months, then sold by public sale, and the money lent stopped; but the overplus of the gain is returned to the owners of the pledges. (p. 152.) With a similar view was passed our late act, compelling a sale of pledges at periodical times by public auction.

In a private oratory, in which the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity officiate, in the church of that name, every *Saturday* a Dominican friar preaches to the Jews, who on that day are *obliged* to send 100 Jews and 50 Jewesses. (p. 152.) We should like to know the effect of these discourses, and the number of the sons and daughters of Israel annually converted; such an event making such a noise in a protestant country. See our vol. LXX. p. 648. A place at Rome, called "the *Ghetto*," is allotted for their confinement for abusing the too great condescension of the Popes, who permitted them to live among the Christians without distinction. At length, however, Paul IV. ordered them to wear a yellow veil over their hats, that they should be abhorred and held as slaves by all nations, and not be permitted to have lands

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lands or servants, assigning for their employment the buying and selling of old clothes" (an employment they are ready enough to take up in Protestant countries without the interference of authority); "and, lastly, considering them as infectious persons, obliged them to remain inclosed in this place, which is the most vile part of Rome, separated from all others, and surrounded with walls. Here they have but one school; the popes treating them with that rigour, that the testimony of their captivity and the loss of their synagogue and priesthood should be preserved, thus proving to the world that Christ, the true Messiah, is come, and facilitating their conversion, which frequently happens." (p. 157.)

The palace of the Cancellaria is one of the first edifices built in Rome, with good regular architecture after the *corrupt Gothic* taste. (p. 168.)

In the palace Pichini in the Piazza Farnese is a wolf of incomparable workmanship. Here was also a statue of the Bonus Eventus, sculptured by Praxiteles, or, as Pliny writes, by Euphranor. (p. 167.) The antient palace Sforza Cesarini is of Gothic structure. (p. 187.)

The description of St. Peter's church occupies 85 pages, and is incapable of abridgement. In the Sacristy is "an *archive* with many antient *codicil* manuscripts, among which is one of St. Hilary, a very antient book of the Psalms, and others of sacred history, in which are beautiful miniatures by Giotto." (p. 232.)

The tribunal of the *Inquisition*, first established in 1536 by Paul. III. has a palace in this capital. (p. 233.)

Mr. S. thinks it *very remarkable*, that the bread baked in the pope's baker's oven is superior to any other in Rome. (p. 238.)

Porta *Pertusa* on the summit of the Vatican hill takes its name from its *antient smallness*, but was enlarged and ornamented with good architecture by Leo X. (p. 238.)

"The Vatican library, 400 paces in length, adorned and enriched with the spoils of many European libraries, and other parts of the world, remains unrivalled." (p. 249.) This is not strictly true; it having been plundered by the French before 1800, as also the statues, &c. from the Casino di Belvedere, enumerated in p. 262.

In 1600 was discovered under ground a church in form of a basilica, with three aisles, supposed to have been built on the spot where Constantine defeated Maxentius, who perished in the Tiber by the separating of the crouded bridge of *boats* (p. 273); which, by the bye, is represented in all paintings as a bridge of *stone*, or Pons Emilianus.

The description of the city of Rome closes here, followed by descriptions of some of the most celebrated cities, towns, and other places in the environs; the province of Sabina, the city of *Tivoli*, and the surprizing ruins of Adrian's villa, wherein have been found a vast number of statues, busts, basso relievos, precious marble, and metals, the admiration of artists of every description. *Palestrino* and the ruins of the temple of Fortune, of which "the wonderful piece of Mosaic, representing Alexander the Great, renowned in all nations, is no contemptible relick." (p. 288.) *Frascati*, the two villas *Borghese*, *Velitri*, the villa *Borgiano*, in which is a coin of Alexander the Great in *silver*, and Egyptian paper, called Papyrus, written upon in Greek. (p. 291.) *Albano*, *Castel Gandolfo*, *Ariccia*, *Nemis*, *Genzano*, *Lavinia*, Antium or *Nettuno*, *Ardea*, and *Prattica*, the antient *Laurentina*, two towns *buried* and a third in the same state, not named: *Ostia*, *Porto Romano*, *Silva Candida*, and *Civita Vecchia*, *Cere*, *Veii* or *Nota Furnese*, the royal palace of *Caprarola*, built by Cardinal Alexander Farnese, nephew of Paul III. We are presented at p. 316 with a description of the Villa Albani; p. 345, appendix to the Villa Borghese; p. 347, description of the works of art found at *Gabii*, 12 miles from Rome, between the road to Tivoli and Frascati, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in 1792; great part of which were removed to the latter villa.

124. *Justification of the Right of every well-educated Physician of fair Character and mature Age, residing within the Jurisdiction of the College of Physicians of* London, *to be admitted a Fellow of that Corporation, if found competent upon Examination in Learning and Skill. Together with an Account of those Licentiates who lately attempted to establish that Right, including the Pleadings of the Counsel and the Opinion of the Judge, as taken in Short Hand by Mr.* Gurney. *By* Christian Stanger, *M. D.*

THIS question is at length decided; and, after a full and impartial view of it,

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it, we are of opinion, it has been decided with great propriety and justice*. The college has a full right of forming its own bye-laws, and of regulating the terms of admission, excluding all who have not been educated in the English university, the properest of all criteria, and limiting the number of occasional admissions at *the wicket*, as the term is. Great part of this work consists of arguments of counsel in the late contest, illustrated with notes which do not appear always to serve that cause which Dr. S. undertakes to defend.

126. ÆGYPTIACA; *or, Observations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt. *(Concluded from p. 428.)*

THE learned Professor, having proved in the preceding portion of his Observations, that the three hypotheses of Montagu, of Brotier, and of the esteemed Michaelis, are fallacious, now proceeds to state to the publick his own rational conjectures relative to the æra in which the pillar assigned to Pompey was erected, and the real sovereign by whom it was raised; who, as we have already hinted at the close of our former remarks, was Ptolemy Philadelphus, anxious to give the Egyptians a noble and wonderful specimen of Greek architectural science in the capital of his new empire.

Having demonstrated that the true and literal signification of the Arabic words *Amûd Issawari* is *the Column of the Pillars*, that is, the most magnificent and beautiful of the four hundred columns with which, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, it is said to have been surrounded, our author proceeds to collect together all the scattered accounts to be met with concerning the Alexandrian temple of Serapis, the most superb of all the heathen fanes, except the Roman Capitol itself. Rufinus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tacitus, and other early historians, both classical and sacred, are cited, to prove the existence of its vast quadrangles, its lofty columns, its spacious windows, and the hundred marble steps by which the adoring crowds ascended to the sanctuary of the god, and the deity himself, of such stupendous dimensions that with his right hand he touched one side of the roof of the temple, and with his left the other. The body of this mighty idol was composed of an assemblage of all the most precious metals and costly woods; and the very walls of the interior shrine were of solid gold. Of this noble structure, begun by the first and completed by the second Ptolemy, during all the dynasty of those sovereigns, the glory remained unimpaired, and it was hallowed as the chosen residence of the greatest and most venerated divinity of the Egyptians. In the subsequent extract will be found Dr. White's account of the decaying worship and final demolition in the fourth century of this antient temple, by the command of the emperor Theodosius, with some other pertinent reflections on the general view and policy of the Ptolemys in erecting those public edifices of striking grandeur at Alexandria which have immortalized their names.

"But the pure light of the Gospel was now dispersing the gloom of Paganism, and the tutelar deity of Alexandria was soon to be deprived of his usurped dominion. The first signal of his disgrace and downfall was the removal of the Nilometer from his temple, by the command of Constantine. His final ruin was accomplished by the Archbishop Theophilus, who zealously executed the decree of Theodosius against his image and temple. At this time his idol was broken in pieces, the golden walls which enshrined him laid in ruins; and, in the subsequent reign of Arcadius, a Christian church was erected on the spot which had been occupied by the temple.

"But though the temple, which formed a part of the Serapeum, was thus razed to the ground, the religious zeal of Theophilus did not prompt him to destroy the remainder of the edifice. Its spacious courts and stately columns still continued to be the admiration of the world. This we collect from the Arabic historians, whom we are soon to take for our guides.

"In the preceding account, formed from the scanty materials supplied by Greek and Roman writers, no attempt has been made to fix the Site of the Serapeum. It is indeed a difficulty which some writers have acknowledged, and others avoided; and those who profess to decide the question, have been more prodigal of conjecture than of proof. My own sentiments on this subject I reserve for another Section. I will close this by requesting the reader's attention to the conduct of the two first Ptolemys; which it may be useful to recollect in the course of our future inquiries. For their zealous support of men of talents and learning, these Princes have been deservedly celebrated in every succeeding age; but in doing this they had assuredly something more

* See, however, p. 485.

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more in view than merely to gratify their taste for literature, or to obtain a splendid name among the munificent patrons of art and science. There appears at least to be an evident and appropriate benefit, which they were well aware this measure would confer upon their new kingdom. The situation of their capital had been happily chosen for the centre of universal commerce. But to obtain the full advantage of this great design, the concurrence and assistance of the native Egyptians became necessary: and the introduction of foreign letters and arts would present itself as an obvious policy, to subdue their unsocial temper, and to prepare them for that mutual accommodation and general intercourse, which are required in a commercial people. The same object would likewise be promoted by a communion of religious worship: and in this point we may observe the address of the first Ptolemy in conciliating his new subjects, and flattering the ancient manners of the country. The admonition to establish Serapis in Egypt was pretended to have been communicated to the Monarch in a mysterious dream, which he submitted not to Grecian soothsayers, but to sages of their own nation; and, to ensure to the foreign deity a favourable reception among them, he was made to exchange his Attic titles for an Egyptian name. The Temple likewise, which was destined for his abode, seemed to offer a fair occasion to this Prince for introducing the architecture of his country to notice and favour. What the distinguishing feature of this building was, has already been shewn; and from its singular character it is probable, that the founder's design was to produce a new example of art, in which the genius of each country should be happily united, and the native boldness of the Egyptian manner combined with the graces and beauties of Grecian elegance."

The fifth Section of this work contains a very interesting digression relative to the burning of the Alexandrian Library, which formed a part of the SERAPEUM, or that vast range of magnificent structures near the temple of Serapis, on which it conferred its name. On this subject he opposes Mr. Gibbons very confident opinion and statement, that no such conflagration ever took place; a statement founded on the circumstance of that memorable event not being to be found in the annals of Eutychius, and the Saracenic history of that period by the learned Al Makin (p. 59). After vindicating the character of Abulpharajus, from the injurious reflections attempted to be thrown upon that historian by Mr. Gibbon, he adds:

"The high literary as well as ecclesiastical rank of this illustrious Primate of the East, and the numerous concurrent testimonies as well of Mahometans as Christians to the gravity and sanctity of his character, would in my opinion, even if he were found to stand single in his testimony, more than overbalance the frivolous cavils of Mr. Gibbon.

"But further, to the negative argument of Mr. Gibbon I shall venture to oppose the positive testimony of the two Arabic historians, both writers of unquestionable authority, and both orthodox professors of the Musulman faith—MACRISI and ABDOLLATIF; who not only agree in stating the fact—the *burning* of the Library, but also point out to us the exact spot on which the Library stood. For, after describing the Column, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, and mentioning the adjacent ruins of some ancient Edifice, 'they add, that 'THERE WAS THE LIBRARY WHICH AMRU EBN EL AAS BURNT BY THE COMMAND OF THE KHALIF OMAR.' I conclude therefore, that both the *burning*, or more strictly speaking, the *despoiling*, of the Library by Amru, and its *actual situation*, are indisputably ascertained.

"A satisfactory answer having now, I hope, been given to the sceptical insinuation of Mr. Gibbon, I advance a step farther. As the library despoiled by Amru was a ROYAL library, and as the *first* Ptolemæan library was unfortunately burnt by Julius Cæsar, this must necessarily have been the *second* Ptolemæan library; and consequently part of the *Temple of Serapis*. We have at length then, by the assistance of Arabic writers, unexpectedly discovered the SITE OF THE SERAPEUM; a discovery eagerly sought for by the curious for more than a century: and hence arises one strong proof, that a knowledge of Arabic may be made peculiarly subservient to the illustration of Egyptian antiquities.

"But are there no passages, it may be asked, in Greek or Latin authors, which corroborate the evidence of Arabic writers respecting the Site of the Serapeum? I answer, that certainly there are; though their meaning has hitherto being wholly overlooked, and perhaps would for ever have been lost in obscurity, had not a ray of light broken in from the East. Such, however, is the accumulated force of these passages, when properly considered, as to leave no room to doubt that the Temple of Serapis was contiguous to what is commonly called the Pillar of Pompey."

Having conducted his readers thus far in the investigation, our author, in the final section, proceeds to state the result of his own conjectures and enquiries. According to his idea the pil-

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last stood, supremely eminent above a great number of others surrounding it, in the middle of the area in the front of the Serapeum, whose lofty columns remained entire after the majestic pile itself, reared upon them, or to which they led, was destroyed. The remains of the pillars adjoining to it, seen by Pococke, are composed of the same materials as its shaft, viz. the durable granite of Egypt. It stood, according to Dr. White's Arabic authorities, at the time they wrote, at the Northern angle of a vast building of uncertain antiquity. The Romans, he justly observes, would never have expended such vast sums of money as the erection of this column required, or have exhausted the skill of Greek artists, to enrich a provincial city; a city too, and a kingdom, whose proudest monuments they were perpetually despoiling and wafting over the ocean to decorate their own superb capital. The argument and final decision are stated in the subsequent extract; and the work concludes, as it commenced, with an animated invective against the atrocious invaders of a country, sacred to genius and ancient science, which they have deluged with blood, and overwhelmed with desolation.

"We are told by those who have lately taken its dimensions, and who in modern ages have had the best opportunity and means of examination, that its principal member, the Shaft, appears to be of Grecian architecture. If then we exclude the Roman Emperors, surely this internal evidence will justify our conclusion, that the Æra of the Column is to be found in some point of the Ptolemæan dynasty; for till after the conquest of Alexander the arts of Greece were not introduced into Egypt. If we consider the second Monarch of this race, his history, his disposition, his ability; the connection of the column with a building confessedly founded by him, and the sameness of the character and materials; if we take each of these circumstances distinctly, and weigh their accumulated force; there will be little occasion to hesitate at restoring the honour of this magnificent Monument to Ptolemy Philadelphus; an honour indeed, which cannot justly be contested with him by any character in Greek or Roman history, either in remote or later ages.

"There yet remains to be mentioned one circumstance in the life of this Prince, which will give additional weight to the preceding conclusion. We are informed by Pliny, that he raised an Obelisk of eighty cubits, as a pledge of his affectionate regard for the memory of Arsinoë. As he exhibited in his capital this specimen of Egyptian architecture, he might with also to display to his Egyptian subjects the architecture of his own country in its utmost magnificence, and to superadd the decorations of a more graceful proportion and a more appropriate ornament. The Obelisk was a naked memorial; but the Column was certainly surmounted by the Statue of him to whose honour it was erected.

"But here we confess, that we are unable to advance farther than to point out him, who was the likeliest and worthiest to stand on this unrivalled Column. The gigantic Image of Serapis was placed within the Temple. The Obelisk reared by Philadelphus was a memorial of connubial love. But this Monarch was also celebrated for piety towards his Parents, whose Statues he was especially careful to multiply and adorn. Whom then can we suppose to have occupied this distinguished place before the Temple of Serapis, and in the view of the whole city, but HIM who was the first Monarch of his family, and under whose auspices the tutelar deity was introduced into Egypt?

"In the course of this Inquiry I have often felt the want of that evidence, which might still be obtained, were the Site of this renowned Temple diligently investigated by able men. In the mission of the National Institute I entertained a hope, that at least some better knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities would result from the invasion of Egypt. But this hope was not more fondly conceived than cruelly disappointed. For, except a description of the PELLAR, with a detail of its dimensions, nothing has been performed, or even attempted. It had been doubted whether the Eminence, on which it stands, be natural or artificial ground: and the judicious Pococke, who noticed certain Ruins near it, hinted that they were the remains of some grand Edifice. But these hints have been left unimproved, and these doubts still remain unsatisfied. Professors of arts and teachers of science have left museums crowded with the spoils of Florence and Rome—have received the *first* of the Great Nation to instruct as well as to subdue the world—they have visited this spot, with power to examine it without molestation, and certainly with no modest reluctance to claim the merit of discovery. Yet what new information, useful or curious, have they contributed on this subject? Certainly none. But whilst the antiquary may regret the opportunity that has thus strangely been lost; whatever the wisdom of Divine Providence may have determined shall be its final issue, every friend of humanity cannot but lament the accumulated misery, which has hitherto resulted from so treacherous an enterprize against this devoted country—an enterprize, which though it

has eventually called forth the most brilliant and unparalleled exertions of British skill, and valour, and magnanimity; yet has not tempered the horrors of war, and rapine, and massacre, by the production of one single advantage, either to the cause of Literature, or to the ferocious Invader himself, or to the wretched and unoffending Victims of his faithlessness and fury.

The Appendix is principally designed for the perusal of the Arabic and Greek scholar, and contains the most ample and detailed testimonies, collected from Books and MSS. in those languages, in support of the statements in the preceding pages. These will not admit of extract or abridgment, but will doubtless be read with avidity by the learned antiquary. The elegance of the publication itself, in respect to type and paper, should not pass unnoticed, as it does honour to the Clarendon press; nor ought we to omit bestowing due praise on the correct charts and beautiful drawings with which the whole is decorated.

127. Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum; *containing the Names and Characters of all the English Poets from the Reign of Henry III. to the Close of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* By Edward Phillips, *Nephew of* Milton. *First published in 1675, and now enlarged by Additions to every Article from subsequent Biographers and Critics.*

THIS work, for which the publick is obliged to S. E. Brydges, esq. comprehends only the English poets mentioned in Phillips's work; and, instead of the Latin ones, we have an abstract of nearly all that was published on the subject of English criticism by T. Warton. Phillips's original preface is preserved; but his poetical characters form little more than the heads of the several chapters, which are principally extracts from Warton's History of English Poetry and other modern critics. To the whole is subjoined a chronological series of our poets, in number 165, from Robert of Gloucester in 1260 to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1603.

128. *The History of* Berwick upon Tweed, *including a short Account of the Villages of* Tweedmouth *and* Spittal. *By* John Fuller, *M. D.*

THIS is a valuable addition to topographical collections, divided into seventeen chapters, treating of the first public buildings, government, population, churches, history, manufactures, fisheries, police, manners, &c. of the town, which has at various times been both the key to England and Scotland.

The plates unfortunatey serve only to expose the indifferent kind of paper on which it is printed.

129. *Remarks on a Tour to* North *and* South Wales *in the Year* 1797. *By* Henry Wigstead. *With Plates from* Rowlandson, Pugh, Hewitt, *&c. aquatinted by* Hill.

THIS is a new style of superficial *touring*, to set off the specimens of the artists above mentioned. If we mistake not, Mr. W. is gone to that land from whose bourne no traveller returns.

130. *The* Cambrian *Directory, or cursory Sketches of the* Welsh *Territories; with a Chart comprehending in one View the advisable Route, best Inns, Distances, and Objects most worthy of Attention.*

THIS work is a useful companion for a Welsh tour, compiled from the notes of two friends "attached to pedestrian independence," and enlivened with a few sonnets at the end. The title is somewhat affected, and the term *chart* misapplied to a half sheet table of distances, route, inns, &c.

The monument here ascribed (p. 18) to Lady *Godiva* is by Willis (p. 22) given to Lady *Audley*.

131. *A Description of the House and Gardens at* Stourhead, *in the County of* Wilts, *the Seat of Sir* Richard Hoare, *Bart. with a Catalogue of the Pictures, &c.*

MANSIONS like this deserve such descriptions. Stourton, the antient seat of the Lords Stourton for many generations, was purchased in the beginning of the last century by Henry Hoare, esq. who gave it the present name from the circumstance of the river Stour rising in the grounds. Mr. H. began the present house in 1720, from a design of Colin Campbell, engraved in the Vitruvius Britannicus; two wings were added in 1796. The rich cabinet, statues, and greatest part of the pictures were collected by Mr. H.'s son, and augmented by the present possessor, Sir Rich. Colt H. bart. Among the pictures we observed several by celebrated masters, noticed in their printed lives, and many copies of antient pictures by William and Prince Hoare, esqrs. The fine one by Rembrandt of the prophet Elijah raising the child to life was a present to the family from *Bishop Atterbury*. The cabinet belonging to Pope Sextus V. is around

it are portraits in wax of the Peretti family, whose name he bore; and his own portrait is in the middle. Upon it is fixed a curious and scarce gold medal, struck during the reign of Elizabeth on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The antient cross, erected at Bristol 1373, was re-erected here by the late Mr. H.; and, near the six springs from which the river Stour rises, is another antient cross of much ruder workmanship, with four figures in niches round it, brought from Bristol, where it was known by the name of *Peter's pump.*

133. *Verses to the Memory of* Joseph Warton, *D. D. By* Richard Mant, *A. B. Fellow of* Oriel *College, in* Oxford.

MR. M. having by certain circumstances been prevented from joining in the particular testimony of gratitude which Dr. W. received from the scholars of Winchester college at the time of his quitting them 1793, takes this opportunity of paying his tribute to his memory; and recommends a republication of his poems, with others, that might in all probability be found, attended with a biographical sketch of the author, as what would be to Wykehamists in particular an interesting work. We are pleased to see the tribute intended to the Dr. by his pupils by erecting a monument to his memory.

134. *Punchello attonito; or Lord* Galloway's *poetical Lamentations on the Removal of the Arm-chairs from the Pit at the* Opera-house, *(printed originally in the Morning Herald of* May, 1800) *with a Preface and some Remarks by the Editor.*

THE occasion of the arm-chairs being placed in the pit at the Opera-house was this: before the opening of the Opera-house this season *it was generally understood*, that his Majesty had graciously signified to Lord Salisbury his concern that any of the subscribers should be deprived of their boxes on the nights which his Majesty honoured the theatre with his presence. This being communicated to Mr. Taylor, he observed that the royal objection might easily be obviated by detaching the last row from the pit on these occasions for the reception of subscribers. This was accordingly done; and *a row of arm-chairs with locks and keys to the bottoms of them* were placed there, which on every other night were to be free for general accommodation. But, about two months after, the arm-chairs were removed, and a long bench substituted. When Lord Galloway came to the house, and perceived the alteration, conceiving rather hastily that this measure (the removal of these chairs, the principal or central one of which he had filled for so many nights with discernment, and dignity, and to the general satisfaction of every person present,) was intended as a personal slight to himself, he retired discomcerted without taking his seat; and, as he is a votary of the Muses, penned the following lamentation, which he sent to Lord Salisbury next day, and recovered his wonted good humour, cheerfulness and gaiety.

This little piece of wit thus concludes:

Yet, though reduc'd by Taylor's pranks,
I sit confounded in the ranks,
Good humour's still my own;
Still shall I breathe in rapturous trance!
Eternal be the song, the dance,
The Opera, and the throne!

This petite piece is introduced by a "scena" in Italian with great point and pleasantry.

135. *Ode on the Victory of the* Nile, *gained by Admiral Lord* Nelson, *on the first of* August, 1798, *over the* French *Fleet, commanded by Admiral* Brueys, *in the Bay of* Aboukir.

AS the time has long been past since an attempt of this kind could excite attention by its novelty, the author has delayed the publication until the period of Lord N.'s return .... and now comes forward "amidst the general congratulations to pay his tribute of applause to the conqueror in the greatest naval action that ever adorned the British annals." Advert. If Bowles's Song of the Battle of the Nile (LXIX. 920) had never appeared, the poet of Suffolk, whose printer signs from Ipswich, would have maintained no competition with Gray, though he invokes him as having "swept the enthusiastic string of Pindar's ravished lyre." He talks of *iron* night, as Virgil does of *iron* sleep (*ferreus* somnus), and describes

—— the Gallic fleet that rode,
Boast of states and pride of nations,
Sinking, sinking, sinking, sinking,
Deep in the relentless flood.

"Of the brother of the morning empires
first and favoured son."

The Genius of the Nile,

"Prest'd with the weight of numerous years
And intellectual toil,"

appears;

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appears; and, in a despairing mood, advises them to quit a shore devoted to the wrath of a prophetic curse; and pointing to "yonder lucid stream,

That *gilds* the track where eager Fame
Soars sublime on rapid pinions,
Echoing, echoing, echoing, echoing,
Round the world thy vast renown."

136. *A Farewell Sermon preached at* Market Deeping *on Sunday*, April 6, 1800, *by the Rev.* Robert Lascelles Carr, *late Curate of that Parish, and now Curate of the Parish of* All Saints, *in* Stamford.

AS the author deprecates the severity of criticism for his obscurity, sincerity, and sound doctrine, we shall give him all due praise for earnestly inculcating the Christian duties of prayer, public worship, observance of the Sabbath, and attendance on the sacrament; his frank avowal of having discharged his duty, and his grateful acknowledgement of the kindness of the parishioners, when he was upon the point of quitting; and placing a pastor who is about to give up the cure, and take a farewell of his flock, in the situation of a parent on his death bed. The text is 2 Cor. xiii. 2.

137. *A Sermon preached before a country Congregation, for the Benefit of a Charity School, instituted for the Maintenance and Education of Poor Child ren.*

THIS plain discourse from Matthew xi. 5, to which the author declines putting his name, comes from Stamford.

138. *An Essay tending to shew the State of the* Jews *since the Death of* Christ, *affording an Argument for the Truth of Christianity. Published in Pursuance of the Will of the late Mr.* Norris, *as having gained the annual Prize instituted by him in the University of* Cambridge. *By* Andrew Green, *of* Trinity College.

IN an occasional essay like this we cannot expect the interesting subject to be fully discussed; but the arguments to the point are compressed in proper compass.

139. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Durham *at the ordinary Visitation of that Diocese in the Year* 1797. *By* Shute *Bishop of* Durham.

HIS Lordship, adverting lightly to the French revolution and its consequences, inquires how any tendency to its fatal consequences should have found its way into this country; and ascribes it not to any deficiency in the evidences of Revelation, or even to the manners, luxury, or licentiousness of the present times, but to an unconsciousness of the want of a Redeemer, the vanity of a disputatious temper, the hardness of an unhumbled heart, the opposing interests of a worldly spirit, and the repugnance and delusion of an unregenerated mind. He next proceeds to offer some answer to Thos. Paine's principal objections. Upon the most diligent view of the subject, the Bishop is persuaded that lukewarmness in religion is in a great measure to be ascribed to a want of religious impressions, formed in the earlier teachable years of children by domestic instruction, a neglect of religious knowledge at school, an infrequency in the pulpit of those subjects which constitute the peculiar doctrine of Christianity, and a neglect of other means necessary to promote the general diffusion and advancement of religious information. On these two last he enlarges, and on the advancement of Sunday schools, and the expediency of erecting chapels in the largest and most destitute parishes of his diocese, on attention paid by the ministers to the old and infirm of their charge, on personal residence, and the sufficiency of well encouraged assistance. He very properly observes, that "genuine Christianity is no other than *the union of pure devotion with unwearied benevolence.* The eventful period, in which the Supreme Governor of the universe has placed us, affords an ample exercise of all our faith and all our charity: it is distinguished by so many striking interpositions of Providence, as must leave us without excuse, if we suffer it to pass unnoticed and unimproved. What various calls have we on our gratitude to Heaven! 1st, for the signal exemption which we enjoy from the calamities of confusion and anarchy, which have convulsed the rest of Europe; 2d, for the fortunate issue of certain conjunctions, which wore the most formidable and disastrous aspect, by which we have seen danger converted into safety, and mutiny into discipline; 3d, for the opportunity which God has afforded us in the protection and support of our national enemies in exile, in displaying that virtue to which he has promised so large a portion of his favours; and, lastly, for the continuance of that invaluable life to which the government of

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of these kingdoms is intrusted: a life, the exemplary virtues of which if they do not awe the restless, the turbulent, and the seditious into attachment and loyalty, have done what is more than equivalent, have associated round the throne all the energy of the constitution and laws, invigorated by the firmness of a watchful magistrate and the fidelity of a grateful people, prepared equally to repel the insidious arts of secret, traiterous corruption, and the open veil of domestic tumult or hostile invasion. I could here gladly dwell on the abundant and delightful subject of God's mercies to us, and on the actual and fruitful gratitude which are due in return for them. I could willingly expatiate on the humility that becomes us as a nation and as individuals, for the iniquities which God has mercifully overlooked, and the sins which he has forborne to punish. I could wish to enlarge further on the necessity and means of guarding our own faith, and that of our flocks, in this "age of reason" and false philosophy, by the most diligent study of the scriptures in their original language, of scripture evidences, and of the great and peculiar doctrines of our religion, and, lastly, on the duty of improving the opportunity which Providence has granted us of cultivating those extensive principles of charity, which tend, if not to unite, at least to harmonize the different branches of the Christian Church. But I have already detained you longer than ordinary." To this excellent Charge are added suitable notes, and an extract from Dr. Stonehouse's "Means of doing good bodily and spiritually."

140. *Postscript to an Answer to* Francis Eyre, *of* Warkworth, *Esq. occasioned by his late Publication, intituled, "A Reply to the Rev.* Ralph Churton, *Rector of* Middleton Cheny, *in* Northamptonshire, *and late Fellow of* Brazenose *College, in* Oxford, *by the Author of the Answer."*

AFTER what had been stated in our vol. LXVI. p. 671, we were naturally led to suppose the controversy had been brought to a conclusion. Candour in acknowledging his mistakes led Mr. C. to subjoin this postscript. But as the Rector of Middleton Cheny has manifestly the advantage of his neighbour, we cannot help recommending even this supplement to public notice; even in these eventful times, when the Church of Rome and its head have received a fall, from which, in all human appearance, it seems impossible they should recover. That unchristian church, by her gross corruptions and boasted infallibility, led the way to infidelity, and infidelity has overthrown her without a struggle.

141. *The Art of making Tea, a Poem, in two Cantos.*

THIS is one of the lighter compositions with which the young students of Cambridge amuse their leisure hours. The principal directions in the first Canto are, to take the tea-kettle by the handle, covered with brown paper to avoid burning or smutting the fingers; and in the second,

To know the boiling water by its steam,
But never use it 'till you've skimm'd the cream;
Nor let this maxim ever be forgot,
Before you make the tea to scald the pot;

not to take milk from a dirty-handed milkmaid, but rather, *if you can*, to keep a cow; not to waste the sugar; not to circulate scandal over the tea-table; and to recover from an evening's debauch by tea. There are so many more essentials in the art of tea-making, that we fear the poet must compose two cantos more.

142. *Gleanings from Books on Agriculture.*

IN near 200 pages, closely printed, this little work gives the essence of most of the recent publications of many favourite authors on agriculture and rural œconomy, together with the surveys of the several counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, drawn up at the desire of the Board of Agriculture. Plants are described in their varieties, quantity of seed necessary per acre according to the various modes of cultivation, methods of cultivating, weeding, cropping, and feeding, and, lastly, the several uses to which the produce, whether of seed or haulm, can be most advantageously applied. Trees, whether of fruit or of the forest kind, are also treated of as to their varieties, the nature of the soil they delight in, their quality and affections, as to their own growth, or to what may be in contact with them, and the various uses their blossoms, fruit, leaves, or their wood, are capable of. The management of bees,

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bees, the dairy, and many other useful articles, are likewise introduced, together with a plate of some useful implements for draining, the manner by which hay is saved in wet seasons in the North of England, by a practice called tippling. The whole is arranged with great conciseness and method, and will prove a most desirable companion to such as have neither the means or leisure to peruse the bulky materials from which this cheap tract is judiciously selected.

143. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Asiatic *Annual Register*, &c. &c.
(Continued from p. 442.)

THE other tracts in the first volume consist of some Remarks on the Second Classical Book of the Chinese; of a Scientific Dissertation on the Lunar Year of the Hindûs; of a Treatise on the Musical Modes of the Hindûs; of a Philological Account of the mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindûs; of an Account of the Island of Hinzuan; of a Conversation with an Abyssinian, concerning the City of Gwender and the Source of the Nile; of some Remarks on the Course of the Nile; of a Treatise on the Indian Game of Chess; and of five or six short Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental subjects.

The second volume of these works contains several valuable Botanical Essays, comprizing observations on Indian plants, together with a catalogue of them, giving their *Sanscréet*, and as many of their *Linnæan* names as could with any degree of precision be ascertained. After these essays follows his celebrated Grammar of the Persian Language, the universally acknowledged merits of which render it altogether useless to praise. The preface to the grammar is the most masterly, spirited, and elegant of all Sir Wm. Jones's philological compositions.

To the grammar the editor of these works has added a History of the Persian language, which it was Sir Wm.'s original intention to have annexed to it in the year 1771, when the grammar was first printed. In this treatise he takes a comprehensive view of his subject, traces the progress of the Persian language through a period of 2000 years, and relieves the dryness of the narrative by interspersing it with pleasing citations from the poets and moral writers of Persia.

The last tract in this volume is a Commentary on Asiatic Poetry, written in the Latin language, and it is no less distinguished for various and extensive learning, than for pure taste, and correct and elegant composition.

In the third volume of these works, we come to the most important and valuable of all Sir Wm. J.'s translations, namely, his Version of the Institutes of Hindû Law, or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Calluca, literally translated from the Sanscreet original. This work is a compendium of that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindûs believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time, by Menu, the grandson of Brahma, and the oldest and holiest of legislators. According to the calculation of the learned translator, it received its present form about 880 years before the birth of our Saviour, and about 300 years subsequent to the promulgation of the Védas, or Hindû scriptures. No production of the present age contains so much new and curious matter. It throws more light upon the Hindû system, than all the publications that have heretofore appeared on the subject; and it proves beyond all dispute that the people of India had made great advances in civilization, at a period when the nations of Europe were in the rudest stage of social life. But it is peculiarly worthy of observation, that in many parts of it we find much of the wisdom, sublimity, and eloquence of the sacred scriptures; and though the text be deformed with innumerable absurdities, it always breathes the spirit of legislation and the fervour of a pious morality.

The last tracts in the third volume are, the Mahommedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, in Arabic, from an original manuscript, with a verbal translation, preface, and notes, and, the Mahommedan Law of Inheritance from the Arabic text of Sirajiyyah, with a preface and commentary. Both these tracts are of the utmost importance towards the due administration of civil justice in India, inasmuch as it regards upwards of three millions of British Mahommedan subjects; and they ought therefore to be studied, with the greatest attention, by all gentlemen intending to enter the civil service of the Hon. Company.

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The three remaining volumes contain many elegant compositions in Hindû literature, and some interesting translations from the Sanscreet.

CHARACTER.

SIR W. JONES was born in A. D. 1746, at his father's residence in Wales. He was son to the celebrated mathematician, Wm. J. who was both the disciple and friend of Newton, under whose patronage he taught mathematics in London, and had the honour of instructing the late Earl of Hardwicke in that science. Mr. J. published several tracts on analytical subjects, for which he had high and merited encomiums bestowed upon him by the Royal Society, at that period so illustrious for their talents. This eminent mathematician had in contemplation a work of the first magnitude and utility, which had long been a *desideratum* in literature, and the completion of which would have required all the attention that his comprehensive mind and vast knowledge in philosophy was capable of applying to it; for it was nothing less than a synopsis of the mathematical and philosophical works of Newton, of whom it has been eloquently said, "that his name is not so much that of a man as of philosophy itself." Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of science, a fatal illness carried him to his grave, shortly after he had put the first sheet of his work to the press; and his friend the Earl of Macclesfield, to whom he had bequeathed the MS. and whom he had particularly instructed to publish it, by a shameful breach of trust, lent it to an insignificant geometrician, from whose hands it was never redeemed *.

Under the guidance and tuition of such a parent, Sir Wm.'s mind was early formed to regular habits of thinking; and from him he soon caught the generous enthusiasm of literary fame. After having been instructed by his father in the rudiments of classical learning, he was placed at Harrow school, where he distinguished himself no less by his wonderful facility in acquiring the learned languages, than by his fine taste in Latin poetry. At Harrow he first became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Parr, who was one of his school-fellows, and with whom he cultivated a friendship, that continued, without interruption or abatement, to the last hour of his life.

*** WE have with pleasure perused a second edition of Dr. Sturges' "Reflections on the Principles and Institutions of Popery," in answer to Mr. Milner, reviewed in vol. LXIX. 784. This edition, in a more commodious size (8vo), has received from its author many additions and corrections, thrown into the form of notes, distinguished by crotchets, and having reference to the particulars of Mr. M.'s answer, which seemed to the Doctor most to deserve notice. All the rest he entirely submits to the candour and judgement of the reader, determining not to continue farther a controversy, which would certainly not produce conviction in either of the parties immediately concerned, and to others would be uninteresting. Mr. M. and he are hardly enough agreed in common principles to be qualified to reason together. Two strong notes are added (p. 104, 105); and an additional one at the end of the Postscript pointed out Mr. M.'s disingenuity in citation, and his inferences from passages so cited.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The "History of the Civil Wars of Grenada," reviewed p. 149, was translated into *French* by La Roche Guilheu, and dedicated to the Marquis de la Fuente, Paris, 1683, 12mo; wherein the "poetical romances are omitted, as only repeating in verse what had been already said in prose, and interrupting the attention and disgusting the reader."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MOWBRAENSIS inquires after some account of Bishop Fowler, of Gloucester, who died about the year 1714, aged 82. Did he publish any work? is there any engraved portrait of him? and would any possessor of it favour our Editor with it, for a small limited time, to be carefully returned?

PERCONTALA will find an account of the author of the Characteristics in the "Biographia Britannica." The author of "Lucina," &c. was Sir JOHN HILL.

TICEHURST CHURCH, the ruinated CASTLE in HADLEY PARK, in our next; with CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS, OXONIENSIS, &c. &c.

* This answers a query in p. 510. And the reader who would inquire further concerning the father of Sir Wm. Jones may consult the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 73. The very excellent son is there styled "W. Jones, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, a gentleman not less distinguished by his zeal for science in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches." EDIT.

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ODE

O D E

For his Majesty's Birth-Day, 1801.

By H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

STILL, still, must War's discordant note
Usurp the Muse's votive lay;
Must the shrill clarion's brazen throat
Proclaim our Monarch's natal day;
While the stern foe, with haughty brow,
Frowns on the olive's sacred bough,
Throws from his land the proffer'd gift of Peace,
Nor bids the raging storm of defolation cease!

O Britain! not from abject fear,
Or pale mistrust, or weaken'd power,
Springs in thy breast the vows sincere,
Which woos fair Concord's lenient hour;
Unchock'd by threats of vengeful foes,
Thy breast with warlike ardour glows;
Thy sons with unabated force
Right onward keep their daring course;
The Chief, who from Canopus' sultry shore
The burning meed of conquest bore,
Now through the Baltic's freezing surge
Bids his bold prows their way resistless urge;
And while Britannia's ensign flies
Aloft in Hyperborean skies,
Denmark astonish'd, from her threaten'd tow'rs,
Yields up her naval boast to Albion's hap-pier pow'rs.

And lo! where Philip's mightier son
Bade the proud city's rising walls proclaim
To distant times their founder's name,
Fresh trophies by Britannia's legions won;
When from the veteran bands of Gallia's shore
Their dauntless arms the blood-stain'd banner tore,
Which, like a baleful meteor, spread,
To fields of death th' infuriate warriors led.
Yet, 'mid the deeds of endless fame,
Shall not a tear the dying victor claim?
No!—o'er his tomb with guardian wings
Hov'ring, the eternal Pæan glory sings;
Chaunting with note triumphant to the skies,
His name thro' ages lives who for his country dies.

Enough of war!—While Britain sees,
Before Hygeia's healing hand,
The pallid Demon of disease
Lead far away her sickly band;
While to a nation's fervent pray'r,
The arm omnipotent to spare,
Gives her ador'd, her patriot Lord,
Again to life, to health restor'd,
To hail that day to Britain dear,
Selected from the circling year,
Which Fame shall ever mark the birth
Of regal duty and of private worth;
Strains that Affection forms, that Transports breathes,
The fragrant offerings join that June ambro-sial wreathes.

O D E

On our late Atchievement at Copenhagen.

GENIUS of Albion, still 'tis thine
To wield the sceptre of the Main;
Ev'n tho' th' embattled world combine
To wrest it, the attempt proves vain.
Firm as an adamantine rock,
Thy naval prowess meets the shock,
And hurls, indignant, the recoiling blow,
Aim'd at thy envied head, on the confounded Foe.

Thy valiant tars no dangers dread;
Still prompt to fly where Glory calls,
The canvas wing they proudly spread,
That wafts along thy wooden walls;
Nor castled freight, nor buoyless shoal,
Their dauntless ardour can controul;
Nor thund'ring batt'ries, whose tremendous roar
Ev'n shakes the solid frame of the resound-ing shore.

O'er the wide surface of the globe,
Under each pole, beneath each zone,
To realms of ev'ry hue and robe,
Thy maritime renown is known.
The trembling East, the humbled West,
Have oft thy matchless might confess'd;
And soon the truant North again shall melt
To mildness, since her sons have Nelson's vengeance felt.

Yet still the soul of Pity shrinks
When the dread stroke ev'n Justice deals;
Upon the Widow's woes she thinks—
On all the hapless Orphan feels.
Amid the triumphs of the brave
Death's sable flag is seen to wave;
And dire Misfortune mingles her alloy,
To damp, in many a heart, the cause of general joy!

T. S.*

NAVAL POETRY. N° III.

"NOR let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valour rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus sung the Spartan train."

Pye's Nauca.

BILLY MOOR.

AN honest tar, and fresh from sea,
With heart just where it ought to be,
Thus hail'd young Billy Moor:
"What cheer, my lad?—Misfortune's gale
Has torn, I see, thy tatter'd sail;
For thou art wreck'd, and poor."

* We shall, we are persuaded, highly gratify our readers by informing them that these are the initial letters of the name of the ingenious author of the above spirited lines, Mr. Thomas Scott, of Dromore, in the North of Ireland; where he is concerned in a very large and opulent firm, for carrying on the linen manufacture; and that it is only in the relaxations from business that he has long indulged his superior genius, by gratifying readers of taste, with poetical insertions in the *Belfast News Letter*, chiefly under the signature of Hafez? which we are glad to observe, now find their way into the London papers under his own proper initials. Edit.

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The

The simple boy his story true
Told, with a blushing sweetness too;
Then heav'd an heart-sick sigh!—
"But God is good, though man 's unkind;
Pass on—my sufferings never mind;
He soon will let me die!"

Jack's heart, with manly feeling yearn'd,
More than his purse in pocket burn'd;
And that, for once, was cramm'd:
First wip'd the spray from either eye—
"Die, messmate!" was the tar's reply,
"If thou do'st, I'll be——.

Bear up! I have thee safe in tow,
I'll fit thee straight to face the foe,
And cope with Death, d'ye see!"
He had him rigg'd—the next spring-tide:
His locker full, and well supplied,
Bore Billy Moor to sea.

When there, the boy with grateful heart
Applauded, play'd his stated part,
And scorn'd to flinch, or run:
But oft would bless the happy day
That bore him from distress away
To serve Jack Mizen's gun.

NAUTICUS.

NOCTURNAL CONTEMPLATIONS

IN BARHAM-DOWN CAMP, 1795.

A Parody on GRAY'S *Elegy in a Country Church-Yard.*

THE moon slow-setting sends a parting ray; [with glee;
The topers to the mess-room march
To bed the sober shape their quiet way,
And leave the lines to pensiveness and me.

Now scarce a candle glimmers to the sight,
And o'er the tented field soft stillness reigns; [rate might,
Save where the dice are dash'd with desperate
Or braying asses wake the distant plains;

Save that from yonder tempest-sheltering box [sail
The centry's rough voice does the ear assail
Of such, as trusting to the gloom of Nox
Steal to the well-known booth to tipple ale.

Within each tent, of flimzy canvas made,
Where knapsacks rise in many a scatter'd heap, [laid,
Twelve men, in narrow beds 'till morning
Refresh their senses with the dews of sleep.

The cannon's roar, that through the vale rebounds,
The Reveillé harsh-echoing in their ears,
The serjeant's voice, that ever rudely sounds,
Again shall rouse them to their humble cares.

For them again the kitchen-fires shall burn,
And busy matrons their saloop prepare,
The butcher's loaded wain from town return, [share.
And quarter-master's loaves and mutton

Oft do their hardy hands the hatchet wield,
And vigorous knees the stubborn faggot break;
How steadily they tread the rigged field!
How quick a column or a square they make!

Let not lac'd loungers mock their thankless toil, [plan,
Their homely meals, and toilet's thrifty
Nor broider'd generals hear, with scornful smile,
The simple annals of the private man.

The salutations which to rank are due,
And all that gold e'er bought, or favour gave,
Cannot the worn-out wheels of life renew:
Promotion's high-way leads but to the grave.

Nor you, ye beaux! forget that they are men, [guile,
If no white dust their soapy locks defile;
If on their brawny limbs coarse cloth you ken, [arise.
And from their clothes no musky scents

Can kersymere or scarlet, bought on trust,
Compel the lungs to stay the fleeting breath? [dust?
Can funeral volleys wake the slumb'ring
Or gleamy gorget ward the dart of Death?

Perhaps on tatter'd pillow now is laid
Some head by Nature fashion'd for command, sway'd,
Whose solid sense in council might have
Or led to Victory a numerous band.

But Science, from their minds, with piercing rays,
The fogs of ignorance did ne'er dispel;
Mechanic toil consum'd their youthful days,
And scarcely gave them time to scrawl and spell.

Full many an acre of uncultur'd land
Fertility within its womb contains:—
Full many a shapeless mass of sordid sand
Conceals of virgin gold the latent grains.

Some Wolfe, that ne'er shall see pale Gallia fly, [breath,
Nor in bright Victory's arms resign his
Some Marlborough, inglorious here may lie,
Some Coote, unskilful in the art of death.

Th' applause of hoary veterans to command,
The bribes and threats of monarchs to despise,
To raise the glory of their native land,
And read their praises in an army's eyes...

Their lot forbids.... nor circumscribes alone [restrains;
Their martial genius, but their crimes
Forbids to place a tyrant on a throne,
And forge for free-born men fell Slavery's chains;

Unmov'd to mark the frantic widow's woe,
And hear her orphans wail their slaughter'd sire,
Or swell of guiltless blood the crimson flow,
With fury kindled by Ambition's fire.

Fix'd

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Fix'd in the favorite seat of noise and strife,
They never can enjoy one tranquil day;
Along the rough walks of an irksome life
They keep the restless tenor of their way.

Yet, from grave thoughts their feelings to protect,
Frail temporary huts erected nigh,
With uncouth phrase and wretched daubing deckt,
Invite their lips a cordial draught to try.

Their mantling mug, their songs sonorous swell,
The place of port and repartee supply;
And many a smutty tale around they tell,
That give the social hour with speed to fly.

For who, within the ranks, by reason led,
The joys of Bacchus to his soul denies,
Treads the gay precincts of a tutler's shed,
Nor casts upon the door his longing eyes?

O'er some base hearts gold has a sovereign sway,
Some pious minds delight in sighs and tears,
Fame can the poet's midnight toil repay;
But ale and brandy sooth a soldier's cares.

For thee, who, by thy natal stars compell'd,
Dost touch with artless hand the warbling wire,
If chance, by Friendship's fond regard im-pell'd,
Some dear companion shall thy fate enquire;

Haply some brother sub may smiling say,
"Oft in his tent retir'd the youth was seen,
Scribbling with hurried hand an humorous lay,
To fill a page in URBAN'S MAGAZINE.

"There, in that field, beside yon holy pile*,
That rears its Gothic steeple to the sky,
At noon, beneath those elms, he mus'd awhile,
Then por'd upon a book with greedy eye.

"Along the mazes of yon murmuring stream,
With pensive pace, at even would he stray,
'Till rapt in wandering fancy's airy dream,
He mutter'd metre to the lunar ray.

"One morn I sought him vainly through the line,
Among the elms, and o'er the verdant lea;
Another came, nor nigh the dome divine,
Nor by the stream, nor in his tent, was he.

"The next he wrote that, prompted by his Muse,
In rural mansion Pegasus he pac'd,
To camps and courts had made his last adieus,
And o'er his antique gate these verses trac'd:

THE INSCRIPTION.

"Here let me rest in this sequester'd cell,
Where pomp and noise and riot are unknown;
Where raptur'd contemplation loves to dwell,
And whose low roof Contentment calls her own.
"Large splendid halls where gold and silver glare,
My mind's undazzled eye could never please:
Here am I freed from all that vex'd me—care,
Here blest with all I wish—poetic ease.
"No more blind folly my desires shall raise,
Or draw my footsteps from this lov'd abode;
Here will I breathe the remnant of my days,
And court the favour of the tuneful God."

CORPORAL TRIM.

* Barham Church.

THE AFFLICTED PARENTS.

AN ELEGY BY DR. WILLIAM PERFECT.

"Doubtless it would have pierced one's heart, to have seen the tender parents following the breathless boy to his long home."

AMID the whispers of yon vocal grove,
Fast by a streamlet's willow-crested side,
A cottage stands, the frame of mutual love,
With each sequester'd charm diversified.

The little freehold Corydon possess'd;
One ample mead two comely cows sustain'd;
Of hops one acre his own labour dress'd,
A yearly beverage from its crops he gain'd.

Maid of his choice, Pastora of the mill,
For charms in debt to Nature's aid alone,
In youth he gain'd the nuptial bed to fill,
And found in her each nuptial bliss his own.

Twelve golden autumns had their courses run
Since that which blest'd their union with a boy;
No daughter added, and no other son,
He gave his parents undivided joy.

Oft as I've shar'd the evening cup of ale,
And gave Virginia's plant to azure fume,
Attentive, list'ning to the storied tale,
I've mark'd the boy in all his promis'd bloom.

What joy has sparkled in each parent's eye,
When to some Sabbath's sacred text referr'd,
The youth has made a pertinent reply,
And, crown'd with praise, his answer has been heard.

What was the father's and the mother's pride
When the school-custom gave the pen to write,
At festive Christmas and gay Whitsuntide
The wall receiv'd this pledge of their delight.

To every visitor Ambition shows
The fair production of so young a quill;
The buds of genius which the lines disclose
Make all predict the scholar to fulfill.

Did Plenty from her cornucopia give
One tribute richer than the year before,
With grateful heart would Corydon receive
Each augmentation to his little store;

Lest

Bleſt to imagine every ſmall increaſe
A father's wiſhes for his child would crown,
His youth protect in competence with peace,
And ſhield his manhood from Misfortune's frown.

Did twins Paſtora's favorite ewe produce,
Her cleanly dairy with profuſion glow,
She wiſh'd the produce for no other uſe
Than on her darling Edwin to beſtow.

Ah! what avails the father's flatt'ring thought,
Of what import his captivating hope,
The mother's fondneſs with endearments fraught,
Each pleaſing view thro' Fancy's teleſcope!

Of ev'ry hope, of ev'ry wiſh their bloom,
Let grief parental teach the tear to flow,
He fell an early victim to the tomb:
Who knows a parent's heart muſt feel its woe.

The ſcene thus chang'd, let ſympathy of grief,
Unhappy Corydon, thy ſorrows ſhare;
But how ſhall Condolence afford relief
To ſad Paſtora with diſhevel'd hair!

Frantic and wild ſhe heaves the burden'd ſigh,
To Melancholy ſinks a willing prey,
Views the youth's obſequies with ſtreaming eye,
Nor wiſhes Death his menaces to ſtay.

In vain did Corydon advice impart,
With manly fortitude his ſighs ſuppreſs,
By comfort ſtrive to ſoothe her anguiſh'd heart,
Urging their offſpring's endleſs happineſs;

In vain remonſtrance friendly council lent;
Within the courſe of one ſucceeding year
Her life, in ceaſeleſs lamentations ſpent,
In ſad proceſſion borne, I mark'd her bier.

Afflicted Corydon exerts his ſenſe
In all the manlineſs of ſilent Woe:
"No wrong," he cry'd, "can Mercy's God diſpenſe;
The ways of Heav'n ſhall man preſume to know?"

See in yon ſacred ſpot, the yew-tree nigh,
Two graves are cloſ'd with one ſepulchral ſtone,
Engrav'd by Corydon, with many a ſigh;
'Twas, Heav'n, thy will! and let that will be done!

The ſuff'ring ſage to ſolitude reſign'd,
'Twas mine to prove the ſympathetic friend,
To check the painful ſtartings of his mind,
And Conſolation's healing balm to lend.

THE RESOLVE

Suppoſed to be written by Sappho.*

(From Mr. G. Dyer's Poems.)

YES! I have lov'd: yet often have I ſaid,
Love in thy breaſt ſhall never revel more;
But I will liſten to wild Ocean's roar;
Or, like ſome outcaſt ſolitary ſhade,
Will cling upon the howlings of the wind,
'Till I grow deaf with liſt'ning, cold and blind.
But ah! enchantreſs, ceaſe that tender lay,
Nor tune that lyre to notes thus ſoftly flow;
Thoſe eyes, oh! take thoſe melting eyes away,
Nor let thoſe lips with honey'd ſweets o'erflow;
Nor let meek Pity pale that lovely cheek,
Nor weep, as wretches their long ſuffering ſpeak:
With forms ſo fair endow'd, oh! Venus, why
Are Leſbian maids, or with ſuch weakneſs
Do Leſbian damſels touch the melting lyre;
My lyre is muſe, and I in ſilence gaze;
As tho' the Muſe did not this breaſt inſpire,
I loſe in tenderer loves the love of praiſe.
Oh! Sappho, how art thou impriſon'd round,
Beauty's weak captive, faſt-enchain'd with ſound,
Frail, frail reſolve, vain promiſe of a day!
I ſee, I hear, and feel, and melt away.

PERAMBULATORY MUSINGS

From Blenheim-houſe, in Oxfordſhire, to Titley, Herefordſhire †.

(From the ſame.)

WHERE Blenheim's turrets riſe to view,
And where, at length to Nature true,
Grave Vanbrugh, wearying long his head,
Soften'd down his houſe of lead ‡,
And where, as bends the ſpacious dome,
The rival arts of Greece and Rome,
Still live in Ryſbrac's free deſign,
And ſtill in Rubens's colouring ſhine;
Where Marlborough's valour, Marlborough's praiſe,
The fair-wrought tapeſtry diſplays,
Mid varying pleaſure thro' the day,
Who might not linger life away?
Or now, as ſpreads the fair domain,
O'er lake or lawn, o'er hill or plain,

* See her celebrated ode in Longinus.

† This poem intends to ſhew the effect of variety on the human mind, as well as the pleaſure of female ſociety; and not to compare together with the moſt diſcriminating accuracy the different places alluded to, though diſcrimination is not entirely overlooked.

‡ The general ſtyle of Vanbrugh is here alluded to, and not the character of this particular building. After ſome obſervations on the Greek and Roman Architecture, Gilpin well remarks of Blenheim, "Vanbrugh's attempt ſeems to have been an effort at genius; and if we can keep the imagination apart from the five orders, we muſt allow, that he has created a *magnificent whole*, which is inveſted with an air of grandeur, ſeldom ſeen in a more regular kind of building. What made Vanbrugh ridiculous, was his applying to ſmall houſes a ſtyle of architecture, that could not poſſibly ſucceed but in a large one. Obſervations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, part ii. chap. 3.

Thro'

Thro' woods, and groves, or vista clear,
The cryſtal riv'let ſparkling near,
Still loit'ring, idly gay along,
Muſe, as inſpir'd, the ſylvan ſong*?

How vain the wiſh! how quick the change!
Thro' ſimpler ſcenes my footſteps range,
Where Nature ſmiles in peerleſs grace,
And Art but claims the ſecond place;
Scenes, trimm'd by Shenſtone, neat and gay,
Where Faunus' ſelf might pipe all day:
So ſimple, too, that not a ſwain,
But there might wake his rudeſt ſtrain.
Hail, Leaſowes†, now I climb thy hill,
Now bleſs the babbling of each rill,
Now wander down the friſky glade,
Till rous'd! hear the coarſe caſcade,
And glows again thro' ev'ry grove
The ſoul of Poeſy and Love,
Then loſt I ſigh in paſtoral ſtrain‡,
Nor dream of Blenheim-houſe again.

Sometimes ſad, and ſometimes gay,
Like careleſs pilgrim ſtill I ſtray,
Till ſoon arriv'd at Hagley bow'r,
I ſigh to linger there an hour:
Where Lyttelton, in learned eaſe§,
Poliſh'd his verſe, and prun'd his trees;
Where Pope, the tuneful groves among,
Soft, as at Twickenham, pour'd the ſong:
And Thomſon fix'd in colours clear
The changeful ſeaſons of the year.
Hail, claſſic ſcenes! the willing Muſe
Her flowers of many mingling hues
Might here entwine, and once again
Hagley bloom forth in cheerful ſtrain.
Then farewell Shenſtone's ſimpler ſcene;
The ruſtic ſeat, the meadow green,
Willows, that near the riv'let weep,
The murm'ring bees, the nick-white ſheep;
When Hagley's beauties riſe to view,
Yes! I could bid you all adieu‖!

Ever muſing, ever ranging,
Ever pleas'd, yet ever changing,
Murm'ring onward ſtill I go,
As brooks thro' winding valleys flow,
That ſparkle ſtill, and ſtill complain,
That ev'ry rude reſtraint diſdain,
And, gliding on ſome latent ore,
Steal ſomething not poſſeſs'd before;
Then flow along in headlong haſte,
And bubble o'er the ſtoney waſte.
Ah! then does Nature deck in vain
The hill and vale, the grove and plain?
And can her curious hand ſupply
Nothing to fix this vagrant eye?
Shall art ſtill vary, ſtill improve
The winding walk, the tapering grove,
And yet man's reſtleſs heart implore
With miſer-mutt'rings ſomething more?

Thus onward flow I bend my way,
Till ſoon to Titley-houſe I ſtray;
And now delights me moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall,
Where near fair Eywood's ſeat is ſeen,
And Oxford** ſmiles, like Beauty's queen,
Where Shobden's terrace glitters high
And varying mountains meet the ſky.
But when ſuch num'rous charms invite,
Why moſt does Titley-houſe delight?
Eliza there, melodious maid,
Such meaſures to my ear convey'd,
As, had Cecilia been but near,
Cecilia had not ſcorn'd to hear:
Softly ſad, or ſweetly ſtrong,
She directs the varied ſong,
To native ſcenes new charms can give,
And bid the breathing Landſkape live;
Or, as the ſports and loves inſpire,
Wakes the ſoul-ſubduing lyre;
Hence I welcom'd moſt of all
The fair retreat of Titley-hall.

Vocal groves, and tuneful ſtreams,
Kindling wild poetic dreams,
Where dryad nymphs are wont to ſtray,
Or Naiads ſwim in wanton play;
Mounts that climb Jove's vaulted ſky,
While Ocean's God rolls thundering by;
Valleys rich, and meadows fair
Touch'd with Flora's pencil rare,
Rare, as when the nymph was led
By Zephyrus to his bridal bed,
(Then pencil'd did the fields appear
In all the glories of the year:)
Wideſt glens, and deepeſt glades,
Curving walks, and hoarſe caſcades,
All that Nature loves t' impart,
Or owns the plaſtic charm of Art;
All that Fancy durſt conceive,
Or Fiction's various hand can weave;
All muſt cloy the fated eye
Till Beauty's lovely form be nigh:
Where Woman walks, there ſeems t' appear
The Venus of the ſmiling year;
Far from her we feed on ſighs,
Tho' roving fields of Paradiſe.

---

* The leaſowes, on entering the great gate from Woodſtock, is the maſter piece of the great *Improver* Brown, who uſed to ſay, alluding to the lake, "the Thames would never forgive what he had done at Blenheim." Price, however, in his Eſſay on the Picturesque, has minutely criticized it.

† The reſidence, properly the *adorned Farm*, of the late William Shenſtone, the poet.

‡ It was intended ſomewhat to characterize Shenſtone's poetry in theſe lines. It has been well done by Gray. "But then there is Mr. Shenſtone, who truſts to Nature and ſimple ſentiment;—why does he not do better? He goes hopping about his own gravel walks; and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being loſt." Gray's letter to Warton, in Maſon's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray.

§ The ſeat of Lord Lyttelton.

‖ The deſign however at Hagley is allowed to be more obſcure, minute, and trifling, as well as poſſeſſed of leſs variety than the Leaſowes:—the author's object ſhould be kept view, which is to delineate the effect of variety on the mind.

** The ſeat of the Earl and Counteſs of Oxford.

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PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Earl of *Moira* withdrew his Insolvent bill, and introduced another to the same effect, but divested of the matter objected to by the Law Lords.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 22.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that the Letter dated February, 28th 1800, from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas, part of which had been read by the latter, in his justification of the delay in sending troops to Italy, be produced, in order that he might found thereon a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who, he contended, had grossly deceived and abused the House in his representations as to the state of our army

Messrs *Whitbread*, *Grey*, *Bouverie*, *Nicholls*, *Tarleton*, *G Ponsonby*, and Lord *Folkstone*, spoke to the same effect.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Pitt* and *Dundas*, and Lord *Hawkesbury*, opposed the motion, alledging that it did not furnish matter for inquiry, and that at the present period it might be inexpedient to produce a document of that nature. On a division the numbers were, ayes 45, noes 151.

April 23.

The Irish Tea Duty and Coal bills, and the Malt Damage bill, were read and passed.

April 24.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the following sums, being for half a year's service, namely, from June to Dec. 1801, excepting the Secret Service-money, of which 35,000l. had been already provided out of 50,000l. the sums necessary for the current year:—

For the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada, 7950l. Nova Scotia, 2915l. New Brunswick in America, 2420l. The Civil Establishment of St. John's in America, commonly called Prince Edward's Island, 1900l. Cape Briton, 957l. Newfoundland, 1642l. The Bahama Islands, 4100l. The Bermudas, or Summer Islands, 301l. The Island of Dominica, 600l. New South Wales, 7146l. The superintendance of Aliens for the year 1801, 7620l. Extraordinary prosecutions relative to Coinage, 2270l. Convicts at New South Wales for 3 months, 37,317l. Printing the Journals, Votes, and Bills of the House of Commons, 10,000l. Keeping in repair the Military Roads and Bridges in North Britain, 5000l. The probable amounts of Bills for New South Wales for the current year, 25,000l. The Commissions, &c. under the 7th Article of the American Treaty, 3570l. Advances from the Civil List, pursuant to Addresses of the House, 21,808l. French Emigrants, Domingo Sufferers, and American Loyalists, 28,702l. Secret Service-money, 15,000l. Official Allowance to the Clerks in Addisor Auditing the Public Accounts, 2483l. Other Services, 500l. A Plan for the Improvement of the Port of London, 253l. Continuing an Index to the Journals of the House of Lords, 116l. Allowances, discharging the Advances to Clerks in Public Offices, 3,500l. Expences incurred in the Parliamentary Office, for the Sessions 1800, 374l. Bills on Account of New South Wales, for the year 1800, 6756. Ditto, for the year 1801, 7901l. Payment of artificers and workmen employed in both Houses of Parliament, 2000l. The Expences attendant on the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Prison in Coldbath-fields, 175l. Medicines sent to New South Wales, 895l. Payment of Interest on Exchequer Bills, 354,846l. Discount allowed on prompt payment of the Loan, 177,330l. Interest of Advances made by the Bank of England, 17,518l. Fees to the Clerks and Officers of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 902l. Compensation for extra trouble to the Clerks employed in making out Exchequer Bills, 1000l. References made by John Wilmot, Esq. relative to a Maritime Clause, 132l. The Board of Agriculture for 1801, 3000l. The Veterinary College, 1500l. British Forts and Settlements on the Coast of Africa, 20,000l. Additional Field Officers or Militia in Ireland, 11,167l.

These resolutions were severally carried; as also the pay and clothing of the militia, and likewise for an allowance to subalterns of the militia in time of peace, and to Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, and Serjeants, of disembodid militia regiments.

H. OF LORDS.

April 20.

The Earl of *Rosslyn* presented the second report of the Committee of Supply; which stated, that numbers of persons, under pretence of associating as benefit clubs, met at different houses for seditious and treasonable purposes; that they called themselves United Britons; that every meeting sent a member to represent it, who communicated with the delegates of other meetings, and made regular reports; that they all took one common oath, in which they declared their determination to persevere until they obtained those rights which they by nature were entitled to. The report then recommended the necessity of adopting, as speedily as possible, such measures as should put a stop to practices of this kind. After some observations from the Duke of *Bedford*, the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Moira*, and Lord *Hobart*; the bill for suppressing seditious

tious ſocieties went through the Committee.

On the ſame day, the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of Ways and Means, reſolved to allow a drawback of 4s. 5d. Iriſh per gallon, on the exportation of ſpirits diſtilled from ſugar in Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

The bill for ſuppreſſing ſocieties was was read the third time and paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, ſeveral reports were received, and orders made, for the production of papers relative to the finances of Ireland.

April 29.

Mr. *Corry* propoſed a countervailing duty, of 2s. per gallon, on ſpirits extracted from ſugar imported into this country from Ireland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Lottery, Seditious Meetings, Innkeepers' Relief, Duckworth's and Taylor's divorce, and ſeveral revenue and private bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 1.

Several motions, made by Mr. *Jones* for the production of more papers relating to the Convention of El-Ariſch, were negatived.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after ſome obſervations on the hardſhip of members of Parliament for Ireland being ſubject to their proportion of the taxes of both countries, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to exempt them from the payment of all ſuch taxes in this country, during the ſeſſions of Parliament, and 20 days after, as could be ſeparated from the ſeveral articles of conſumption, as the duties on ſervants, horſes, carriages, armorial bearings, and income; as alſo that their plate, books, &c. at preſent ſubject to duties, ſhould be allowed to paſs free.

May 4.

Earl *Temple* brought forward his motion, on the ineligibility of perſons in holy orders ſitting in that houſe. His lordſhip, with great perſpicuity, detailed the ſeveral documents collected by the Committee, contended that the reverend gentleman could not retain his ſeat, and concluded an able ſpeech by moving, that a new writ be iſſued for Old Sarum in the room of Mr. Tooke.

Mr. *Tooke* denied the imputation, that his life had been a ſeries of ſtruggles, which were as common to him as air and water. He never had, he ſaid, but two in his life; the firſt was, in taking his Maſter of Arts degree at Cambridge, which a great dog would get did he but bark for it, and which was diſputed with him by a relative of the noble Lord (Temple); he meant the late Lord Montfort—but *de mortuis nil*. The other ſtruggle was with the benchers of the Temple, on his claim to be admitted to the bar, and in which purſuit he was encouraged by one of the firſt lawyers in the land, the late Lord Aſhburton (Mr. Dunning). But here his ſtruggle was ineffectual, he ſaid, after eating commons ſo long among them! [Here was a call to order.] Mr. Tooke ſaid, he meant no reflection on any body of men, and ſaid, he would apply his ſtatements to the queſtion of the day, in which, in ſpite of the officious interference of the noble Lord, he hoped to be more ſucceſsful. He mentioned the circumſtance of his being rejected at the bar, leſt gentlemen in that Houſe ſhould imagine it was on any other grounds than that of his having been in holy orders; and he wiſhed the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was preſent, who cenſured the conduct of the Courts on that proceeding, as a pointed and perſonal deciſion againſt him. The noble Lord treated him, throughout this proceeding, as a *felon*; he was called upon to attend, to ſtand up, and ſhow himſelf, as if on trial. He had no cauſe to hide his face; his character through life was unblemiſhed; and he knew not why he ſhould be told he was ineligible. He valued not a ſeat in that Houſe; neither was he ſolicitous about being turned out of it, but he would maintain his right, which was as good as any other man's in that aſſembly. He did not come into it for a privilege to ſcreen his debts; he owed none, and he ſought no advantage but that of doing his duty. He then proceeded to examine the reports, to which he objected ſtrongly. He ſtated the abſurdity of the report, aſſerting that the Committee had appointed others to enquire; this, he ſaid, was delegating a delegated authority: this was an objection not very material, but it ſhowed an inconſiſtency. He then argued on the principle of eligibility, and inferred, that all perſons were eligible, unleſs expreſſly excluded by ſtatute, as minors, aliens, &c. and that the right of electing and eligibility were reciprocal. He inſtanced the caſe of many members who were in Parliament, and yet in holy orders; and particularly in the caſe of one who was a Colonel of militia—[a call to order]—Mr. Tooke ſaid, he named no gentleman. He contended for the right of clergymen ſitting in that Houſe if elected; ſaid he had been a prieſt, but ordination in the Reformed church was not a ſacrament, as in the Popiſh communion; as ſuch a man could depoſe himſelf. He put a ſtrong caſe, by ſuppoſing, that the clergyman convicted of the crime of adultery with Mrs. Taylor was depoſed from the ſacerdotal character, and then elected, whether

whether he was eligible. Certainly no objection now made against himself could apply to such a person on the principles of the noble Lord. He quoted instances of Dr. Pretyman as Secretary to Mr. Pitt, and Dr. O'Berne, who was Secretary to the Duke of Portland, to shew clergymen exercised the functions of laymen; and then, in the language of Cicero, emphatically exhorted Lord Temple, as a young man, to be careful how he tampered with the Constitution.—"Quod si legere aut audire voletis externa, maximas Respublicas ab adolescentibus labefactas, a senibus sustentatas et restitutas reperietis."

Mr. *Fox* contended that, except when a positive statute interfered, the clergy had as much right to be representatives as electors. Upon the whole, he did not see a particle of reason or of law to support the present proceeding.

Sir *W. Scott* said, there was no position more clear than this, that, by the Canon law, any man who had devoted himself to the ministry was, during the remainder of his life, incapable of changing that situation into which he entered.

The *Solicitor General* had no doubt of the ineligibility of a priest to occupy a seat in that House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought, from the difference of opinion which subsisted on the present question, that, instead of prosecuting it, a bill should be brought in declaratory of the principle, which was by all admitted, that persons in holy orders should not sit in that House. He entered into the history of the Convocations, from whence this ineligibility arose; and, though this assembly had ceased, yet, from the circumstance of one kind of the livings in the kingdom being in the gift of the Crown, it might obtain an undue influence in Parliament, if clergymen, looking forward to its patronage, should be eligible to seats in that House. He moved the previous question; on which the House divided, for it 94, against it 53; consequently Mr. Tooke will retain his seat during the present session.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, May 11. The following dispatches were last night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

Sir, Leviathan, at Sea, March 22.

Having already detailed in my dispatches of the 1st, 14th, and 15th instant, (Nos. 7, 8, 9.) the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majesty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31st of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that, having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th West India regiment, from English Harbour, we sailed the same evening, with the force there collected, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 3d and 11th regiments of foot, and the 8th West India regiment; but, owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made so little progress, as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the passage is generally made in the course of a few hours. Rear-Admiral Duckworth conceiving it might be useful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any vessels communicating with the island of St. Bartholomew, Capt. Bradby was accordingly dispatched on that service, of which opportunity I availed myself to send Lieut-Col. Shipley, the commanding Engineer, for the purpose of making observations and to discover where a landing might be made with the least risk to the troops. The reports of Lieut-Col. Shipley, and Capt. Bradby, were very correct and, had occasion required us to have acted on their information, would no doubt have proved of very essential consequence, in facilitating the reduction of this island. A disposition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th: but being becalmed the whole of that day, in sight of the island, and thereby losing the advantage that would have been derived from a sudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a vessel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and, indeed, possessed no means of defence, we determined at once to send in a summons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th, and, I am happy to acquaint you, was followed by the immediate surrender of the island.

I am, &c. THO. TRIGGE.

[Here follow copies of the summons and capitulation; and also a return of ordnance, &c. captured in the island of St. Bartholomew.]

Sir, Leviathan, at Sea, March 31.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the island of St. Martin surrendered to the British forces on the 24th instant. It being considered of much consequence that the least delay possible should take place after the surrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements necessary to enable us to leave that island, which were finally concluded on the 22d.—At the moment when we were about to sail, the Proselyte from England, with nine transports under convoy, hove in sight, on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night,

night, when we found that one transport was missing, with two hundred men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day at noon, we were also joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d West India regiment.—The ships of war and the transports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the Island of St. Martin as appeared consistent with safety, and at daylight in the following morning stood into Little Cole Bay.—The troops having been divided into two Brigades, a disposition was made for landing. The first Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-gen Fuller, was composed of the 1st battalion of the Royals, the 11th regiment, and the 2d West India regiment, and was destined to make an attack on Fort Chesterfield, near the town of Marigot, situated in the French quarter of the island—The second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-gen. Maitland, consisted of six companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th West India regiment; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amsterdam, and the town of Philipsburgh in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade. The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amsterdam, the 2d brigade was in consequence landed first, which was effected without opposition. During this operation, the transport arrived with the part of the 64th regiment, which had been missing, and, being ordered to run close in with the shore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment. Brigadier-gen. Maitland, having gained the heights towards Fort Amsterdam, was soon opposed by detatched parties of the enemy. The 8th West India regiment being principally engaged on those occasions, was always successful. It appeared that almost the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal resistance would have been made at Fort Chesterfield.—The enemy, rather than wait an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect, by our possessing the heights at no great distance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a considerable part of their force, one of the positions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about three hundred men for the purpose.—The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, consisted of four companies of the 64th regiment, under the immediate command of Lieut-Col. Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, who evinced on this occasion the greatest courage and steadiness, repulsed and pursued the enemy, and took possession of the two field-pieces. The loss of the enemy, which they themselves state to be much more considerable, was certainly not less than between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, which must appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.—That the 64th, one of the finest regiments I ever saw, commanded as it was, should have behaved in a distinguished manner, is not surprising; but I have peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 8th West India regiment, formed within the last three years, and composed almost entirely of new negroes, who never had before seen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner, that would do honour to any troops. After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt; but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night. The first brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without opposition, and took possession of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Chesterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that post at day-break on the 25th. The crews of some privateers, who formed a considerable part of the enemy's force, finding the attack on our position had failed, returned to their ships and put to sea. The regular troops to the number of at least 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were still more who had not then surrendered. The officers of the navy and the seamen went through the laborious task of disembarking the troops and dragging the guns up steep and rugged hills, with a spirit and cheerfulness highly honourable to themselves, and gratifying to those who witnessed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to say that Rear-Adm. Duckworth gave every possible assistance, I might be understood only to mean that he did his duty; an expression totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, exclusive of all that can be comprehended under the most extensive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindness must be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every officer and soldier serving on this expedition. I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal manifested by the whole of the troops, whose conduct was so highly creditable, as to entitle them to my warmest praise. It likewise affords me particular satisfaction to have an opportunity of expressing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers-General Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in which they conducted the services entrusted to them, and to Lieut.-Col. Gledstanes, the Adj. General, Lieut.-Col. Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they used in their respective situations, as well as to the officers commanding the several corps.

corps, for the attention and alacrity ſo eminently conſpicuous in the diſcharge of their duty. (Signed) THOS. TRIGGE.

[Here follow the ſummons and articles of capitulation, and alſo a return of ordnance, &c. captured in the iſland of St. Martin.]

St. Martin, March 24.

Return of Wounded.—64th regiment, 6 rank and file.

(Signed) ALBERT GLEDSTANES, Lieut.-Col. and Adj.-Gen.,

Head quarters, St. Thomas, March 29.

Sir, Having completed ſuch arrangements as appeared neceſſary for the ſecurity of St. Martin's, we were enabled to leave that iſland on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yeſterday. The ſhips of war and tranſports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately diſpoſed in the order of landing, the ſummons was ſent in without farther delay; and I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were ſurrendered on capitulation to his Majeſty's troops, and taken poſſeſſion of in the afternoon.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. Dundas.

Head quarters, St. Croix, April 1.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that we ſailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived off this iſland the following day. Having iſſued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements neceſſary for that purpoſe, it was judged inexpedient to take any farther ſteps until the ſummons had been ſent in, which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you that the iſland of St. Croix was ſurrendered to his Majeſty in the courſe of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take poſſeſſion, it was deferred until this morning, when the Britiſh troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Chriſtianſtadt and Frederickſtadt.

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut.-Gen.

Right Hon. H. Dundas.

P. S. It muſt be ſatisfactory to you to know, that the preſent crop of ſugar in this iſland will amount to 36,000 hogſheads, containing half a ton each.

Admiralty-office, May 11. Capt. Ekins, late of the Amphitrite, arrived laſt night with the following diſpatches from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbadoes and the Leeward iſlands, to E. Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, *Leviathan, at Sea, March* 27.

Having conſulted with Lieut.-Gen. Trigge on the ſubject of the orders of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with diſpatch; and we ſailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpoſe of attacking the various iſlands ſpecified in our orders, the General and myſelf conſidering it moſt judicious to commence with the weathermoſt one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms, and very variable winds, we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpoſe, and placed the Andromeda, l'Unite, and Drake brig, to cover it, the General and myſelf deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by ſending Brig.-Gen. King, and Capt. Fuller of the Leviathan, with a ſummons, which, after ſome little heſitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I tranſmit entered into. I then detached the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to aſſiſt in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was uſed to land a garriſon, and form ſuch temporary arrangements as the urgency of the ſervice would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d.—We found here two Swediſh ſhips, nearly laden with the produce of the country, a Daniſh ſhip in ballaſt, beſides a variety of ſmall craft, Swediſh, and three ſmall French veſſels; and I left Capt. Thomas Harvey, in l'Unite, to co-operate with the Commandant of that iſland, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten ſail were ſeen from the maſt head; I therefore ordered the Drake brig and l'Eclair ſchooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myſelf concluding that they were our troops from England, which the General and myſelf had ſent orders to Barbadoes to follow us, after landing their ſick with women and children; this, from light airs, was not aſcertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the Proſelyte joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myſelf, after ſome deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majeſty's ſervice, and render St. Bartholomew very unſafe, if we omitted attacking the iſland of St. Martin. We therefore (although it was not mentioned in our inſtructions) prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpoſe; but the unprecedented variableneſs of the winds prevented our getting there till day-light of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d, the Coromandel joined with the 2d Weſt India regiment; when, having placed Capt. Fowke in the Proſelyte, with the Drake brig, in Coles Bay, to cover the landing, under the direction of Captain Ekins of the Amphitrite (who had been ſick

at Barbadoes, but joined me in the Proselyte, and handsomely volunteered this service) which commenced at half past eight o'clock; and, with his judicious arrangements, the 2d brigade of near 1500 men, under Brig.-Gen. Maitland, were on shore with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen, by 11 o'clock, as was the 1st brigade of 1800, under Brig.-Gen. Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen: The 2d brigade directly proceeded on to take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipsburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without some smart skirmishing, which afterwards brought on a short action, in which some companies of the 64th, under Lieut.-Col. Packenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, displayed great gallantry, beat the enemy, and took two field-pieces. At this time, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, with the 1st brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Chesterfield, or Maregot, where we had reason to expect the greatest resistance; but the former check (in which the enemy lost from 50 to 60 killed and wounded) convinced that opposition could only lead to destruction; and they embraced a verbal summons (sent in by Brig.-Gen. Maitland at five o'clock) to propose their terms at nine; when Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and self being on the spot, the capitulation was signed and exchanged by midnight of the 24th, of which I transmit a copy for their Lordships' information. At the commencement of the attack, we observed in Great Bay two privateer brigs, of 12 guns each, and a schooner of the same force, with a merchant ship, brig, and nine or ten small craft; and as I considered them likely to attempt getting off in the course of the night, I ordered the Hornet, and Fanny armed brig, to work up to Great Bay, to prevent such attempt from succeeding, and at sunset sent the Drake to assist on that service; but, unfortunately, the two first did not get far enough to windward to fulfil my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the schooner got out, with a few small vessels, five of which were taken; but I am to lament the brig and schooner getting away, after a chace of 24 hours by the Hornet and Fanny. We found remaining in the Bay, one brig privateer, of 12 guns, an English captured ship, a merchant brig, four small schooners, and a sloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and sailed for St. Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the Proselyte, Hornet, and Drake, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the security of the island, and two transports to embark the garrison in, which consisted of between 3 and 400 soldiers nearly a similar number which got away in the brig, &c. I have ordered the Proselyte to relieve l'Unité, keeping with her the Drake, for the assisting protection of the two islands, and l'Unité to conduct the prisoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.—I cannot conclude this account of our successful proceedings, for their Lordships' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, for his kind support and concurrence in every instance, and for his anxious endeavours to preserve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy which must always contribute to the success of every undertaking. I should not do justice to the officers and men serving under my command, if I was to omit assuring their Lordships they have performed the harassing and laborious service they have been employed in highly to my satisfaction, and with an alacrity characteristic of British seamen. J. T. Duckworth.

Sir, *Leviathan, St. Thomas, March* 30.

Having had the honour of stating to you the successful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now further to add, that we arrived off this island at day-light of the 28th, having previously concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the westward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Capt. Bradby in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themselves as close to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing; which service was ably executed. I also ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite, (which had been previously directed here to prevent succour from being thrown in,) to anchor close off the town, to be in readiness to attack the forts, if requisite. This service performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieut.-Gen. Trigge and self were of opinion it would promote his Majesty's service to summon the island, which was sent by Brigadier General Maitland, and Captain King of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this island, Saint John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to send officers to ascertain that our force was as formidable as represented): and yesterday morning we took possession of the forts, &c. since when I have been constantly employed in landing a garrison, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordships an exact detail of the vessels in harbour, but there was one man of war brig of 18 guns, which appears a very fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service.

J. T. Duckworth

Leviathan, off Christianstadt, April 2.

Sir, I now have the farther pleasure to acquaint you, that we were off the town of Christianstadt at day-light of the 31st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and sounded to the eastward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant-general Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St. Bartholomew: upon which confidential officers were sent off by the Governor-general Lindeman, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the Northern Powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to entrust that valuable officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships' to him for any further particulars. I intend giving an acting order to Capt. John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my first Lieutenant George-William Blaney, an officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitles him to my warmest support. I should feel very remiss was I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service. J. T. Duckworth.

Downing-street, May 15. The following dispatches have been received at his Majesty's Secretary of State's office.

Camp, before Alexandria, March 19.

Sir, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, and the return of ordnance, stores, &c.]

Camp, four Miles from Alexandria, April 5.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Colonel Archdall, of the 12th light dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men.

I am, &c. J. H. Hutchinson.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Major-Gen. Finch's Brigade, March 18.

Total.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.—Officer killed: 26th light dragoons, quarter-master John Simpson.—Officers wounded: 12th light dragoons, Colonel Mervyn Archdall; 26th ditto, Lieutenant and Adj. John Harte.—Officers taken prisoners: 12th light dragoons, Capt. the Hon. Pierce Butler; Cornet Earl Lindsay Daniel; 26th ditto, Capt. Charles Turner (brigade Major), quarter-master Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) J. Abercromby,
Dep. Adjutant-Gen.

Head-quarters, Camp, four miles from Alexandria, April 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, after the affair of March 13, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained, without any material occurrence taking place, till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11 or 12,000 men. Of 14 demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment. The enemy made the following disposition of their army: Gen. Lanusse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades, and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry. The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major-Gen. Craddock's command, where they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline: the contest was unusually obstinate. The enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field. While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right: they pushed forward,

forward, however, a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check; which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line. We have taken about 200 priſoners (not wounded); but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably. Few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the numbers engaged on both ſides. We have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be ſacred to every Britiſh ſoldier—and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity. It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the ſoldiers of this army. The reſerve, againſt whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themſelves with unexampled ſpirit: they reſiſted the impetuoſity of the French infantry, and repulſed ſeveral charges of cavalry. Maj.-Gen. Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerouſly: I regret, however, the temporary abſence from the army of this highly-valuable and meritorious officer, whoſe counſel and co-operation would be ſo highly neceſſary to me at this moment. Brigadier-Gen. Oakes was wounded nearly at the ſame time, and the army has been deprived of the ſervice of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promiſe, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has ſince, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty. Brigadier-Gen. Stuart and the foreign brigade ſupported the reſerve with much promptneſs and ſpirit. Indeed, it is but juſtice to this corps to ſay, that they have, on all occaſions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and ſpirit exhibited by the Britiſh troops, and have perfectly ſucceeded. Major-General Ludlow deſerves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: under his guidance the Guards conducted themſelves in the moſt cool, intrepid, and ſoldier-like manner. They received very effectual ſupport by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand: the army has been deprived of the ſervice of a moſt active, zealous, and judicious officer. The loſs of the enemy has been great: it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. Gen. Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which ſuffered conſiderably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanuſſe and Boder are ſince dead of their wounds. I have been informed that ſeveral other General Officers, whoſe names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded. I cannot conclude this letter without ſolemnly aſſuring you, that, in the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, his Majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation.

I am, &c. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, near Alexandria, March 21.

Total—10 officers, 9 ſerjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horſes, killed; 60 officers, 48 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horſes, wounded; 3 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 28 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed.—3d Guards, Enſign Campbell;—42d regiment, Major Biſſet, Lieuts. Colin Campbell, R. Anderſon, A. Stewart;—58th, Lieut. Jocelyn;—Stuart's regt. Col. Dutens, Lieuts. Duvergier, Dejean;—2d battalion of the 54th foot, Capt. Gibſon.

Officers wounded.—Staff, his Excellency Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief; Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. John Hope, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Oakes, Brig.-Gen. Lawſon, Capt. Doyle (Brigade Major), Capt. St. Peru (ditto), ſince dead; Capt. Anderſon, Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Moore.

Officers wounded—3d Guards, Captains Rooke, Anſley, Deare;—Royals, Captain J. C. Gardner, Lieuts. John Gordon, John M'Pherſon, Charles Johnſon;—2d battalion of the 54th regiment, Lieuts. Conror, Predam;—92d, Captain Cameron, Lieut. Mathiſon;—50th, Captain Ogilvy, Lieuts. Campbell, Tilſby, Enſign Rowe;—79th, Lieut. Roſs;—Queen's, Enſign Allman;—30th, Capt. Smith, Lieut. James;—44th, Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie (ſince dead);—89th, Capt. Blake, Lieut. Agnew;—Stuart's reg. Capts Miſſet Mahony, Richardſon, Lieuts. M'Carty, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Loreg, Girard; Enſign O'Herman;—De Rolle's reg. Lieut. Mitzger, Adj. La Ville;—Dillon's reg. Capts. Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral, Lieuts. Laury, D'Aville;—23d, Lieut. Cook;—28th, Lieut.-Col. Paget, Lieuts John Meachem, Hearn, Ford;—1ſt battalion

lion 40th reg. Lieut. Southwell;—42d, Major Sterling, Capt. D. Stuart, Lieuts. Hamilton Row, A M'Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie;—58th, Lieuts. Curry and Toole;—Royal Artillery, Lieuts. Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, Burslem.

J. Abercromby, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

N. B. One stand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

Admiralty office, May 15. Lieut. Corbett, late of the Fulminante cutter, arrived this morning from the coast of Egypt, with the following dispatch from Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Foudroyant, in the bay of Aboukir, April 1.

Sir, I have very great concern in acquainting you, that, in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ultimo, my gallant and respectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on-board this ship on the 28th. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe, that the enemy were repulsed with very great loss. I inclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services. The marines were not engaged, having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir-castle and its vicinity.

I am, &c. Keith.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish Vice-Admiral joined.

Return of officers and seamen employed on shore under the orders of Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an action with the enemy, March 21.

Total.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 seamen, wounded.

Name of officer killed.—Minotaur, Mr. Krebs, master's mate.

Names of officers wounded.—Tigre, Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight; Swiftsure, Lieut. Lewis Davis. Keith.

Downing-street, May 16. By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza; March 20, it appears, that on the 28th of that month, 1000 Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place; and on the following day, 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arisch, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pasha arrives with a very considerable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pasha is to advance to Cauëh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention, that these 2000 cavalry should join the British army, whenever the Commander in Chief may require it. It also appears, that Djeggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army, for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted; and several parties have joined since.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of 119 French, Spanish, Dutch, &c. vessels, by the cruizers under Lord Hugh Seymour, on the Jamaica station; of 15 vessels by Admiral Duckworth's squadron; and of the Bougainville French brig privateer, of 128 tons, 14 guns, and 67 men, by the Eurydice, Capt. Bathurst.]

Admiralty-office, May 18. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal, Feb. 9.

Sir, Capt. Matson, of the Daphne, informs me, by letter of the 22d ult. that, on the 16th, observing some coasters near the shore, under convoy of a schooner, he detached Lieut. M'Kenzie, with the boats of the Cyane, under Lieut. Peachy; but, on their approaching, all succeeded in getting under the coyer of the batteries at Baie Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Forte: this, in the course of the night, Lieutenant M'Kenzie boarded and brought off, under a heavy cannonade. The next morning they observed from the Saints the above-mentioned schooner work up in shore, and anchor at Trois Rivieres, covered by a battery, and flanked by two others. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Lieut. M'Kenzie, with Lieut. Peachy, volunteered to bring her out; which Capt. Matson was at last prevailed on to accord to: but, for want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after sunrise on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praise, ran the schooner on-board, though a superior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenants Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with 30 men, and, after a contest of a quarter of an hour, succeeded in bringing her off, under a most tremendous fire from the batteries, she being moored so close to the shore as to have a stern hawser fast on the beach. In this contest the French Captain, his 1st and 2d Lieutenants, and six men, were wounded; besides 1 killed and 2 drowned. In the Garland tender, 1 seaman and 1 marine

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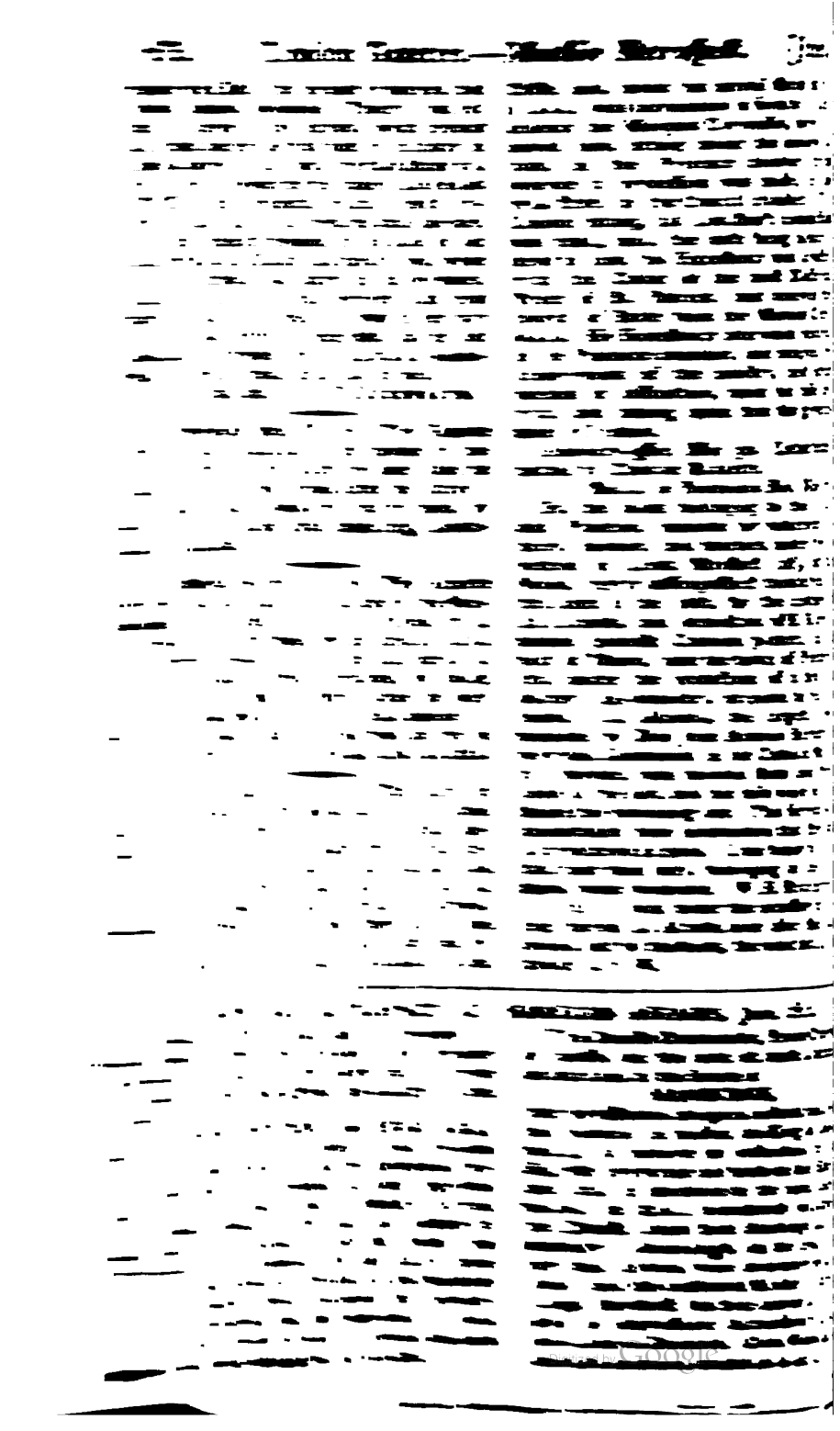

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April 29, 300 houſes and a church were burnt down in the city of *Rawiz*, in South Pruſſia.

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marine killed; the serjeant of marines, and two seamen, wounded. Though I was not an observer of this exploit, which appears to me among the first traits of gallantry in the course of this war, their Lordships will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant M'Kenzie's conduct, which, I must further add, is, in its probable consequences, of the greatest moment to the trade of our islands, as L'Eclair sails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry 12 six-pounders, besides 2 and a half pounder brass guns mounted as swivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochfort armed only with 4 brass 4-pounders, the 20 small guns, and 50 men.

I am, &c. J. T. Duckworth.

Admiralty office, May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Victoire French cutter privateer (late his Majesty's hired armed cutter the Active), of 14 long 4-pounders, and 75 men, by the Lady Anne hired armed brig, Lieutenant Lake.

Admiralty-office, May 26. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of the Heureux privateer brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Capt. Herbert;—and also of the destruction of La Mouche French privateer, by being obliged to run on shore (where she very soon became a wreck), in consequence of the damage she sustained from the fire of his Majesty's ship Diamond, Capt. Griffith.

Dublin-Castle, May 25. The Earl of Hardwicke, who embarked at Holyhead yesterday evening at eight o'clock, on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived in this harbour at six o'clock this morning. His Lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and, upon his arrival there at 1 o'clock, was introduced in form to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, who received him, sitting under the canopy of state, in the Presence chamber, from whence a procession was made, in the usual state, to the Council chamber. The Council sitting, his Lordship's commission was read; and, the oath being administered to him, his Excellency was invested with the Collar of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Marquis Cornwallis. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of Ireland.

Admiralty-office, May 30. Letter transmitted by Captain Ricketts.

Naiad, in Pontevedra Bay, May 17.

Sir, the boats belonging to the Naiad and Phaeton, manned by volunteer officers, seamen, and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Marshall (1st), of the Naiad, highly distinguished themselves on the night of the 16th, by the capture of La Alcudia, and demolition of El Raposo, armed Spanish Coruna packets, in the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, under the protection of a five-gun battery, 24-pounders, prepared to receive them. La Alcudia, the largest, commanded by Don Jean Antonio Barbuto, a very old Lieutenant in his Catholic Majesty's service, was moored stem and stern close to the fort, and her sails were sent on shore the preceding day. This service was undertaken from information that she was a corvette of 22 guns. I am happy to state, that four men only, belonging to the two ships, were wounded. W. H. Ricketts.

P. S. I was under the necessity of setting fire to La Alcudia soon after she was towed out by the boats, the wind setting in strong at S. W.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June, 1801.

NOTHING, since our last review of public affairs, has appeared to us of greater importance, than the entire release from embargo of the ships of this country in the ports of

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK;

the liberation of the vessels of those Powers in British harbours, and the subsequent restoration of commerce between England and the Baltic. Lord St. Helen's arrived at Petersburg on the 29th ult. where he found M. Duroc as Minister from the French government. No particulars have yet transpired as to the state of the business with which those gentlemen are respectively charged; but the reception of both by the Emperor Alexander appears to have been of the most gratifying nature.

The Danish Commander, Prince Charles of Hesse, on the 20th ult. made a formal declaration to the Senate of

HAMBURGH,

that an essential change in political relations had induced his master, the King of Denmark, to remove all obstruction to the English navigation and trade on the Elbe; and that, in obedience to the royal command, he should immediately withdraw the Danish troops from Hamburgh and its territory. Accordingly, on the 23d, that city and Lubeck were completely evacuated: and the celebrated Minister of State, Count Bernstoff, has since arrived in London as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Denmark. Count Wedersow has also delivered credentials to our Court,

re-appointing him Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Ruſſia; and a Swediſh Miniſter is daily expected, to aſſiſt in promoting the deſirable object of a final termination of the exiſting differences. Till this ſhall be effected, it is ſuppoſed, our North Sea fleet will not quit its ſtation in the Baltic.

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wild peacocks which have unexpectedly appeared in the *Cape of Good Hope* this year, the Governor has ordered all the cultivators of land to shoot and destroy these birds whenever they meet with them.

Governor Hunter, among many curiosities which he has brought with him from *New South Wales*, has three black swans.

News from Ireland.

Dublin, May 5. Last week a dreadful conflagration took place in the woods of *Ballyarthur*, co Wicklow, the seat of the Rev. James Symes, near Arklow. It raged for some time with the utmost fury, and threatened total destruction to one of the most sublimely beautiful scenes which that country boasts. Fortunately the wind was moderate, and Mr. Symes had an extraordinary number of workmen collected for the purpose of finishing his spring farming work. By their unremitting exertions, in cutting lanes through the wood to prevent the spreading of the fire, and in carrying water from an adjoining pond, the flames were at length with much difficulty and hazard suppressed. It is computed that five acres of wood, valued at above 200l. have been consumed. This accident was occasioned by the negligence of some hoop-cutters employed in the wood, who had kindled a fire for the purposes of their work, and at dinner hour fell asleep, when the fire communicated to some chips, dry leaves, &c. and before they awoke had nearly inclosed them. They, and some of the persons employed in extinguishing the fire, were severely scorched.

Dublin, June 4. Gen. Medows has issued the following orders to the troops:

"*Adjutant-General's Office, June* 11.

"General Sir William Medows is extremely proud to find himself at the head of the Irish army—an army that, with discipline in proportion to its bravery, has little to fear from any force the enemy can bring against it. The admirable system laid down by Marquis Cornwallis, to be continued, and strictly adhered to; and every regiment, in every district, to pay the most rigid attention to his Majesty's regulations. The Commander in Chief will see officers about business from 12 to 2, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till further orders: he is to be seen, on any emergency, any hour of the 24."

Country News.

May 1. The branch of canal from *Buckingham* to the Grand Junction Canal was opened this day, with great rejoicings. A barge with the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Selby, (gentlemen of the committee) and Mr. Box, the treasurer, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and a band of music, led the way to a procession of 12 barges, laden with coals, slate, and a variety of merchandize. Upon their entrance into the basin at Buckingham, they were saluted by the firing of several pieces of cannon. A numerous party were handsomely entertained by the Marquis of Buckingham, at the Cobham Arms Inn, on this occasion; and a liberal supply of beer was given to the populace. This branch of canal, nine miles and a quarter in length, has been completed in about eight months, and will secure to an extensive district of country the most substantial benefits.

Hereford, May 20. The apple and pear trees exhibit the most luxuriant blossom that has almost ever been remembered; and the whole face of this county presents the charming picture of an extensive pleasure garden. The fruit on the early pear trees is of considerable size; and the healthy appearance of every orchard, promises to the industrious cottager an ample store of his wholesome beverage. Cider has fallen in price, in consequence of these flattering appearances. The wheat also promises a most abundant crop.

Stamford, May 22. The following circular letter has been sent to the commandants of the different volunteer corps of yeomanry and infantry in this neighbourhood.

Head-quarters, Eastern District, Colchester, May 17, 1801.

Sir, Having directions from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to ascertain, without delay, whether the volunteer corps under your command would undertake to guard the prisoners of war at Norman Cross, in conjunction with the neighbouring corps, should the enemy attempt an invasion of Great Britain, and the militia be withdrawn for other services; I am to beg of you to favour me with an early and explicit answer to this question, stating also the best manner of consulting the convenience of your corps under such circumstances, with safety to the public service on which they would be employed.

I am, &c. W. Balfour,
Lieutenant-General commanding E. D.

In consequence of the above letter, the volunteer corps of infantry at this place, on Wednesday last, unanimously tendered their services not only to serve at Norman Cross barracks, but in any other part of the kingdom.

May 26. This day, at *Southwell*, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning came on. Some women and girls, working in Mr. Little's hop-yards in that neighbourhood, crept under a pile of poles for shelter, when the electrical fire struck them, and killed a woman and a girl, and dreadfully scorched another girl by their side.

May 28. Mr. Hodgman, engineer, at *Felstone* made an experiment with his submarine apparatus. He walked into the sea, attended by a small boat; and, remaining

maining 18 minutes under water, traverſed in various directions conſiderably more than a quarter of a mile, and aſcended in about 18 feet water.

May 29, the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was liberated from his confinement of two years in *Dorcheſter* gaol, for an anſwer to the Bp. of Landaff's pamphlet on the Income Act.

Shrewſbury, June 2. About half-paſt one yeſterday morning, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, attended with a rumbling noiſe, and laſted a few ſeconds. The windows and furniture in ſeveral houſes were perceived to ſhake during its continuance: one houſe had ſome glaſſes broken, and another houſe ſhook very much on the melancholy event. Its direction is ſuppoſed to have been from South to North, and about two o'clock extended to the city of Cheſter, and was ſenſibly felt in that city and neighbourhood; but we have not heard of any material accident happening from the ſhock.

June 3. The foundation of the building for the bank of *Scotland* was this day laid in Bank-ſtreet, Edinburgh, by a Committee of the Directors.

June 15. This day began at *Woburn* the annual feſtival of the ſheep-ſhearing. The company aſſembled exceeded 500 agriculturaliſts; among whom were many noblemen. His Grace of Bedford himſelf preſided, aided by Lord Carrington; and, the weather proving extremely favourable, the gala went off with the greateſt eclat. At the dinner this day Mr. Weſteard received thanks for the ſucceſsful exertion of his talents in rearing Leiceſterſhire cattle. The South Down and Leiceſterſhire tups to be let for the ſeaſon were this day exhibited. By permiſſion of his Grace, Mr. Chaplin, from Lincolnſhire, exhibited ſome extremely fine ſheep, of his own breeding, which were highly approved of. The Duke's ſurveyor exhibited a new drilling machine.

Second day.—At nine o'clock, his Grace gave a public breakfaſt at the Abbey; and about ten came, with the company, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. The deciſion is left to Lord Somerville, Mr. Croak from Wiltſhire, and another eminent judge. The company then proceeded, in proceſſion, to the park farm-yard; when 16 Leiceſter tups, and a number of theaves, were exhibited. The capital mill, which his Grace has lately built, was ſet to work, for the inſpection of the company; it thraſhes, and the corn undergoes every operation; the chaff goes one way, the dirt or duſt another. It is worked by two horſes, and two men to ſupply it. The corn falls into a ſack, and the ſtraw into a waggon. A number of improved implements in agriculture were produced, to be exhibited for a prize, to be determined by a Committee. Mr. Letter, from Northampton, produced two chaff-cutters; one to be worked by two men, and to cut 40 buſhels in an hour; and another to cut 80 buſhels in an hour, and to be worked by one horſe. A number of improved cultivators, for breaking clods of clayey land, were produced. Mr. Cooch, from Northamptonſhire, produced an improved plough to alter the poſition of the plate, to ſuit the ſort of land it is going to plough, by means of a ſcrew. He likewiſe produced an improved dreſſing machine. Mr. Salmon, the Duke's reſident Surveyor, likewiſe produced a dreſſing machine, and to-morrow they are to be tried againſt each other. A double harrow, to harrow two lands at the ſame time, to be worked by three horſes, was brought from Nottinghamſhire. Between 2 and 3 his Grace and friends proceeded to the Abbey, to inſpect the fat wethers, candidates for the cup, after they had been ſheared. During the morning his Grace had invited near 200 gentlemen to dine with him. About 100 farmers dined with the bailiff. They roſe from dinner ſoon after 5, when the fat wethers were inſpected again, after they had been killed. They then proceeded to the Park farm; when ſeveral Leiceſter tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room.

The perſons of diſtinction preſent this day, in addition to thoſe above-mentioned, were Earl Spencer, Lord Somerville, Sir Harry Featherſtone, Mr. Heare, Mr. Page, &c. The meeting attracted many ladies.

Third day.—After the public breakfaſt at the Abbey, his Grace and his friends proceeded to examine the four prize wethers after they were dead; when the report of the Committee appointed to decide on the beſt ſtated, that the four prize wethers did credit to the breeders; but the Committee, taking into conſideration the injury which reſults to the publick from the practice of fatting animals on corn, were compelled to withhold the firſt prize, of a cup of 10 guineas, from Mr. Moore, of Aſpley, and to give it to Mr. Bithrey, of Sharnbrook. The ſecond or Bedfordſhire prize of five guineas, for the ſecond-beſt two ſhear fat wether, is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcaſe and wool conſidered. Mr. Moore and Mr. Butfield fed theirs upon corn; Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Cowley gave theirs none. The company then went to the park farm-yard, when 10 South Down tups were ſhewn in the exhibition-room. The ſcore of South Down ewes were ſold by auction in the park, and ſe'ched from 38s. to 65s. a-head. The Society for encouraging the production of fat cattle at Smithfield-market at Chriſtmas ſent the account of their prizes for the enſuing Chriſtmas, to be publicly made known at this meeting. Oxen above 120 ſtone, a plate, value 30 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate of 15 guineas to the ſecond beſt; oxen under 120 ſtone, a plate, value 20 guineas,

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ſeaſon, to the beſt, and a plate, value 10 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; cows, or heifers, a plate, value 20 guineas, to the beſt, and to the ſecond beſt, a plate value 10 guineas; wether ſheep, ſhort or carding wool, a plate, value 12 guineas, to the beſt, and a plate, value 8 guineas, to the ſecond beſt; wether ſheep, long or combing wool, a plate value 12 guineas, and a plate to the ſecond beſt, value 8 guineas; a pig, not exceeding 10 months old, a plate, value 10 guineas, to the beſt. Between 1 and 2 the company, conſiſting of ſeveral hundreds on horſe and foot, proceeded to a fallow-field in Crawley farm, headed by the Duke, when a great number of improved implements in agriculture were tried. The inſtruments which attracted the moſt notice, and received the approbation of the beſt judges, were, a drilling machine, by Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, which was drawn by one horſe, to drill ſeven rows of *any* kind of ſeed; and, if the horſe went crooked, the man guiding the machine could keep it ſtraight; and, on the contrary, if the horſe went ſtraight, the machine could be made to go crooked if required: Mr. Cooch's plough, from Northamptonſhire, to plough deep or ſhallow, according to the ſoil, by the ſimple movement of a ſcrew; and a drill, from Scotland, attracted the particular attention of well-informed men, which is particularly adapted to the drilling of turnips. This laſted till near 4 o'clock, when, as uſual, near 300 retired to the Abbey, to partake of the Duke's hoſpitality. About 7 they left the Abbey for the Park farm again, when ſeveral South Down tups were put up, to be let for the ſeaſon, in the exhibition-room; and the lettings were much briſker than for the Leiceſterſhire. The conditions were, that they were to be conveyed 20 miles, free of expence, and, after that diſtance, 1s. a mile was to be charged, and none of them are to have more than 100 ewes put to them. Lord William Ruſſel, Sir Thomas Carr from Suſſex, Mr. Wyburn from Kent, Mr. Northey, M. P. and a number of other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent; with many gentlemen of Ireland and Scotland.

June 18. A monument to Dean Tucker was erected in the South tranſept of *Glouceſter* cathedral. We ſhall be obliged to any of our correſpondents who will favour us with a deſcription of it, and the inſcription.

A ſingular circumſtance has lately taken place near *Manchester*. A pit that is generally full of water, adjoining the town, emitted ſo very ſtrong a ſmell, that, for fear of creating ſome peſtilential diſorder, it was thought adviſeable to have it cleaned out. On removing the water from it, numbers of bodies of young children were diſcovered there, that had unqueſtionably been thrown in by their unnatural mothers: from the extreme populouſneſs of the town, it is to be feared the offenders will eſcape detection.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Sunday, April 26.

This night about 8, a mob aſſembled before a houſe in Whych-ſtreet, formerly the Queen of Bohemia Tavern (but now ſuppoſed to be unoccupied), in conſequence of ſome boys, who had been at play in the paſſage, declaring they ſaw ſome perſons through the key-hole employed in cutting up human bodies. The mob, having increaſed, at length broke into the houſe, in which they found ſeveral human bodies partly diſſected, one body of a man which appeared to have been not long dead, with that of an infant not four months old, untouched, and ſeveral tubs with human fleſh, &c. The ſtench was ſo great, that many were glad to return without viewing the diſguſting ſcene, and many who went in were ſeized with ſickneſs. Notwithſtanding it was explained to the mob, that the houſe had been for ſome time uſed as an anatomical theatre, they were ſo enraged as to proceed to deſtroy the houſe; but a party of Bow-ſtreet officers arriving, at length ſucceeded in reſtoring the peace, to the great ſatisfaction of the neighbourhood, who had been much alarmed at an idea that the mob would in their rage ſet fire to the houſe. The ſurgeons who were in the houſe made their eſcape by a back way, leaving ſeveral of their inſtruments behind them. This is the houſe in which a Committee of the Correſponding Society was ſeized three years ago. It was formerly a noble palace; and the ſpacious but gloomy and deſolate appearance of the apartments added to the horror of the ſcene.

An examination into the circumſtances has ſince taken place before Mr Juſtice Ford. On the original diſcovery of the bodies, the mob, conceiving that ſome horrible murder had been committed, were proceeding to demoliſh the houſe in which they were contained; but the timely arrival of the peace officers prevented them from carrying their deſign into execution. The reſult of the examination ſufficiently pointed out how theſe bodies came to be depoſited in the houſe, it having clearly appeared that they were uſed for the purpoſes of diſſection. By the orders of Mr. Ford a Coroner's inqueſt was held on the bodies; and their verdict fully coinciding with what was ſtated on the examination, the mob were ſatisfied with the explanation, and were induced quietly to diſperſe. The bodies were buried in St. Clement's church-yard.

Tueſday, April 28.

The long exiſting diſpute between the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, and the inhabitants of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory, Watling-Street, was this day decided in the Court of Ex-

Exchequer, after a trial at bar of ten hours duration. By this decision the Minor Canons, instead of receiving a tythe of 2½d. in the pound upon all the rack-rents in the said parish (which they have submitted to take for nearly a century past), will now be authorised in demanding 2s. 9d. in the pound, increasing their yearly appropriation from 93l. 16. 8d. to nearly 1000l. The dispute has been near eight years in litigation, from which period such part of the inhabitants as have been ill-advised will now have to pay arrears; which many of their wiser neighbours have long since compounded for (as all might have done) on moderate terms.

Monday, May 18.

This day, at four o'clock, the ceremony of laying the first stone of a building, to be erected in Capel-court, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid by William Hammond, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Managers, in the presence of the proprietors of the undertaking. A procession was made to the spot; and, the stone being laid, Mr. Hammond, in a short and neat speech, announced the purpose of the building, wished prosperity to the members, and stated, that an engraving on copper was deposited under the stone, with the following inscription:

On the 18th of May, in the year 1801,
and the 41st of the reign of George III.
the first stone of this building,
erected by private subscription,
for the transaction of business in the
public funds, was laid,
in the presence of the proprietors,
and under the direction of

William Hammond	Managers	Isaac Hensley
William Steer		Robert Sutton
Thomas Roberts		Jo. Bruckshaw
Griffith Jones		John Capel, and
William Grey		John Barnes.

James Peacock, Architect.

At this æra,
being the first year of the Union between
Great Britain and Ireland,
the public funded debt had accumulated,
in five successive reigns, to 552,739,924l.
The inviolate faith of the British nation,
and the principles of the Constitution,
sanction and secure the property
embarked in this undertaking.
May the blessings of that Constitution be
transmitted to the latest posterity!

After the ceremony, the proprietors gave a dinner to the managers at the London Tavern. About 300 gentlemen partook of an elegant entertainment, and the day was spent in the utmost conviviality.

Friday, May 29.

At a wardmote at St. Michael's-church, Cornhill, for the election of an Alderman for Cornhill ward (in the room of Robert Williams, jun. esq. who had resigned his gown), Charles Flower, Esq. (late sheriff of London) was chosen.

Thursday, June 4.

We are happy to state, that the King was this day sufficiently recovered to attend at St. James's palace, where his Majesty received the congratulations of the Foreign ministers and a great number of the nobility. After staying there about an hour, he returned to the Queen's house, where he held a Council, which was attended by all the Cabinet ministers.

Friday, June 26.

Preparations have been making at Kew, for some days, for the departure of the royal family for Weymouth. His Majesty daily improves in health, and his complexion is much clearer than it has been for the last two years. His hour of rising is 7 o'clock, from which he seldom deviates even a few minutes. The time from 7 till 8 is passed in Richmond-gardens, into which his Majesty walks, to observe the progress of the workmen in building the new palace. At 8 the royal family sit down to breakfast. About 10 the King rides out on horseback; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in a landau or sociable. Prince Adolphus always accompanies his Majesty. His Royal Highness resides in a neat house on the Green. The Duke of Kent accompanies the Queen and the Princesses. Four o'clock is the established hour of dining, from which his Majesty has not varied five minutes since their residence at Kew. Plain dishes, as roast mutton, lamb, veal, beef, and fowls, generally cold, with sallads, is the diet of the royal family: made dishes are never touched. The King's beverage is wine considerably diluted with water. In the evening his Majesty drives a phaeton and pair, about seven miles round; and the Queen and Princesses make little excursions in the neighbourhood. The new palace at Kew is to be a large square building, with four towers, and a noble court-yard in the centre. The intended height is four stories; it is of red brick: the plan entirely gothic, and every part is to be finished agreeably to the design given to Mr. Wyatt by his Majesty.—The King has purchased the Duke of Gloucester's house at Weymouth; and considerable improvements will be made in it after the present summer.

This morning the two sociables, in which the Queen and Princesses usually ride out, left Kew for Weymouth. They were loaded with various light articles of dress, &c. belonging to the female part of the royal family.

Sunday, June 28.

Prayers were read to the Royal Family, at Kew, by the Rev. Dr. Demainbray. The Princess Charlotte of Wales left Kew for her seat at Blackheath. And the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, with the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, visited their Majesties, previous to their setting off for Weymouth.

P. 194. Mr. Hasket was born in 1727; and was godson, Sept. 11, 1740, to the Second Duke of Rutland, in the library of South Creeting, where he daily dwelt, [illegible] his parentage lands. A very [illegible] entertaining history of the family, chiefly by hands. A very Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 443. [illegible] history of the existence of Duke and Gadsden [illegible] time at years [illegible] very calculation, I but [illegible] some that active [illegible] the [illegible] Lyndal Kemp [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

books, or rather [illegible] new from, [illegible] It is now in [illegible] ignorance [illegible] and in the [illegible] cum cui [illegible] &c. &c. [illegible] [illegible]

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than 100l."—Mr. Hacket had no child; but his property (we believe) paſſes to two of his nephews, whom he thus characterizes: "My brother Charles was a valiant ſoldier at the battle of Minden, with the great Lord Granby, who conferred upon him the commiſſion of an officer, which he never lived to enjoy. He left a ſon, Thomas, as valiant a ſoldier as his father, in the Coldſtream regiment of guards, who was put apprentice to a ſurgeon and apothecary at Muſſelborough in Scotland. He left his occupation; went a volunteer with Pearſon; and fought Paul Jones in that deſperate engagement, when, through a miſtake only, Paul Jones effected his eſcape. He afterwards entered into the guards, and was in every engagement with that corps on the Continent; received two wounds only; one upon the ſhin-bone by a cannon-ball ſplintering a ſtone, and driving part of it againſt his leg; another over his left eye, hacked down in a hazy morning when on the piquet-guard, by a French chaſſeur, who had no time to eſcape, and was ſhot dead by his comrade. Hacket's wound, though very bad, would never permit him to go into an hoſpital, but got perfectly well, and he now bears his honourable ſcar as his beſt reward. He would never accept of any promotion; and, when he returns to his native country, ſhall find an aſylum from his uncle. He is a brave fellow, about 31 years old."—The other nephew (ſon of his brother Thomas) he thus deſcribes: "As fine a youth, and as neat and well-diſciplined a ſoldier, as any in the army; was ſeven years in the firſt foot-guards, and now 24 years old. He was at the attack of Dunkirk, and in the engagement on the Continent when Col. Earle was killed at his ſide; afterwards, at the ſiege of Valenciennes, and then came home unhurt, but ſick. On the application of Major Drummond and Sir George Cooke, colonel of the Weſt York militia, by great exertions he was obtained out of the guards, I giving my conſent. Two of the beſt men were given in his room, and a large ſum of money; and was immediately made ſerjeant-major, at a guinea per week, 9l. per annum arrears, and an annuity ſettled upon him for life. I have had ſeveral petty commiſſions offered me, but refuſed them all. When this removal occurred, the militia was very much in diſorder, and wanted ſtricter diſcipline. He has reſtored the regiment, and all the officers are become his profeſſed friends. He will make his own way; his ſobriety and ſteady conduct are unexceptionable. When in the guards, he taught numbers of the affociated gentlemen their diſcipline in the court of the foundling-hoſpital and their own houſes, on whom he received great favours, and promiſes of aſſiſtance in future promotion, if he would continue in the corps where he was. By this employment he cleared about 50l. in a few months, which he carries off with him undiminiſhed into Yorkſhire. He is a very lazy lad, and a good œconomiſt in the army, and I intend to make him, in part, my heir of what little I leave behind me!"

P. 476. The ſtatement of the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates is not perfectly correct; it is believed the greater part was bought in by Mr. Robins, a ſufficient ſum not having been offered.

P. 480. Mr. Rooker's collection of drawings was ſold by Mr. Squibb, in April laſt.

P. 481, b. l. 25, for "three" r. "two."

P. 482, b. Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury, was aged 83.

Ibid. Mr. Bouſell was the author of ſeveral ſingular enthuſiaſtic books reviewed vol. LXX. p. 254. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous in the religious world by profeſſing opinions in great meaſure peculiar to himſelf, and bordering on fanaticiſm.

P. 483. The relict of the late General Trapaud was a Miſs Plaiſtow, who came over from Ireland with the celebrated Gunning family, and was the third faſhionable grace of thoſe days, with the late Counteſs of Coventry and the preſent Ducheſs of Argyle. Though in her 84th year, her features ſtill retain a conſiderable portion of their original beauty.

P. 484. The late Sir Lambert Blackwell purchaſed the manor of Sprowſton, Norfolk, of the heirs of Sir Robert Adams, bart. whoſe grandfather, Sir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1646, was created baronet 1663 (now extinct), and who had purchaſed this eſtate heretofore of Sir Thomas Corbet, bart. the laſt of that family alſo.—Sir Lambert had conſiderably improved the park and pleaſure grounds of Sprowſton hall. He was ſon of Sir Charles B. who married Anne daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Marden, Surrey, bart. who died July 18, 1741, and, Aug. 3, 1742, was re-married to the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, then rector of Blechingley, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter, who died 1793.—The family of Blackwell is of antient deſcent in the counties of Hereford and Salop. John B. eſq. lived at Mortlake, and was gentleman of the Board of Green Cloth to Charles I. and high ſheriff of Surrey 1657. His eldeſt ſon, John, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Smithſby, eſq. by whom he had 17 children. One of the younger was Sir Lambert's grandfather, alſo named Lambert. He was the firſt baronet of the family, knight-harbinger and gentleman of the privy-chamber to King William, 1697, knighted, and appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Tuſcany and the republick of Genoa,

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P. 374. Mr. Hasket was born in 1727, and was presented, Sept. 11, 1770, by the second Duke of Rutland, to the rectory of South Croxton, where he lately almost new-built the parsonage house. A very satisfactory and entertaining history of his family, chiefly by himself, may be seen in Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 263. "I served," he says, "the curacies of Dalby and Gaddesby for more than 27 years; in which period, on my own calculation, I had walked and rode more than 20,000 miles; and performed the duty acceptably for less than 800l. I served Keame, another church belonging to the *Soke* [of Rothley, a peculiar jurisdiction], during the whole time, as well as my living; and performed the duty well, or to the best of my abilities; scarcely missing any duty incumbent upon me three times, in so great a length of years; an instance of perseverance and patient industry that perhaps deserves to be chronicled. No flying-curate on Newmarket plain was ever pressed more and harder to reach the wished-for goal in point of time. No victuals or drink, to express it vulgarly, all day till the evening, when I always eat like a trooper, and slept well upon it. Preached three times in the course of the appointed hours; and, like the Welshman, *made nothing of it*. I am now in the 70th year of my age, and never knew an hour's illness in my life. My father had used facetiously to say, 'I shall give no more fortune than I have done; but I have given you a good constitution, and that is worth 1500l. of any man's or rather woman's money.'— There is one yard-land at South Croxton, called *The Court Land*, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, which I have the honour and permission to rent on reasonable terms, about 18 acres: one close of which is about four acres, more or less, antiently called the Court Close. Why it was so called, I know not, except that in this close stood a house where some court was held formerly. The late old Duke, the present Duke's great-grandfather, and self, went together into the iron house at Belvoir castle, where their writings are deposited on shelves; but we soon desisted, not knowing how they were classed, there being nobody about the castle that knew how to assist in the search. He was then desirous of knowing, by my information, *unde derivatur Court Close*; but I never learned afterwards, as he was more than fourscore then, and perhaps his curiosity dwindling with his body, dying soon afterwards at the age of 84. The manor does not belong to that family, except lost for want of claiming, though the living does. May it always do so to the end of time! as no family more disinterestedly confer their livings on their friends. Owing to the favours I have received, I have almost rebuilt the parsonage-house, or rather new-moulded the same, new front, new-roofed, sashed, and slated. It is now as neat a country-box, with a spacious homestead and glebe about it, as any in the county of Leicester; with more than 100 acres of land branching behind it, set for more than 110l. per annum. I have several spots unexonerated, and the home-premisses worth more than 10l. per annum; with 407 acres unexonerated in the Nether lordship, belonging to Mr. Palmer Johnson. I am happy that this gentleman, at the last inclosure, was not willing to come in. His reason was, if the French came, they would take away all estates to which tithes appertained. One of his family had just before given 800l. for the lay-tithes; yet he could not exonerate his estate of the other part belonging to the Church. My living is called a Semi-rectory. This circumstance will create a law-suit some time or other between the owner of this estate and the rector, as they pretend to plead custom and a modus for the greatest part of the grazing land, which by a rate-tithe would amount to a mere trifle. I caused our steeple to be repaired, two arches of which, over the bell-windows, were in a scrambling and ruinous condition, not apparently able to support the battlements and spire long. As this is a fine obelisk, and seen from far, conspicuously at Loughborough, &c. &c. I thought it a pity and dangerous to neglect it any longer. The roof of the South aile was nearly in the same condition. I called a meeting; and, by menaces and other influential means, prevailed for an order of speedy repairs of both. The spire is likewise pointed with mortar as hard as the stone it is built with, as well as the outside of the church. I caused a new weather-cock to be erected at the same time; which, however, through the badness of the old spindle, tumbled down in less than three weeks. Another was put up soon after, partly at my own expence. The contrivance (not to say of ingenious invention) was my own, by cutting a thick square bar of iron at the bottom into four prongs, and drilling and chiselling four holes, to answer their stride, at equal distances in the top-stone, which was a little convex. In the cavities were poured 32 pounds of melted lead, to keep down the spindle from rising; and a large bowl of the same metal, at the bottom of the iron-work, to throw off the wet and rain from lying there, and prevent its rotting, which we found to be the case with the old one. We had a narrow escape at Croxton, by the falling-down of a very heavy oak-beam belonging to one of the forward bays, where a large portion of the parishioners used to sit. One end was rotten; and we observed it giving way two days before it fell. The whole expence of these jobs or necessary repairs was more than

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than 100l."—Mr. Hacket had no child; but his property (we believe) paſſes to two of his nephews, whom he thus characterizes: "My brother Charles was a valiant ſoldier at the battle of Minden, with the great Lord Granby, who conferred upon him the commiſſion of an officer, which he never lived to enjoy. He left a ſon, Thomas, as valiant a ſoldier as his father, in the Coldſtream regiment of guards, who was put apprentice to a ſurgeon and apothecary at Muſſelborough in Scotland. He left his occupation; went a volunteer with Pearſon; and fought Paul Jones in that deſperate engagement, when, through a miſtake only, Paul Jones effected his eſcape. He afterwards entered into the guards, and was in every engagement with that corps on the Continent; received two wounds only; one upon the ſhin-bone by a cannon-ball ſplintering a ſtone, and driving part of it againſt his leg; another over his left eye, hacked down in a hazy morning when on the piquet-guard, by a French chaſſeur, who had no time to eſcape, and was ſhot dead by his comrade. Hacket's wound, though very bad, would never permit him to go into an hoſpital, but got perfectly well, and he now bears his honourable ſcar as his beſt reward. He would never accept of any promotion; and, when he returns to his native country, ſhall find an aſylum from his uncle. He is a brave fellow, about 31 years old."—The other nephew (ſon of his brother Thomas) he thus deſcribes: "As fine a youth, and as neat and well-diſciplined a ſoldier, as any in the army; was ſeven years in the firſt foot-guards, and now 24 years old. He was at the attack of Dunkirk, and in the engagement on the Continent when Col. Earle was killed at his ſide; afterwards, at the ſiege of Valenciennes, and then came home unhurt, but ſick. On the application of Major Drummond and Sir George Cooke, colonel of the Weſt York militia, by great exertions he was obtained out of the guards, I giving my conſent. Two of the beſt men were given in his room, and a large ſum of money; and was immediately made ſerjeant-major, at a guinea per week, 9l. per annum arrears, and an annuity ſettled upon him for life. I have had ſeveral petty commiſſions offered me, but refuſed them all. When this removal occurred, the militia was very much in diſorder, and wanted ſtricter diſcipline. He has reſtored the regiment, and all the officers are become his proteſted friends. He will make his own way; his ſobriety and ſteady conduct are unexceptionable. When in the guards, he taught numbers of the aſſociated gentlemen their diſcipline in the court of the Foundling-hoſpital and their own houſes, from whom he received great favours, and promiſes of aſſiſtance in future promotion, if he would continue in the corps where he was. By this employment he cleared about 50l. in a few months, which he carries off with him undiminiſhed into Yorkſhire. He is a very ſaving lad, and a good œconomiſt in the army, and I intend to make him, in part, my heir of what little I leave behind me!"

P. 475. The ſtatement of the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates is not perfectly correct; it is believed the greater part was bought in by Mr. Robins, a ſufficient ſum not having been offered.

P. 480. Mr Brooker's collection of drawings was ſold by Mr. Squibb, in April laſt.

P. 481, b. l. 25, for "three" r. "two."

P. 482, b. Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury, was aged 83.

Ibid. Mr. Bouſell was the author of ſeveral ſingular enthuſiaſtic books reviewed vol. LXX. p. 254. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous in the religious world by profeſſing opinions in great meaſure peculiar to himſelf, and bordering on fanaticiſm.

P. 483. The relict of the late General Trapaud was a Miſs Plaiſtow, who came over from Ireland with the celebrated Gunning family, and was the third faſhionable grace of thoſe days, with the late Counteſs of Coventry and the preſent Ducheſs of Argyle. Though in her 84th year, her features ſtill retain a conſiderable portion of their original beauty.

P. 484. The late Sir Lambert Blackwell purchaſed the manor of Sprowſton, Norfolk, of the heirs of Sir Robert Adams, bart. whoſe grandfather, Sir Thomas, lord mayor of London in 1646, was created baronet 1663 (now extinct), and who had purchaſed this eſtate heretofore of Sir Thomas Corbet, bart. the laſt of that family alſo.—Sir Lambert had conſiderably improved the park and pleaſure grounds of Sprowſton hall. He was ſon of Sir Charles B. who married Anne daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Marden, Surrey, bart. who died July 18, 1741, and, Aug. 3, 1742, was re-married to the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, then rector of Blechingley, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter, who died 1793.—The family of Blackwell is of antient deſcent in the counties of Hereford and Salop. John B. eſq. lived at Moritake, and was gentleman of the Board of Green Cloth to Charles I. and high ſheriff of Surrey 1657. His eldeſt ſon, John, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Sandyſby, eſq. by whom he had 17 children. One of the younger was Sir Lambert's grandfather, alſo named Lambert. He was the firſt baronet of the family, knight-harbinger and gentleman of the privy-chamber to King William, 1697, knighted, and appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Tuſcany and the republick of Genoa,

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n a, where he resided during the reign of that king and the three first years of Queen Anne. In 1710 he represented the borough of Wilton in parliament. George I. created him a baronet 1718; and he died 1727, after having married Elizabeth eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Herne, knt. by whom he had a son (Charles), and a daughter, married to Sir Robert Lawley, of Spoonhill, Salop, bart.—The following character is taken from "Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Macky, Esq. 1733," p. 149: "Sir Lambert Blackwell is son to a gentleman of Ireland, who was manager of the revenue in the time of Cromwell, and grandson to Gen. Lambert; was bred a merchant, and lived as such many years at Leghorn. His long acquaintance with the Court of Florence, and his knowledge in the affairs of Italy, first recommended him to King William, who made him envoy to the Duke and to the State of Genoa at the time when the Partition was in agitation. He affects much the gentleman in his dress, and the minister in his conversation; is very lofty, yet courteous, when he knows his people; much envied by his fellow-merchants; of a sanguine complexion; taller than the ordinary size; about 40 years old." Dean Swift's MS. adds, "He seemed to be a very good-natured man."

P. 485. Dr. Heberden is said, by Dr. Grey, to have given him some assistance in his Notes on Hudibras. See preface, p. xxxv. He was also a writer in the Athenian Letters; though we believe one only appears to be from his pen.

BIRTHS.

1800. Nov. 20. AT Barrackpore, in the East Indies, the wife of Lieut.-col. Manly, a son.

Lately, at Chittledrong, the wife of Col. J. Levenson, commandant of that garrison, a son; at Calcutta, the wife of Major Glass, a son; and, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-col. J. Bland, a daughter.

At Copenhagen, the lady of his Excellency Baron Oxenstierna, minister-plenipotentiary and envoy-extraordinary from the Court of Sweden to Denmark, a dau.

Mrs. Walker, of Queen-str. Dublin, a son.

In George-street, Edinburgh, the wife of James Mansfield, esq. banker, a daughter.

At the Grotto-house, Margate, Mrs. Oldfield, a daughter, being her ninth child.

At Bartley-lodge, near Lyndhurst, Sussex, the wife of Charles Lyell, esq. a dau.

At Halswell-house, Somerset, the wife of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. a daughter.

At Wigan, co. Lancaster, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a son and daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir J. Lawson, bart. a son.

At Bath, the wife of B. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Morden, a dau.

At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, the la Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a son.

Sarah Mason, the wife of a labour Cowley, near Cheltenham, three sons.

At Butley, near Macclesfield, the of Joseph Powell, a son and a daugh

In Gloucester-place, the lady of Si Temple, bart. a son.

In Upper Mary la Bonne-str. the of —— Rickman, esq. a son.

In the Adelphi, the wife of D. Rob son, esq. a son.

May 20. In Grosvenor-str. Grosve squa. the wife of J. R. Barker, esq. a

21. The Queen of Sweden, a prince

23. At Hallingbury-place, Essex, Archer Houblon, a son.

26. The lady of Lord Francis Godolp Osborne, a son.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, wife of Henry Collingwood, esq. of burn tower, co. Northumberland, a dau

27. At Alderley park, in Cheshire, Hon. Mrs. Stanley, wife of John-Thom S. esq. a daughter.

In Clarges-street, the Countess of B more, a second still-born child.

30. Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a daughter.

31. Mrs. S. Still, of Southwark, a dau

June 2. In Charles-street, Berkeley- the Countess of Lucan, a son.

At Goodnestone, the lady of Sir Bro Bridges, bart. a son and heir.

3. At Amport-house, Southampton, t Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

5. At Chapel-house, the wife of Lieu col. Scott, a daughter.

6. In South Audley-street, the Ma chioness of Bute, a daughter.

7. The wife of George Smith, esq. George-street, Mansion-house, a daughte

At his house in Harley-street, the wif Thomas Brooke, esq. a daughter.

8. In Russel-place, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. a son.

In Saville-row, the wife of J. P. Cockerell, esq. a son.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the wife of John Temple, esq. a son.

9 At Dunsborough-house, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. George Walton Onslow, a daughter.

11. In Coleman-street, the wife of Robert Kingston, esq. a son.

14. At West Wickham park, the Marchioness of Donegal, a still-born son.

At Greensted-hall, Essex, the wife of Craven Ord, esq. a son.

15. In Bedford-street, Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

16. The wife of Wm. Cunliffe Shawe, esq. a daughter.

17. In Arlington-street, the Countess of Sutherland, a son.

18. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. D. Robertson, a daughter.

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19. At

19. At Bayleys, Surrey, Lady Templetown, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Clayton, of the 3d guards, a daughter.

20. The wife of J. Andrade, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich, a daughter.

23. At Isleworth, the wife of Captain Cumberland, of the royal navy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 21. AT Market Lavington, Wilts, Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldstream guards, to Miss Elizabeth Bishopp, daugh. of Col. Harry B. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham park, Sussex; and, on the 27th, at Storrington, Sussex, Gen. John Whyte, commanding the Sussex district, to Miss Anne Bishopp, another daugh. of the said Col. B.

26. At St. James's church, Sir Rob. Harland, bart. of Wherstead lodge, near Ipswich, Suffolk, to Miss Vernon, dau. of —— V. esq. of Great Thurlow, in same county, and sister to John V. esq. of Orwell park.

28. Capt. Adam Drummond, of the royal navy, to Lady Charlotte Menzies, eldest daughter of the Duke of Athol.

30. Charles Claude Clifton, esq. of the royal horse artillery, to Miss Young, daugh. of the late Thos. Y. esq. of Bath-hall, Herts.

June 1. At Ingatestone, Essex, Jn. Needham, esq. of Bickham, Somerset, to Miss Havers, sister of Thomas H. esq. of Thelson-hall, Norfolk.

At Lyon, Norfolk, Charles Hamerton, esq of White-friers, London, to Miss Mary Hamerton, of Lynn.

2. Thomas Hankey, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Martha Harrison, of Clapham com.

3. At St. Peter's, Dublin, by the Archbishop of Tuam, the Hon. Francis-Nathanael Burton, colonel of the Clare regiment, M. P. for that county in the Imperial parliament (and brother of Earl Conyngham), to the Hon. Valentina Lawless, sister of Lord Cloncurry.

4. Wm. Butcher, esq. of Erchfont, near Devizes, Wilts, to Miss Jane Vale, only daughter of William V. esq. of Montague-place, Portman-square.

5. At Kensington, Mr. William Shone, of Mincing-lane, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Chamberlaine, eldest daugh. of John C. esq. of Brompton.

6. John Fane, esq. eldest son of John F. esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, to Miss Lowndes, daughter of Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-place, in that county.

7. At Newington, by special licence, Thomas William Pope, esq. of Finsbury-place, to Miss Sarah Taylor, only daughter and sole heiress of the late —— T. esq. of Deptford.

8. Lieut.-col. D. I. Cameron, of Browning's lodge, Suffex, to Miss Kinloch, eldest daughter of the late G. K. K. esq. merchant, of London.

9. At Wingerworth, F. Goodwin, esq. captain in the Derbyshire militia, to Miss Gladwin, eldest daughter of the late Gen. G. of Stonbiar, co. Derby.

11. At Flaxley, co. Gloucester, Richard Ireminger, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Eleanor Crawley, third daugh. of Sir Thomas C. bart.

13. Mr. Serj. Onslow, to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis-Samuel D. bart. and only daughter of the late George Onslow, esq. of Dunsborough-house, Surrey.

14. By special licence, John Hammet, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford, only daughter of Sir Ralph W. bart. of Carlby, co. Linc.

15 J. L. Freeman, esq. of Crickmailyn, co. Pembroke, to Miss Sophia Trelawney, second daughter of the late Gen. T.

16. At Chester, John Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn, son of the Rev. Robert H. of Hough, and nephew to Sir Richard H. to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Tho. W. esq.

17. Capt. Jos. L. Popham, of the royal navy, to Miss Wallis, daught. of Christ. W. esq. of Trevarno, near Helston, Cornwall.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord John Thynne, third son of the late Marquis of Bath, to Miss Mary-Anne Master, second daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Cirencester abbey, co. Gloucester.

Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. only son of John Russell, esq. of Aldbury-house, Chesthunt, to Miss Elizabeth Oliveria Cromwell, the daughter and only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Chesthunt park.

19. Mr. Charles Law, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane, to Miss Eliza-Sophia Stedman, of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

20. At Richard Cooper's, esq. Wick-house, co. Worcester, by special licence, Joshua-Edward Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, to Miss Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Loughry, co. Tyrone, in Ireland.

21. Mr. John Bellamy, jun. of the House of Commons, to Miss Kibr, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Louvaine, to Miss Louisa Wortley, of Grosvenor-square.

23. Capt. Astle, of the Royal Bucks regim. to Miss Susannah Brogden, of Clapham.

24. At Bromley, Kent, William Lukin, esq captain of the Doris frigate, to Miss Thellusson, second daughter of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York, and Plaistow-house, Kent.

25. By special licence, at the episcopal palace at Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Heneage Horsley, only son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Miss Frances-Emma Burke.

DEATHS.

1795. *June* 17. AGED 80, Wm. Wilson, esq. of Ayton, Yorkshire. This gentleman was formerly in the East India Company's service; and possessed qualities which not only enabled him to acquire an independent

independent fortune, but alſo led to achievements highly meritorious and uſeful, which during life attached reſpect, and now reflect a brightneſs on departed virtue that extends beyond the grave. In thoſe emergencies which impoſe the moſt arduous taſk on human fortitude, he uniformly evinced unſhaken firmneſs of ſoul; calm and intrepid in danger, his preſence of mind obviated every difficulty; and he diſplayed on the moſt trying occaſions an exalted and invincible courage. When captain of the Suffolk, he received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company for his gallantry in protecting his convoy againſt a very ſuperior force of French men of war off the Cape of Good Hope, March 9, 1757. On this occaſion he ſhewed what Britiſh courage can perform, when directed by profeſſional knowledge and ability. From the Suffolk, Capt. W. was appointed to command the Pitt, a fifty-gun ſhip, as convoy, and was granted double privilege as an officer. In 1760 he made the diſcovery of a new paſſage to China, which he then alſo firſt proved to be practicable at all ſeaſons of the year: for this ſervice he again received the thanks of the Eaſt India Company. On quitting the ſea, he relinquiſhed entirely all further active purſuit, at a period when his exemplary conduct had prepared the way to ſituations of conſiderable truſt and emolument. But the allurements of ambition could biaſs with no temptations a mind, generous and diſintereſted in the greateſt degree, apparently regulated through life by the ſecret conviction, that all ſervices in proportion to their value ought to be voluntary, and ſhould be rendered without a view to any other reward than that which alone is a compenſation to the worthy and the good, and is afforded by the conſciouſneſs of having exerted every endeavour in the diſcharge of duty. When in his profeſſion, and when his credit gave him the beſt means, he had in many inſtances befriended modeſt worth, and been the active means of drawing depreſſed merit from obſcurity. In private life he poſſeſſed the amiable and ſocial qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Chriſtian. His endeavours were ever prompt in comforting the miſeries, and in relieving the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures. With the weight of years he preſſed nearer to another and a better world, by the moſt exemplary piety and by a devotion no leſs warm than it was rational and ſincere. His hopes, his anxieties, and his fears, were referred to the Almighty Father of light and life, by ſentiments of gratitude, confidence, and reſignation. In the domeſtic relations of huſband and parent he was peculiarly attentive and amiable; he poſſeſſed uncommon humility, modeſty, and candour. He obſerved the ſtricteſt temperance, and enjoyed uninterrupted health to the lateſt hour of his life. Thoſe who were beſt acquainted with his real character will ever reflect on his virtues with the high eſteem and ſincere veneration they ſo truly merited.—The following inſcription is to be placed in Ayton church:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM WILSON, eſq.
His meritorious ſervices—
were the genuine offspring of his virtues and abilities:
how fully they were diſplayed,
and with what gallantry and judgement they were exerted,
the thanks which he received on different occaſions,
from the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company,
were moſt reſpectable teſtimonies.
Retiring from an active ſcene,
he paſſed the remainder of his days in this village,
where, during twenty-ſix years,
philanthropy and ſtrict integrity directed his conduct as a Magiſtrate,
while exemplary piety regulated the actions of the Chriſtian.
On this tablet
Affection with truth muſt ſay
that, much reſpected in every ſituation,
he poſſeſſed all the amiable and ſocial qualities which moſt endear the huſband, the parent, and the friend.
The Almighty,
whoſe gracious protection he had often experienced,
and on whom alone he had ever relied,
was pleaſed to remove him from this life
on the 17th of June, 1795.
Aged 80 years."

1799. *Aug.*.. By the hands of the public executioner, ſoon after the return of his Neapolitan Majeſty to Naples: Franciſco Bagni, profeſſor of phyſick; Paſchale Buſſa, Joſeph Logoteta, Franciſco Conforti, all three diſtinguiſhed literati; Domenico Cirilli, M. D. phyſician, during 30 years, to Sir William Hamilton, the Engliſh embaſſador at Naples; Natale, biſhop of Pico; Marcello Scoti, eccleſiaſtick. (The above ſeven perſons were members of the Proviſional Government of the Neapolitan Republick.) Eleonora Fonſeca, a learned lady; Mario Pagano, one of the moſt elegant modern Italian writers, and who drew up a form of conſtitution for the intended republick; Nicol. Pacifico, a diſtinguiſhed botaniſt, 70 years old, and captain of the national guard; Vinc. Troſi, chaplain of the Proviſional Government.

1800. *May* 5. At Wingham, Kent, aged 94, Robert Ewell, yeoman, formerly of Woodnesborough, in the ſame county.

Nov. 5. At ſea, Lieut.-col. J. Barton, of the Bengal artillery.

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12. At

12. At Gazipore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. Pegott, commanding the 6th regiment of native cavalry.

29. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-col. Monstoun, of the rifle corps.

1801. *Jan.*... At Canton, on his voyage from Madras to London, for the recovery of his health, aged 21, Lieut. Matthew Hutchins, in the East India Company's service, only son of Wm. H. esq. of Canonbury-place, Islington.

April 4. Buried, in the Quakers' burying-ground in Long-lane, Southwark, Mrs. Mary Warner, wife of Simeon W. of Surrey-place, Kent-road; who died March 28. She was grand-daughter to John Warner, of East-lane, Rotherhithe, who died Feb. 24, 1760, aged 86, a gentleman eminent for his skill in the most curious articles of horticulture. His extensive garden, of some acres, was planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each side a long canal. These trees arrived at a surprising magnitude; as no pains were spared to procure the best collection of them, so his great skill in the art of pruning was very visible, for the trees, if the season was favourable, were always loaded with fruit. Some years ago, when pine-apples were rarities, and in but few gardens, he raised them on stoves to great perfection, and had besides a curious collection of exotic plants. About the year 1720, Mr. Warner observed the Burgundy grape to ripen against a wall, much earlier than others; he therefore concluded that it might ripen on standards, and, upon planting a few for trial, he found them to succeed beyond his expectation. This encouraged him to enlarge his vineyard; the novelty of the experiment brought many curious people to see it. Mr. Warner, to encourage a plantation that might in time prove advantageous, freely imparted his method of cultivating a vineyard suitable to our climate, and gave cuttings of his vines to all that would plant them; they gave cuttings to others; and thus the Burgundy grape was propagated over the nation. Mr. John Warner is deservedly entitled to the honour of being the planter of the first vineyard with Burgundy grapes in this country; for, at the time he began, there were only two vineyards, one at Dorking, in Surrey, and the other at Bath, and both with a grape not suitable to our climate. This good man was very happy in a strong healthy constitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exercise in his garden. By his longevity he saw the fruits of his ingenuity and industry spread over the land, and, in many instances, attain to a degree of perfection scarcely to be expected in so Northern a latitude.

5. Thomas Pilgrim Warner, brother to the above Mary Warner, and grandson to John Warner, of East-lane.

21. At Littlebourn, in Kent, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Hollingberry, widow, formerly of Wingham, in the same county, and mother of Mr. Thomas H. of Littlebourn, whose wife died in the preceding week.

28. At Edmonton, aged 59, the Rev. William Tell, many years reader to the late Mr. Sellon, at his chapel, and afterwards curate to Dr. Owen, and, till incapacitated by illness, to Mr. Warren at Edmonton. He left his wife June 3, 1799.

May... At Stoke Newington, Mr. Isaac Furtado, a Jew merchant; who was buried in the church-yard, in a grave dug North and South, instead of East and West, according to the usual custom. His son and two daughters were baptised and confirmed in the Church of England in March, 1799; and their conversion was announced to the publick in a printed letter addressed to them by the late Rev. Wm. Jones.

1. In Great Portland-str. Mrs. Threfher, relict of Samuel T. esq. of May-fair.

2. Mrs. Hussey, wife of Wm. Wheatley H. esq. of Old Broad-street.

Aged 97, Mrs. Dalton, grandmother to the Misses Dalton, of George-street, Hull.

At Vernon's hall, near Liverpool, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Simpson.

3. At Bristol, Richard Chambers, esq. captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Forbes, a widow lady of Ireland.

4. At his father's house at Clapham, Surrey, in his 10th year, the second son of the Rev. Mr. Sampson.

At his son's house at Pancras, aged 82, Mr. Ralph Smith.

5. At Bristol Hot Wells, Miss Helena Henry, sister of John-Joseph H. esq. of Straffan, in Ireland.

At York, Lieut.-col. Cathcart Taylor, late of the 3d dragoon-guards.

In his 70th year, Timothy Nucella, esq. merchant, of Nicholas-lane.

6. Of a consumption, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. Robert B. of the Victualling-office at Deptford, and only surviving daughter of the late Mr. John Finch, of Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

Suddenly, Mrs. Crow, mistress of the public-house at Kate's Cabin, co. Huntingdon, whose husband died about two years ago.

In the market-place, Nottingham, Mr. Toplis, sen. haberdasher.

7. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Dr. R. physician of Greenwich hospital.

In Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, eldest sister of the late Dr. C. of Doctors Commons.

At Clifton, John Maitland, jun. esq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman street, son of Robert M. esq. of Greenwich.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, Madame Baccelli, many years principal dancer at the Opera-house, and generally respected for her benevolence. She lived several years

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years with the late Duke of Dorſet, who had by her a ſon, who died, about 2 years ſince, in the royal navy.

8. Capt. Wm. Howie was this day hung on St. Michael's Inſl, Briſtol, for having wilfully ſunk the ſhip Merry Andrew, to defraud the underwriters.

At York, Mrs. Wiggins, relict of Capt. James W. of the 2d Weſt York militia.

In his 55th year, Mr. Benj. Appleby, of Farney water-mill, near Leeds.

Mr. E. Gregory, formerly of the Royal Oak inn at Leiceſter.

At Buckminſter, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Bartram, ſen.

At Bath, aged 95, John Chapman, eſq. ſenior alderman and ſix times mayor of that city. He was born Oct. 6, 1706; elected into the common council Oct. 25, 1731; ſucceeded as an alderman 1742; was choſen mayor September 1744; again 1754, 1761, 1770, 1777, and 1779; and, at the age of 92, ſucceeded as heir-in-law to the property of an affluent relation who died inteſtate. His remains were attended to the grave, in the Abbey church, by all the members of the corporation, as a mark of due regard to the venerable father of their city.

9. Found dead in bed, at the Swan and Helmet inn, Northampton, Mr. William Hardy, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter. He was in apparent perfect health the preceding evening.

Very ſuddenly, aged 31, Mr. H. Featherſtone, ſurgeon and apothecary at Hull.

At Mount Kennedy, in Ireland, in his 87th year, John Marſden, eſq. a director of the Bank of Ireland, and father of Wm. M. eſq. F. R. S. and one of the ſecretaries of the Admiralty.

10. Edmund Reynolds, eſq. of Milford, in Hampſhire.

11. At Medſtead, Hants, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. B. L. and daughter of the late Col. J. Williamſon, of the artillery.

At Bath, on her way to Briſtol, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. J. Gee S. late of Norwich.

Aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Goodwin, wife of Mr. Thomas G. ſen. of Lincoln.

At his houſe in Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mr. George Bailey.

At Aberdeen, in his 72d year, Mr. John Cuſhnie, ſhipmaſter. He has left 4,500l. to different charitable inſtitutions.

12. At Rome, the Princeſs Maria Felicité, aunt to the King of Sardinia, born March 20, 1730.

In Baker-ſtreet, Matthew Bazett, eſq.

13. At Iſleworth, Middleſex, of which parith he was vicar, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Drake, M. A. F. A. S. a gentleman well known in the literary world as a ſcholar and antiquary, and as the ſon of the celebrated author of the Eboracum (or the Hiſtory of York) and Parliamentary Hiſtory.

At Bury, aged 70, Iſaac Brooks, gent.

14. Aged 22, Miſs Eliz. Allen, eldeſt daugh. of the Rev. Stephen A. of Lynn.

Mrs. Raven, wife of Capt. Wm. R. of Hackney terrace.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Fitt, relict of Mr. Wm. F. late of All Saints, Norwich.

15. At Nottingham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. I. needle-maker; and, on the 25th, Mrs. White, daur. of Mr. Ireland, in her 26th year.

At Ballericay, Eſſex, Rob. Chaplyn, eſq.

At Crief, in Scotland, Dr. James Young, of Balmanno.

16. Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Perrins, jun. of Bedworth, one of the Nuneaton troop of cavalry.

17. In her 80th year, much eſteemed, Mrs. Jane Cox, ſpinſter, of Chelmsford, one of the daughters of the Rev. Thomas C. formerly rector of Stock and Ramſden Bell Houſe, co. Eſſex; and, on the 24th, her remains were interred in the family-vault at Stock.

At Nottingham, aged 55, Mr. S. Eyre.

In Falk-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Anne Standiſh, wife of Edward Townley S. eſq. of Standiſh-hall, co. Lancaſter.

18. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Andrew Stuart, eſq. of Caſtlemilk and Torrance, M. P. for Weymouth.

In Park-lane, Mrs. Read, widow of H. R. eſq. of Crowood, Wilts.

In Upper Harley-ſtreet, in his 75th year, James Seton, eſq.

Mr. John Richards, of Vauxhall.

At Ruſhforth-hall, co. York, Mrs. Willett, wife of W. M. W. eſq.

19. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Sturgeon, relict of Mr. Jas. S. attorney, of Bury.

Rev. Mr. Gaſcoigne, upwards of 36 years rector of Rippingale, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln; alſo vicar of St. John and St. German, near Wiſbech. The former living is in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; the latter in that of the King.

At Piddington, near Ambroſden, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Cockerill, M. A. upwards of 30 years reſident miniſter there, and formerly fellow of Univerſity college, and, before that time, curate of Middleton Cheney, where he married, and was much reſpected. The curacy of Piddington is taken out of Ambroſden, and is in the nomination of the inhabitants.

At Kennington, Rev. Henry Perfect.

Mr. Samuel Webſter, of Toxteth park.

On Fortyhill, Enfield, of epilepſy, aged 48, the wife of Mr. Aldwinkle, painter and glazier, of Mark-lane.

20. In Golden-ſquare, the wife of Wm. Abercromby, eſq. of Glaſſaugh, in Scotland, a near relation of the late Sir Ralph A. Her remains were interred in St. James's churchyard, with great pomp.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, in his 70th year, Mr. John Dubbins.

22. Mr.

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21. Mr. Francis Radford, of Little Eaton, Derby.

22. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Steele, relict of Mr. Wm. S. one of the burgesses of the common council of Bury

Aged 64, John Wenyeve, esq. of Brettenham, Suffolk, who served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1784. His death was singularly awful and sudden: having just eaten his dinner with a party of neighbouring gentlemen, in apparent good health, at the book-club held at the Crown inn, Bildeston, and taken only a second glass of wine, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, when he quitted the room, attended by two of his friends, and expired shortly afterwards. Of a woodcock's nest on his estate see pp. 399, 418.

On-board the Arabella packet, on his passage to England, Capt. George Jardine, of his Majesty's ship Woolwich.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, William Lightfoot Treslove, esq. youngest son of Tho. T. esq. of Brompton: His remains were interred, on the 31st, in Kensington church.

23. At his house in Bermondsey, aged 85, Henry Sharp, esq.

At Axelscombe, Honiton, Devon, Elizabeth wife of the Rev. T. Roskilly, vicar.

At Balfall-heath, near Birmingham, aged 59, Mrs. Martha Homer.

At Peterborough, in his 90th year, Mr. William Smith, many years proctor in the ecclesiastical courts of the Bishop of Peterborough and Archdeacon of Northampton; also steward to the present and several former bishops of that diocese. To great ability in his profession he added the more exalted virtue of an honest man.

Advanced in age, Miss Watson, sister to C. W. esq. late collector of excise at Lynn.

Aged 69, Mr. Jacob Myles, of Bracon Ash, one of the people called Quakers.

24. Mr. Henry Thomson, of Woolwich.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 77, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow.

At Ripley, in Surrey, after a long illness, in her 53d year, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, wife of Mr. George J. sen.

At Wisley, near Ripley, in her 68th year, Mrs. Hanford, wife of Mr. John H. sen.

25. At Camberwell, aged 69, Mrs. Martha Thomas, widow.

In Upper Park-street, Bath, the wife of Col. Pye.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Pead, sister to the late Benj. P. esq. of Hull.

26. At Earnshill, Somerset, Capt. Henry Combe, of the royal navy.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Mr. William Watson, of the Treasury.

At Tottenham, of an inflammation of his lungs, Mr. Thomas Davies, salter, of Thames-street.

At Parson's green, Fulham, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Delahay-street, Westminster.

27. At Paris, aged 52, Madame Bouillon, of the family of Hesse Cassel, and widow of the late Duke of Bouillon.

At Leith, Mrs. Alexander Aitken.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. George T. M. A. rector of Battesford and Knipton; who died April 8, 1786, aged 61, after having held Knipton 36 years.

At Coventry, the wife of Mr. Geo. Pearce.

At Dover, Mr. Jn. Latham, banker, the oldest jurat and father of that corporation.

In New Broad-street, Richard Tuckwell, esq. merchant.

28. At Bellevue, near Southampton, Thomas Gardiner, esq.

Suddenly, at her mansion-house at West Monkton, Somerset, Mrs. Jeane, widow of Jn. J. esq. formerly Miss Pyle, of Dalverton.

At West Malling, Kent, of a fever, aged about 48, Mr. Thomas Trowsdell, surgeon and apothecary, of that place, and brother of Richard T. esq. of Norfolk-street in the Strand. He was a native of Margate; and had served, for several years, as a surgeon of the navy; and, afterwards, as surgeon of a regiment of dragoons, previously to his settling at Malling.

John Dexter, a labourer, employed in drafting timber in Cliffe forest, imprudently standing between two trees lying on the carriage, to which his own altitude rendered him exactly parallel, the sudden rolling together of the timbers literally crushed his head to pieces.

29. At Borrowash, co. Derby, aged 74, the Rev. Henry Swindell, M A. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752.

At Putney, Surrey, Simeon Warner, esq.

At Tottenham, Humphry Jackson, esq. M. D. F. R. S. and in the commission of the peace.

30. In Harley-street, Mrs. Meredith, widow of the Rev. T. M.

Aged 77, Wm. Graves, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a master in chancery, and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At the house of Geo. Romney, esq. the celebrated painter, at Kendal, in Westmoreland, Mr. Cockin, upwards of 40 years writing and mathematical Master at the free school in Lancaster, and more than 7 years at the Rev Mr. Blanchard's Academy in Nottingham. As a teacher, he was universally allowed to be at the head of his profession; nor was he more remarkable for the solidity, depth, and vigour of his understanding, than for a peculiarly happy and original method of conveying instruction. Though the author of several publications of very superior excellence, yet such was his modesty and diffidence, that (excepting his Arithmetic and a single volume of poems, published solely for the use of a few select friends) no persuasions could

could ever induce him to prefix his name to any of them. Notwithstanding his studied solicitude to pass through life in obscurity, his "Essay on delivering Written Language," his "Ode to the Genius of the Lakes," his "Fall of Scepticism and Infidelity predicted," his "Revision of Wett's Guide to the Lakes," his "Theory of the Syphon," &c. &c. will, in spite of himself, hand his name and reputation down to the latest posterity. But, though thus inattentive to the praises of men, he was by no means indifferent to his better interests. In the practice of moral and religious duties, he arrived at the greatest perfection. Self-government and duty, with him, went hand in hand. He was the friend, the admirer, and the champion of the Church of England; and, both in his conversation and writings, defended her, with manly spirit and resolution, against the sly and insidious sceptick, as well as against the openly daring and blasphemous infidel. Had he lived, it was his intention to give to the world a work now ready for the press, in three volumes, on miscellaneous subjects. It is to be hoped that some friend to deceased merit will not suffer such a literary treasure to be buried with its author.

31. In the prime of life, beloved and respected by all who knew her, the wife of Joseph Hill, esq. of Paulton, Somerset.

Mr. John Miles, of Bellmont-row, Ashted, formerly an eminent thread-manufacturer at Birmingham.

On Dulwich common, Surrey, the wife of John Prestwidge, esq.

In her 16th year, Miss Beetham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bunny, near Nottingham.

Lately, at Ganjam, in the East Indies, Capt. A. Ormsby, of the 1st battalion of the 10th native infantry.

At Goa, Capt. Robinson, of the 8th ft.

At Bombay, Lieut.-col. R. Frith, commanding the 1st native cavalry.

At Amboyna, Capt. Stratton, of his Majesty's ship Vulcan; Lieut. Lufkin, of his Majesty's ship Virginie; and Capt. Matthews, paymaster of the troops there.

Near Calcutta, the brother of the Rajah Petumbut. The next morning his funeral pile was raised with great solemnity at Bauboo Ghaut; where, in spite of every remonstrance, two fine young women, his wives, committed themselves to the flames, with the corpse of the deceased Rajah.

In the West Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Tho. Pelham, of the 4th or King's own ft.

Thomas Currie, esq. of the Lowlands, in the island of Tobago.

On her passage from Jamaica, the wife of Major Cameron, of the 26th light dragoons, niece of the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas.

Gen. Roize, who was killed in Egypt at the head of the French cavalry, was, before the Revolution, a serjeant in a regiment of dragoons belonging to Count D'Artois.

In Russia, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, late ship-chandler, in High-street, Hull.

At Jersey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Valpy, widow of Mr. V. merchant, of that island, and mother of Dr. V. of Reading. The powers of her mind were great and comprehensive; her exertions in the cause of Religion, in the service of her family and of her connexions, were unceasing; the affections of her heart were pure and ardent; her faith was truly evangelical; her works were truly Christian. The extent and the utility of her charities will be remembered as long as gratitude exists in her neighbourhood. Of the blessings of Providence she possessed a competent store; but that store was always at the command of the poor and the distressed. Her active piety was an example to her friends; and the purity of her life was so striking, that it became an object of imitation

At Limerick, in Ireland, Miss Sarah Carr, daughter of the late Capt C.

In Crow-street, Dublin, John Lyster, esq. late captain of the Independents.

At Gormanstown, co. Meath, Mr. Edward Dempsey.

In Charlemont-str. Dublin, Mrs. Clark, wife of Geo C. esq. of Ballinter, King's Co.

At Athlone, the Rev. Jos. Moore, many years parish-priest.

Near Bradford, co. Clare, Mrs. Vokes, relict of Mr. Tho. V. merch. of Limerick.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Catherine Ross, widow of the late Rev. John Swanton, minister of the Associate congregation at Kinross, in Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Sandilands, widow of Mr. Mark S. merchant.

At the same place, after a short illness, Mr. Isaac B. Chandler, student of medicine, from Charles-town, South Carolina.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, George Strachan Keith, esq.

At Templehall, in Scotland, the spouse of Thomas Johnston, esq.

At Annan, Mr. George Johnstone, late of the excise.

At Fochabers, the wife of Wm. Todd, esq.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Taylor, esq. of Natsau, New Providence, member of the House of Assembly.

At Swainabbey, Mr. James Melvin, late of Boroughmuirness.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. Hugh Muir, merchant.—Also, William Glen, esq. of Auchs, in the commission of the peace for the county of Ayr.

At the manse of Kirkswald, Ayrshire, in her 85th year, Mrs. Margaret Wodrow, wife of the Rev. M. Bigger, and daughter of the author of "The Church History of Scotland."

Mr. James Grant, of Dundee, surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. Alexander G. D.D. formerly of Hursley, Middlesex, but now of Dundee.

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At

At Dumfries, Jas. Mundell, eſq ſurgeon.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Gordon, of Buthlaw.

At Kircubbin, the Rev. Dr. Fraſer.

At Milheugh, John Millar, eſq. advocate, profeſſor of law in Glaſgow univerſity.

At Thundertón, Lady-dowager Dunbar, of Northfield.

Near Rothby, in his 83d year, Mr. Alexander Hume. He ſuffered the ſame fate as many other gentlemen who joined in and ſurvived the rebellion of 1745; he afterwards, to the end of his life, ſupported himſelf by breaking of dogs. He was remarkable for the ſtoutneſs of his perſon, the independency of his ſpirit, the ſtrength of his underſtanding, and the general eccentricity of his life. He died, as he wiſhed, alone, and as if he had fallen aſleep, in his chair.

At Exeter, Joſeph Williams, eſq. collector of exciſe there.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Coles, relict of the late William C. eſq.

In childbirth, the wife of Mr. George Hollis, of Winchester.

Miſs Mary-Anne Mapleton, ſecond daut. of Dr. M. of the Circus at Bath.

At Aſkerſwell, aged 92, full of good works, the Rev. —— Burt, M.A rector of Dunterton, Devon.

Aged 33, Mr. J. Middleton, ſen. of Towceſter.

At Moulton, near Northampton, aged 90, W. Smith.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Skeales, mother of the late Rev. W. S. fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 19, the only ſon of the Rev. J. Sheppard, M. A.

At Foxeath, Norfolk, aged 29, Miſs Ellis; and, two days after, in an apoplectic fit, aged 70, her father, late a woolſtapler at Sudbury.

Mrs. H. Sweete, of Great Torrington, Devon; a pattern of religion, modeſty, and virtue, and a ſincere friend to all who ſtood in need of aſſiſtance.

At Saliſbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. E. Perkins, ſpinſter.

Mrs. James, of Ludlow, ſecond and laſt ſurviving daughter of E. Fleming, eſq late of Sibdon, co. Salop. Coming, in a chaiſe, from Chapel-houſe, down the eminence below Chipping Norton, one of the horſes proving unruly, the carriage was thrown down a bank, the fall of which was 3 feet perpendicular in 14 feet; whereby ſhe received ſo violent a blow on the back and upper part of the ſpine as inſtantly to deprive her of all power of moving the upper or lower extremities; in which lamentable ſtate ſhe languiſhed ſix weeks.

At Malvern, aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, near 50 years vicar thereof.

Aged 64, the Rev. Richard Bary, M. A. chancellor of the diocese of Worceſter, and rector of St. Mary's, in that city.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Price, linguiſt, author of the Hiſtories of Hereford and Leominſter, and of the Worceſter and Ludlow Guides.

At Cirencester, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a lady of very great endowments and virtues.

At Oxford, aged 49, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, rector of Exeter coll.

C. H. Webſter, eſq. of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Sittingbourn, Kent, aged 85, Mr. James Tonge.

At Clewer, near Windſor, aged 80, Mr. John Davis, who, with his father and grandfather, were ſucceſſively locksmiths to the crowned heads of this realm for more than 150 years.

Mr. Burrs, of Pleſhey, Eſſex.

Mr. Wm. Wilſon, youngeſt ſon of Mr. James W. of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Chelſea, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Carr, ſon of Mr. C. mercer, New Bond-ſtreet.

At Brompton, aged 51, Mr. A. Grant, late of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, printer.

At his houſe in Kentiſh-town, in his 84th year, John Palmer, eſq. formerly ſolicitor in Lincoln's inn and Chancery lane.

Mr. W. Fitch, of the Bull's Head inn, Leadenhall-ſtreet, brother to Mr. F. of Lyon's-hall, Much Leigh, Eſſex.

Mr. John Everett, a reſpectable merchant in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

In George-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Major John Foſter Hill.

Mr. George Whitfield, near 50 years apothecary to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

In Little Pulteney-ſtreet, aged 58, Mr. John Frears.

In London, Henry Blackſtone, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, and one of the fellows of New college, and ſon of the Rev. Mr. B. of Wincheſter.

Miſs N. Wilſon, of Sloane-ſtreet.

June ... Mr. Colnet, ironmonger, Whitechapel, father of the Rev. Mr. C. curate of Waltham (ſee p. 284), to whoſe widow and family he has bequeathed his property.

June 1. The wife of Mr. Coles, grocer, of Exeter.

Aged 18, Mr. Thomas Forſter, youngeſt ſon of Mr. F. merchant, Lynn.

2. Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Kirton, farmer, of Branſton, near Lincoln.

At Rackmoller, Somerſet, Mr. Robert Gardener, ſen.

3. After a long illneſs, in his 62d year, Mr. Jones, ſen. of Exeter, attorney.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Birt, of Welbourn, near Leadenham, farmer and grazier, and one of the people called Quakers.

4. In his 65th year, William Moſeley Walſh, eſq. of Bentley, in the parish of Mavesyn Ridware, co. Stafford, at which place he had reſided for the laſt 40 years, having firſt gone to reſide there in March, 1761. He was the lineal deſcendant of John

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John Walsh, of Sheldysley Walsh, and of Stockton, in Worcestershire, of which last place they were lords and patrons of the living of Stockton; which John Walsh married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, co. Worcester; their eldest son, John, married Alice, daughter of Sir Christopher Baynham, of Cold St. Alwins, co. Gloucester, knt. by whom he had a son, Francis, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Cornwall Baron, of Binford, co. Salop. The second son, Thomas Walsh, was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII.; Walter, the third son, was chamberlain to Henry VIII., and had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Weldon, cofferer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, and another daughter, Catherine, married to Edw. Hampton, clerk of the council to Queen Elizabeth.—The subject of this memoir was only son of John Moseley, of Lichfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, only sister and heir of William Walsh, of Lichfield, esq. who died a bachelor, and left, by will, to his nephew, William Moseley, the above manor, advowson, and estate of Stockton, with directions to take the name and arms of Walsh. This William Walsh, of Lichfield, inherited the manor, estate, and advowson, of Stockton, under the will of his great uncle, Thomas Walsh, of Stockton, M. D. the person to whom Pope pays so high a compliment, in the latter part of his "Essay on Criticism:"

"Such late was Walsh—the Muses judge and friend," &c.

Arms of Walsh: A. a fess between six martlets S.; crest, a griffin's head erased A.; motto, "Veritas & Virtus vincunt." This gentleman will be a great loss to his neighbourhood, and long and sincerely lamented. Possessing a strong judgement and clear understanding, his assistance was frequently sought for, and seldom by him withheld. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Stafford; and it was much regretted that he never could be prevailed upon to act.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinson, a maiden lady; in whom the poor have lost a liberal benefactress.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 18th year, Mr. John Wild.

At Walworth, Mr. Richard Cuming, formerly a tin-plate-worker in Fenchurch-str.

Peter Burrell, esq. of the Pay-office, at Whitehall.

The infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman.

5. In his 82d year, James Cranmer, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Scarborough, Miss Woodall, sister of John W. esq. banker.

6. At Wilsden, Middlesex, in her 20th year, the wife of Wm. Hurle, esq.

John Trapp, esq. sugar-refiner, of Goodman's-fields, a good Christian, and an honest man.

Miss Harriet May, third daughter of Joseph M. esq. late of Hale-house, Hants.

F. Broughton, esq. assistant commissary to his Majesty's forces, and late of the 3d regiment of dragoon-guards, universally regretted by all who knew his high sense of honour, and rigid performance of the duties of his office, his liberal mind, generous disposition, and benevolent heart.

At his house in Pater-noster-row, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. George Robinson, an eminent bookseller; whose death will be lamented by a large circle of acquaintance; and of whom it may be truly said, no man discharged the duties of private life with more active zeal or more steady virtue; as a husband, a father, and a friend, he was warm and sincere, affectionate and tender. These, however, are the common features of every worthy man's character; but Mr. Robinson's death will be felt and regretted on a broader and more public ground—as a loss to the world of letters. During the better half of the past century, Jacob Tonson and Andrew Millar were the best patrons of literature; a fact rendered unquestionable, by the valuable works produced under their fostering and genial hands. Their successors, Mr. Alderman Cadell, the late Mr. Strahan, and his surviving son, exceeded their predecessors in the spirit of enterprise, which led them, at great expence, to publish the works of the many celebrated writers that have ornamented the age in which we live. Mr. Robinson, standing alone and unconnected, boldly rivalled these, the most powerful of his competitors; and, by his liberality to authors, his encouragement to engravers, and other artists of the press, has considerably added to the stores of science and taste.—An excellent correspondent, who had the best possible means of knowing him intimately, adds, "Our late worthy friend affords another instance of the benefits of industry and integrity in the establishment of the most important concerns of trade, and of the fairest fame. He was born at Dalston, in Cumberland, and, about 1755, came up to London in search of such employment as he might be qualified for by a decent education, and a great share of natural sense and shrewdness. His first engagement was, we believe, in the respectable house of Mr. John Rivington, from which he went to that of Mr. Johnstone, on Ludgate-hill, where he remained until 1763-4, when he commenced business as a bookseller in Paternoster-row, in partnership with Mr. John Roberts, who died about 25 years since. The commencement of an undertaking like this required a capital; and the uniform habits of industry and punctuality which Mr. R. had displayed,

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displayed, while managing the concerns of others, pointed him out as one who might be entrusted. He has often been heard to acknowledge his gratitude to the late Mr. Thomas Longman, who liberally, and unasked, offered him any sum, on credit, that might be wanted. In a short time, however, these small beginnings swelled into concerns of importance. Mr. R's active spirit, knowledge of business, and reputable connexion, soon enabled him to atchieve the higher branches of the business, and, in the purchase of copy-rights, he became the rival of the most formidable of the old established houses; and before the year 1780, he had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried on by an invidual. In 1784, he took into partnership his son and brother, who are his successors. In the rise and progress of so great a concern, Mr. R. was an eminent proof (if so plain a truth requires a proof) how much may be done by habits of attention, industry, and, above all, inflexible integrity and perseverance. We have authority to say, from the most successful of his rivals, the *first* bookseller in London, and now a magistrate of high rank, that "of George Robinson's integrity too much cannot be said." It was this which frequently involved him in the troublesome, yet honourable offices of arbitrator in cases of dispute, and executor and assignee in the events of death or bankruptcy; and there are probably none in the trade who cannot testify in his favour in some one of those departments. He had, indeed, a natural aversion to every thing little, mean, and partaking of subterfuge and undue artifice; and many will remember, that, when his indignation was roused by actions of this description, he expressed it in terms peculiarly harsh and inaccommodating. As his success in business proceeded, he extended his liberality to authors in no common degree; and it will be difficult to find an instance where he did not amply gratify the wish of the party, if at all compatible with prudence, or even the distant probability of return. It was his opinion, that liberality to authors was the true spirit of bookselling enterprize, and, perhaps, little can be done if occasional failures are allowed to break in upon this system. If the writer of the present article, who for many years has enjoyed Mr. R's intimacy, were to venture on an objection, at a time when he feels nothing but regret, it would be that Mr. R. rather gave too much than too little, and that he sometimes gave a consequence to works, which neither their own merit, nor the opinion of the publick, could ever sanction.—Still another trait of his character must not be forgotten. If, added to their concern with him as a publisher, his authors obtained his friendship, no man could serve them with more active zeal in every emergency; and, although he had on some occasions the common fate of generous minds, that of bestowing his favours improperly, he never permitted such a circumstance to contract his desire to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. Few men will probably be regretted by a more extensive acquaintance; and it is particularly noticeable in his history, that, amidst the strictest attention to business, he was throughout the whole of his early life enabled, by a due division of time, to appropriate more to social pleasures than many men could venture to do with impunity. For the social enjoyments of life, indeed, he was eminently qualified. He had improved the scanty education of a Northern village by some reading, but principally by the company of literary men, and by a memory uncommonly tenacious. His own mind was shrewd, penetrating, and enriched by various experience. He had likewise a great share of wit and vivacity; many of his *bons mots*, which have been pretty extensively circulated among his friends, would do credit to men of the first reputation in this minor department of genius. His sense of ridicule was remarkably strong, and few men excelled him in telling a story, of which he had a plentiful stock, and which he varied with circumstantial embellishments that were irresistibly laughable. Versed, too, in the literary and *business*-history of his time, his conversation was a rich fund of information, and his memory in dates and *minutiæ* gave an authority which made him be frequently consulted when points in dispute were to be accurately ascertained. Of late years he visited less abroad, but was seldom happy without the company of his friends at home, who found themselves welcomed to a well spread table, without ceremony and without affectation. He imposed no condition but that of punctuality to the hour of dinner, and in that particular, it is well known, he never relaxed to persons of any rank or condition. Such were some of the features of a character which will be long remembered by a very extensive circle of friends, and on which the writer of this article could expatiate at a greater length, were it necessary. To have said less would not have been respectful to his memory: and to indulge the feelings of private friendship, in more ample recollections, becomes the province of memory rather than of public record. Mr. R. was seized with the illness which proved fatal on Monday, May 25, while at a meeting of booksellers, at the accustomed place, the Chapter coffee-house: from this he was obliged to retire hastily, and soon exhibited symptoms of fever; this abated so far, in the subsequent week, as to give hopes of recovery; these hopes were particularly encouraged, even on the evening, June 5, preceding his death,

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death, when he became calm, took his medicines willingly, and seemed, to all human appearance, free from fever. Thefe fymptoms, however, were fallacious; the fnares of death were wound around him, and at 5 on Saturday morning he expired. He was interred, on Thurfday the 11th, in the burying-ground belonging to St. Faith's, in St. Paul's church-yard."

7. At Horfham, Suffex, where he went for the recovery of his health, in a decline, Mr. Henry Lewis Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ftr. printer, having fur-vived his wife and infant fon but a few days. He was the eldeft fon of the junior Bridge-maiter of the city of London, and a young man of great accomplifhments and elegant manners.

After a long illnefs, aged 48, Jof. Walker, efq. of Afton upon-Trent, co. Derby.

Mr. White, fhip-builder, of Broad-ftairs, Margate, while ftanding on a plank, giving directions to his workmen, flipped into a dock, and was fo much bruifed that he expired in a few hours, in his 72d year.

At Bradford, aged 90, Mrs. Tugwell; in whom the poor experienced a conftant and liberal benefactrefs.

8. At Chichefter, in his 68th year, Major-general Thomas Jones.

At Liverpool, aged 77, Mr. John Blackftock.—Alfo, Mrs. Summervail, wife of Mr. James S. merchant.

In her 67th year, after a fhort illnefs, Mrs. Gullett, widow of Chriftopher G. efq. formerly of Exeter.

Mrs. Mary Duncan, relict of Alex. D. efq. late of Camberwell, Surrey.

9. Mr. Brutton, of Exeter, cornfactor.

In St. James's-ftreet, Bath, Mifs Attwood, only child of Richard A. efq.

In his 74th year, Mr. James Wheble.

Mr. Elias Ward, of Clare-market, butcher.

10. At the feat of Mr. Latouche, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in an apoplectic fit, Lieut.-gen. Charles Euftace. He was on a tour through his diftrict, to infpect the forces ftationed in various poits; had rode from Dublin that morning, and was in apparent perfect health.

Of apoplexy, aged 67, Arthur Rothwell, efq. of New Bond-ftreet.

At Weft-hill, Wandfworth, Surrey, of a lingering complaint, Mrs. Tritton, wife of Mr. T. brewer there, and mother of 5 children.

In Surrey-road, Black friers, in his 77th year, after a tedious illnefs, Mr. Peter Parfum, formerly in a very extenfive fphere of action as a king's officer upon the quays, but had retired into private life many years, on a fortune which, though far from being abundant, enabled him to do much good.

At Worcefter, in her 32ft year, Mrs. Robfon, wife of Mr. G. R. folicitor, of Caftle-ftreet, Leiceiter-fields.

Mr. Robert Parkinfon, late partner with Meff J. Bugle, French, and Son, Weft India merchants, Swithin's-Lane.

At Clapham, Surrey, after a lingering illnefs with a cancer, aged 77, Mrs. S. Dyer.

The eldeft daughter of Archibald Paxton, efq. of Buckingham-ftreet, Strand.

11. At Clifton, Mrs. Webb, relict of John W. efq. late of Cote, near Briftol, and M. P. for the city of Gloucefter.

At Fulham, aged 75, Mr. Thos. Auftin.

At Enfield, aged 94, Mr. Spicer, formerly a publican in that town.

At his father's houfe in South Lambeth, aged 17, Mr. Robert Alexander.

12. At Carnfalloch, in Scotland, Johnfton Hannay, efq. of Corrs.

Aged 52, Mr. Richard Smee, of the Globe inn, Lincoln.

At the Green Man, Braintree, Eflex, aged 75, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley. In life, he denied himfelf the common neceffaries, yet he is reported to have left to his relations, in eftates and cafh, near 4000l. A few days before his death, he requefted fome friends to go to one of his cottages, and take a brick out of a certain place in the chimney; which done, they found concealed a confiderable fum of money, in bank-notes and cafh, Portugal money, and other coins.

14. Found dead in his bed, whither he went in apparent good health, aged 29, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. draper, of Bury.

Aged 54, Mr. Meredith, an eminent farrier, of Freeftone, near Bofton, co. Linc.

Rev. Geo. Campbell Brodbelt, of Loudwater, Bucks.

After three days illnefs, Mr. James Hobfon, of Andenfhaw, near Manchefter.

At his houfe in Gloucefter-place, Brigadier-general Arnold. His remains were interred, on the 21ft, at Brompton. Seven mourning-coaches and four ftate carriages formed the cavalcade.

15. At Ketton, in Rutland, fuddenly, by an apoplectic ftroke, Mr. Baxter, a land-furveyor, of great profeffional ability.

At Belmont-lodge, in Hertfordfhire, Jn. Henry Warre, efq.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, in confequence of the burfting of a blood-veffel, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Richard H. vicar of that parifh.

At Dundingfton, in Weft Lothian, the Hon. Capt Patrick Napier, R. N.

16. At Reddifh's hotel, in St. James's-ftreet, Charles Edwin, efq. of Clear Well, co. Gloucefter, many years M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

Mrs. Attwick, wife of William A. efq. of Portman-fquare.

After a few days illnefs, Wm. Richardfon, efq. of Finden-place, Suffex.

At Handfworth, co. York, Mrs. Barbara Idle, relict of the late Lord Chief Baron I. of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and fifter to the late Sir Philip Mufgrave, bart.

17. At his father's houfe in Grofvenor-place, Robert Mofs, efq. of the Duke of Portland's

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Portland's office, and youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Colyton-house, Devon, Jn. Piper, esq.

By shooting himself, in his bed, Capt. Schott, of the Swedish ship Charlotte, lying at Portsmouth.

In Leicester-place, Humphry John Trafford, esq. son of John T. esq. of Trafford-house, co. Lancaster.

At her brother's house, in St. Andrew's square, Glasgow, Miss Agnes Brown, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. B. jun. merchant.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. Jas. Stephen Lushington, of Newmarket, formerly fellow of Peter-house, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A 1759; vicar of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, to which he was presented by Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, whose daughter he married. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

18. At Dover, in his 71st year, Phineas Stringer, esq. a considerable wine-merch.

19. After a few days illness, at his house at Southgate, Middlesex, aged 48, George Pickaer Hardy, esq. attorney at law, of Austin-friars, and one of the secondaries of the city of London.

John Campbell, of Stonefield, Ld. Stonefield, one of the lords of Session in Scotld.

At Clifton, Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Bath.

The wife of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, esq. of Eyford, co Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Ferris, D.D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, dean of Battle, Sussex, rector of Great Stambridge, Essex, and precentor and prebendary of the cathedral church of Chichester. He has left a wife and 8 children. The late Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster dying without a will, and the present baronet being only 12 years of age, the demry of Battle is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; the rectory of Stambridge, to which he was presented 1774, is in the governors of the Charter-house.

20. In Mansel-street, Mr. Robert Newcome, brother of the late Primate of Ireland.

At his sister's, at Kitknocks, near Botley, Hants, after a tedious and distressing illness, which he supported with the greatest patience and resignation, Major Wm. Lewis, assistant-barrack-master general, late of Westmoreland, in the island of Jamaica. He was a gentleman of infinite worth, and well deserving the severe regret of his affected friends.

In Finsbury square, in his 59th year, Richard Huddleston, esq. of Gray's inn. His death was occasioned by his horse carrying him with great violence against the shafts of a chaise, whereby one of his legs was so dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation necessary.

22. At Mrs. Dutens', in Leicester-square, George Dashwood, esq. of Steeple Aston, co. Oxford.

At Harray, Orkney, in the 31st year, John Saunders, some time schoolmaster in the service of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Mr. Danbrook, a shopkeeper at Yoxford, near Halesworth, shot himself at his breakfast-table, where his wife and Mr. Rutland, surgeon, of that place, were present. Verdict, *Felo de se.*

Suddenly, at Sidmouth, Devon, Captain Whetter, of the royal navy.

Mrs Deborah Martyr, of Greenwich.

In sinking a well at Leith, Mr. Grindly, tanner, in Edinburgh, the proprietor, and three other men, were killed on the spot, by the falling-in of the earth.

23. Aged 25, the Rev. George Downing Andrews, third son of Mr. A. surgeon, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Hampstead-place, in Kent, Thomas Hallett Hodges, esq.

24. Miss Mitford, daughter of John M. esq. of Upper Charlotte str. Fitzroy-sqa.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Robert Nares, M. A. archdeacon of Stafford, *vice* Brereton, resigned.

Rev. John Lodge, B. A. Bosbury V. in the diocese of Hereford, *vice* Otty, resigned, on account of being collated to Coddington R. *vice* Lodge, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Cope Marsham, M. A. Kewsand Petersham R. Surrey, *vice* Foster, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Wake, Great Bromley R. Essex, *vice* Warren, resigned.

Rev. John Warner King, of High Ester, Essex, Nutherst R. Sussex.

Rev. Mr. Jefferson, of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, Ridge V. near St. Albans, Herts.

Rev. Isaac Tyeth, B. A. Michaelstow R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Fry, Desford R. co. Leicester.

Rev. William Heath Marsh, Calthorpe V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Underwood, Wellington prebend, in Hereford cathedral, and Kels R. in that county.

Rev. Mr. Gurney, St. Erth V. Cornwall, in exchange for West Buckland living, Devon, resigned in favour of Mr. Bulier, nephew of the late Bishop B.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL. B. prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Eaton-Bishop, collated to the prebendal stall of Gorwall and Overbury, *vice* Birt, dec.

Rev. Stephen Allen, M. A. Welterton with Wickmer R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Walwyn, M. A. Holm Lacy V. near Hereford, *vice* Bagnall, dec.

Rev. Robert Hathway, M. A. chaplain to the corporation of Hereford, Bullingham perpetual curacy.

Rev. John Fisher, M. A. Dodford V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Brooke, B. D. Colston Bissett V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Geo. Dixon, Kirkdale V. co. York.

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THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May DRURY-LANE.

1. The Beggar's Opera—The Wedding-
2. The Confederacy—Lodoiska. [Day.
4. *Adelmorn, the Outlaw*—Croſs Purpoſes.
5. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
6. The Siege of Belgrade—Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene.
7. Adelmorn—The Mock Doctor.
8. Deaf and Dumb—The Shipwreck.
9. Adelmorn—High Life Below Stairs.
11. Nina—Three Weeks after Marriage—Lovers' Quarrels.
12. Adelmorn—All the World's a Stage.
13. King John—The Devil to Pay.
14. Adelmorn—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The School for Scandal—Dr. Laſt's Examination—The Shipwreck.
16. Adelmorn—The Liar.
18. Ditto—Lodoiſka.
19. Pizarro—The Sultan.
20. Adelmorn—The Children in the Wood.
21. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruchio.
22. The Country Girl—The Deſerter.
25. Deaf and Dumb—Ways and Means.
26. Twelfth Night—Blue Beard.
27. The Pirates—Dr. Laſt's Examination—The Follies of a Day. [Petruchio.
28. The Belles' Stratagem—Catherine and
29. The Iron Cheſt—The Pannel.
30. Much Ado about Nothing—Blue Beard.

June 1. As You Like It—Lodoiſka.
2. Love in a Village—The Spoil'd Child.
3. The Tempeſt—The Shipwreck.
4. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—No Song No Supper.
5. The Iron Cheſt—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
6. The Country Girl—The Quaker.
8. Pizarro—The Spoil'd Child. [Wood.
9. Twelfth Night—The Children in the
10. As You Like It—The Liar—Robinſon Cruſoe. [Doctor and Apothecary.
11. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The
12. The Beggar's Opera—Mock Doctor.
13. She Stoops to Conquer—My Grandmo.
15. Love in a Village—The Apprentice.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
17. Love in a Village—Sultan. [Shipwreck.
18. Caſtle Spectre—Three Weeks aft. Marr.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Way to Get Married—Paul and Virginia—The Naval Pillar.
2. The Blind Girl—Midnight Hour—Ditto.
4. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
5. Speed the Plough—Sprigs of Laurel—Ditto. [Naval Pillar.
6. The Blind Girl—Barnaby Brittle—The
7. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Perouſe.
8. *What wou'd the Man be at?*—Wild Oats—The Turnpike Gate.
9. The Poor Gentleman—Perouſe.
11. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
12. Fontainbleau—*A Sea-ſide Story*—The Devil to Pay. [Mode.
13. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
14. Abroad and at Home—Honeſt Thieves.
15. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—*Who's the Rogue?*—Sprigs of Laurel.
16. The Blind Girl—A Sea-ſide Story—
18. Othello—Perouſe. [The Naval Pillar.
19. The Earl of Eſſex—The Follies of a Day—The Soldier's Feſtival.
20. Inkle and Yarico—Honeſt Thieves—The Deſerter of Naples
21. Every Man in his Humour—Perouſe.
22. Poor Gentleman—Paul and Virginia.
25. Ramah Droog—*Henry and Emma*—The Priſoner at Large. [chio
26. The Woodman—Catherine and Petru-
27. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-Mode. [Sprigs of Laurel.
28. K. Henry the Fourth—Lock and Key—
29. The Way to Get Married—Britiſh Fortitude—Raymond and Agnes.
30. Lovers' Vows—Roſina.

June 1. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
2. Speed the Plough—Netley Abbey.
3. Paul and Virginia—The Birth-Day—H
4. Hamlet—The Padlock. [Bondocani.
5. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.
6. The Road to Ruin—A Sea-ſide Story.
8. Othello—Il Bondocani. [don.
9. Twelfth Night—The Iriſhman in Lon-
10. The School for Prejudice—The Poor Sailor. [The Naval Pillar.
11. Abroad and at Home—St. David's Day—
12. The Deſerted Daughter—The Turnpike Gate—Ditto.
13. The Beggar's Opera—The Farm-houſe.
15. King Richard the Third—Perouſe.
16. Speed the Plough—Britiſh Fortitude—Ditto.
17. The Lie of the Day—Paul and Virginia—Raymond and Agnes.
18. The Poor Gentleman—Spoil'd Child.
19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Poor Soldier.

June HAY-MARKET.

18. The Flitch of Bacon—The Point of Honour—Fortune's Frolick.
19. The Heir-at-Law—Priſoner at Large.
20. The Road to Ruin—The Poor Soldier.
22. Sighs—The Review.
23. The London Hermit—Ditto.
24. The Jew—Ditto.
25. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
26. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.
27. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
29. Fathionable Levities—Ditto.
30. The Birth-Day—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	743	1425	Males	654	1364
Females	682		Females	710	

Whereof have died under two years old 350

Peck Loaf 5s. 7d.; 5s. 9d.; 5s. 8d.; 5s. 7d.

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	153	50 and 60	138		
5 and 10	60	60 and 70	107		
10 and 20	58	70 and 80	72		
20 and 30	114	80 and 90	31		
30 and 40	140	90 and 100	2		
40 and 50	130	101	1		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 20, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	133	10	53	3	48	10	31	9	53	2
Surrey	136	4	00	0	52	0	37	8	55	0
Hertford	116	8	00	0	51	8	36	0	61	4
Bedford	115	4	83	6	64	4	39	1	48	0
Hunting.	113	0	00	0	64	0	27	8	44	10
Northam.	109	8	00	0	66	4	33	8	65	0
Rutland	113	6	00	0	81	0	31	0	68	0
Leiceſter	114	10	00	0	64	0	31	4	73	4
Notting.	122	0	80	0	70	0	39	2	70	0
Derby	124	0	00	0	65	0	39	8	72	4
Stafford	144	9	00	0	92	2	49	0	80	10
Salop	140	10	94	2	89	10	44	3	00	0
Hereford	149	3	102	4	87	5	43	2	76	7
Worceſt	154	2	00	0	82	0	42	8	77	7
Warwick	150	10	00	0	90	4	43	2	75	1
Wilts	134	10	00	0	68	6	37	2	70	0
Berks	123	6	00	0	54	3	30	6	62	0
Oxford	130	2	00	0	98	1	38	10	60	10
Bucks	115	0	00	0	71	9	37	9	48	6
Montgo.	153	8	00	0	112	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	128	0	00	0	64	0	38	5	60	0
Radnor	143	11	00	0	91	9	38	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

129	11	82	3	72	9	38	0	62 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	119	0	57	6	53	2	31	6	48	9
Kent	122	6	00	0	44	0	32	6	50	6
Suſſex	134	4	00	0	00	0	37	9	00	0
Suffolk	126	0	80	0	40	3	32	1	45	10
Cambrid.	109	3	00	0	40	6	26	3	43	0
Norfolk	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
Lincoln	103	4	72	0	71	1	30	2	77	6
York	114	9	96	9	00	0	36	4	56	1
Durham	129	5	71	9	00	0	41	5	00	0
Northum	115	4	88	0	62	0	39	10	00	0
Cumberl.	133	10	94	6	80	6	52	0	00	0
Weſtmo.	149	4	88	0	87	10	52	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	139	10	00	0	57	1	43	11	76	2
Cheſter	124	7	00	0	00	0	39	8	00	0
Flint	143	4	00	0	81	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	132	10	00	0	493	4	35	3	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	0	100	0	70	0	49	0	00	0
Merion.	132	0	00	0	79	9	47	0	00	0
Cardigan	114	0	00	0	86	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	116	9	00	0	83	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	130	6	00	0	100	0	36	0	00	0
Glamorg.	148	3	00	0	106	8	51	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	164	9	00	0	82	4	36	4	72	9
Somerſet	144	2	00	0	74	2	32	0	00	0
Monm.	158	5	00	0	106	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	128	9	00	0	81	11	29	10	00	0
Cornwall	117	8	00	0	70	6	32	2	00	0
Dorſet	136	4	00	0	76	8	40	0	72	0
Hants	139	4	00	0	61	9	34	10	62	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	118	6	66	0	47	3	33	6	47	7
2	121	5	80	0	40	4	30	11	44	9
3	109	3	72	0	36	4	30	0	50	0
4	106	10	72	0	71	1	30	10	61	11
5	121	8	79	10	62	0	40	6	62	8
6	140	0	92	4	82	4	52	4	62	8
7	134	9	82	3	57	1	43	3	76	2
8	130	7	100	0	79	8	45	5	62	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	125	2	82	3	92	4	43	8	62	1
10	154	3	82	3	85	3	34	2	72	9
11	123	3	82	3	73	2	30	0	62	8
12	138	5	82	3	71	8	37	5	68	4
13	116	7	67	4	60	5	39	7	70	7
14	111	4	67	4	62	8	35	0	80	0
15	115	0	67	4	53	3	42	5	65	5
16	96	6	67	4	55	8	37	11	65	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 22.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	oos. to oos.	Horſe Pollard	oos. od.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.	Bran	oos. od.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 76s. 8d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. os. to 12l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. os. to 11l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	7l. 17s. to 10l. os.	Ditto Bags	7l. 7s. to 9l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Eſſex Bags	7l. os. to 9l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 20.

St. James's—Hay 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. 0l. os. od.
Straw 0l. os. od. to 0l. os. od. Aver. os. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 24, 1801, is 47s. 11d.¾ per cwt. incluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 2d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 41s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 36s. od. to os. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 90s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	4 per Ct. Bs Red.	3 per Cts. Consols.	4 per Cts Consols.	5 per Cts Navy	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	S Sea Stock.	New Ann	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Irish Prizes	English Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
1	167½	60¾	61	78⅜	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200				4 dis.	10	91	58¼	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
2																	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
3		60⅝	61⅛	78½	96½	94	18⅛	5⅛	200½				3	9⅞	90½	58¼	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
4	Sunday																			
5	168	60	60⅞	78⅛	96⅜	93⅞	18⅛	5⅞	200	66¼			4	8¾	90¼	58⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
6		60⅛	61	78⅛	96⅜	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	201⅛				2	9		58⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
7		60¼	61⅜	78¼	96⅜	94⅜	18⅛	5⅛					4	9⅛		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
8	168½												3				87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
9		60½	62	78½		94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	201⅛				6	9¼		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
10		60½	62	78½		94⅜	18⅛	5⅛						9⅛	91	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
11	Sunday																			
12		60	61⅛	78⅛		94	18⅛	5⅛					6	9⅛	92	59	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
13		60¼	62	78⅛		94⅛	18⅛	5⅛					6	9⅛		59	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
14	167⅞	60½	62	78½		94⅜	18⅛	5⅛					6	9⅛	90½	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
15								5⅛									87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
16	167¾	60¼	62¼	78½		94⅝	18⅛	5⅛					6	10		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
17		60¼	62	78⅛		94⅛	18⅛	5⅛					6	9⅛	90¼	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
18	Sunday																			
19		60⅛	62⅛	79		94⅝	18⅛	5⅛	203				7	9⅜		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
20	167	60⅛	62⅛	79		94⅝	18⅛	5⅛	202⅛				7	9⅜		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 12 0
21	167	60⅛	62⅛	79⅛		95⅛	18⅛	5⅛	202⅛				4	10		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
22	167½	60⅛	62⅛	79⅛		96⅛	18⅛	5⅛	202⅛				5	10	91½	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
23	168½	61⅛	62⅛	79⅝		95⅝	18⅛	5⅛	202				5	10⅛	91⅛	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
24		61	62½	79⅛	95⅛	95⅝	18⅛	5⅛					3	10⅛	91⅛	60	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
25	Sunday																			
26		61	62⅛	80	95⅛	95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					5	10⅛		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
27	168⅛	61⅛	62⅛	79⅞	95⅛	95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					4	10⅛	91⅛	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
28		61	62⅛			95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					5	10⅛			87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
29	168	60⅞	62⅛	79⅞		95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					6	10		59⅛	86	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
30	167⅞	60⅞	62⅛	79⅝		95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					5	9⅞		59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0
31	168	61	62⅛	79⅝		95⅛	18⅛	5⅛					3	10⅛	91⅛	59⅛	87	98	8 8 0	15 14 0

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

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R. J. says, "If the legislature shall at some future time agree upon a law to prevent the frequent and growing crime of adultery, I should hope, that a prohibition to publish the trials would materially conduce to the desired preventative. I have before me a provincial news-paper, in which an advertisement, near a column in length, announces an "entire new volume of trials for adultery, &c." to be just published. Then follows a long list of those heroes and heroines who have so distinguishedly stamped themselves with notoriety; not forgetting a N. B. and P. S. which says, "those gentlemen or ladies, who prefer having the above volume sent to them under cover, may direct," &c. I believe, Mr. Urban, and your readers will be of the same opinion, that if these reports can be so conveniently admitted *under cover* to our farms and cottages, as the purport of the advertisement holds forth, more mischief may result than many are aware of. The peace and happiness of the community must proceed from virtue and honour, parents should hold them up as a pattern for their children, and they will experience from it natural affection and domestic felicity; but, if the reverse of this takes place, if parents become dissolute, and children profligate, the bonds of society will be disunited, our manners will become ferocious and cruel, and states will expire in convulsions and anarchy."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us, that Mr. HOLLAND, the Architect is in possession of a fine collection of antique fragments purchased for him at Rome by Mr. Tatham, previous to the Revolution. It consists of some of the best specimens of ornamental sculpture, and may therefore b considered an acquisition to the country, as the study of such models serve in an eminent degree to form a correct taste in students of architecture.

S. (of Portsmouth) observes, that the seal, *fig.* 3. in p. 497, appears to be of about the time of Edward III. The legend is an abbreviation of "Sigillum Johannis Champenes," and the whole is exactly in the style of that period annexed to antient deeds in his possession.

X. X. (of Oxford) recommends an application of *Melasses*, effectually to prevent or remove *Chops of the Skin*.

W. D. (of Neath) says, the following passage in Macbeth, Act II.

"Hark! peace,
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the stern'st good night,"

was unintelligible to him, until he happened to take up an old Newgate Calendar, where he read that it had been the custom for the bell-man of St. Sepulchre's, the night before execution, to warn those that were condemned to die to make preparation for their unhappy fate, in the following, or similar words:

"All ye who in the condemn'd hole do lie,
Prepare ye all, to-morrow ye must die,
And when St. Sepulchre's bell doth toll,
The Lord of Heaven receive your soul."

This is evidently the custom alluded to by Shakspeare; and as he hath not found it noticed by any of his commentators, thinks it may not be unacceptable to our readers to point out the allusion as explanatory of the great dramatic poet.

A CONSTANT READER, who is a subscriber to the GOVERNMENT TONTINE, would thank any of our readers to inform her, how it is known when the lives drop which were nominated by Government, they not having any interest in it; and Government being gainers by supposing them living will not take any means to certify their death. She knows there are lists printed; but as no certificates are required for the receipt of their shares, and many of the parties so nominated living and dying in obscurity, she thinks the discovery must be altogether casual, to the great detriment of the real subscriber.

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